FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 JUNE 1986

PLO

Palestinian sources in Cairo cited by Amman's *SAWT AL-SHA'B* stated that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat tendered his "verbal resignation" from the Fatah Central Committee during the recent Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting in Tunis. The report spoke of "sharp differences" between 'Arafat and other Fatah leaders, asserting that the next PNC will discuss 'Arafat's resignation from the PLO chairmanship. Meanwhile, Kuwait's *AL-WATAN* said 'Arafat has informed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that the PLO has abandoned the February 1985 agreement with Jordan, according to Radio Monte Carlo. The newspaper viewed 'Arafat's abandonment of the Amman accord as a response to the urgings of rival Palestinian factions and of Gorbachev himself.

Israel

Madrid Attack — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres congratulated Israeli security officials at Madrid's Barajas Airport for discovering a bomb which exploded at an El Al check-in counter 26 June and for taking quick action to prevent a tragedy, Jerusalem radio reported. An Arab was arrested in connection with the explosion, which injured at least three people, according to EFE. Commenting on the incident in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin criticized European countries for failing to understand the "courageous" moves taken by the United States against terrorism, and he said the Europeans need to "rapidly sober up."

Shin Bet Affair — Among comment on the presidential pardon given to the Shin Bet chief, *DAVAR* asserted that this "superficial solution" is "not valid" and "will not be allowed to pass." Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stressed that he has never opposed an investigation into the political echelon's responsibility for decisions made in the 1984 bus hijacking, according to Jerusalem radio.

Syria

In a commentary on U.S. Vice President George Bush's forthcoming Mideast tour, cited by Damascus radio, *AL-BA'TH* warned Arabs to be alert to a "new U.S. trick" which will pave the way for U.S. military action.

Libya

Armed Forces Commander Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir received the senior Soviet military delegation which is visiting Libya in accordance with the agreement reached during Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's visit to Moscow, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. The talks covered ways to develop bilateral relations and consolidate military cooperation.

Tripoli radio broadcast a statement by the Libyan-sponsored "Arab People's Congress" castigating Egypt for its role as a "staging base" in the 15 April "U.S.-NATO aggression." Among other things the statement accused Egypt of sending "spies" into Libya to assist the U.S. 6th Fleet.

Egypt-USSR

After talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said his discussions with Soviet leaders have revealed a political will on both sides to promote bilateral cooperation, Cairo radio reported. Ghali noted that his talks with Shevardnadze dealt with bilateral relations, developments in the Middle East peace process, and the Palestinian issue.

Iran

Foreign Relations — Iran played a "constructive and vital" role in the recent release of two French hostages in Lebanon and it could do the same for British hostages in that country "with the same condition that London should change its policy toward the Islamic Republic," Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Larijani stated in a *TEHRAN TIMES* interview cited by AFP. The agency also noted that Iran has ordered the release of a French national employed by Air France who was imprisoned and flogged last year for alleged "corruption" and "debauchery."

In another development, KUNA cited Spanish press reports that Iran has restricted the movement of EEC ambassadors to a radius of 40 km around Tehran. Iran attributed the move to the war situation but Spanish sources viewed the move as retaliation for the U.S. air raid on Libya.

Mojahedin Hideout — Security forces have captured a "monafeqin" hideout in Gilan Province, killing or arresting several of the "mercenary agents," Tehran radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes launched another raid on Khark Island 27 June, an Iraqi military spokesman disclosed in a statement to INA. Iranian planes bombed Iraqi economic installations in the Kirkuk region the same morning, according to an Iranian military announcement reported by Tehran radio.

An earlier IRNA report cited the claim by the London-based *FOREIGN REPORT that the United States has stopped sending* intelligence reports on Iranian military movements to Iraq because the latter has failed to make use of them. The Americans are "impatient" with Iraq for not taking "decisive action" to end the war, *FOREIGN REPORT* contended. As for Iran's mobilization efforts, the Revolution Guards Corps urged university staff and students to volunteer for active service in a statement reported by Tehran radio.

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'Arafat Reportedly Tenders 'Verbal' Resignation

JN270732 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] Cairo — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* has learned from reliable Palestinian soruces in Cairo that sharp differences emerged between Yasir 'Arafat and members of the Fatah Movement Revolutionary Council during the Council's recent meeting.

The Palestinian soruces in Cairo asserted these differences made 'Arafat tender a verbal resignation from the Fatah Movement Central Committee until the convocation of the PNC in Algiers which would discuss the resignation of the PLO chairmanship.

The sources said Faruq Qaddumi, secretary of the Fatah Movement Revolutionary Council, asked 'Arafat to tender a written and not a verbal resignation as 'Arafat did. 'Arafat objected to this request and withdrew from the Revolutionary Council meetings, which ended in Tunis last week.

MENA Reports 'Assassination Attempt' on 'Arafat

NC251400 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 25 Jun (MENA) — According to informed Palestinian sources in Tunisia cited by the Saudi newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH*, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was subjected to an assassination attempt during his recent tour of Africa. Palestinian security officials managed to foil the attempt. The sources did not give any further details on the incident, except to say that it was very dangerous.

The same sources also accused the Israeli Mosad of assassinating Palestinian citizen Khalid Nazzal in Greece, noting that the method used was similar to that employed in the assassination of Palestinian citizen Isma'il Darwish. Darwish received a telephone call requesting that he go to Greece and he was killed upon his arrival there. The sources pointed out that Khalid Nazzal was making preparations for fedayeen operations in the occupied Arab territories.

PLO Spokesman Denies Attempt

NC261726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, a PLO spokesman, has denied the report published by the Saudi newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* that there was an attempt on the life of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat during his tour of Africa.

The spokesman asserted that these claims are false and that their purpose is to undermine the importance of 'Arafat's tours.

PLO Leader Reportedly Abandons Jordan-PLO Accord

JN261811 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev informing him of his abandonment of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He also briefed him on the efforts being exerted to unify the Palestinian factions.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN*, which published parts of the message today, said 'Arafat's abandonment of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is known as the Amman agreement, comes in response to one of the conditions demanded by the Palestinian factions opposing the PLO's leadership. It also responds to a desire expressed by Gorbachev during his recent meeting with Abu 'Ammer [Yasir 'Arafat] in East Berlin.

'Arafat Returns to Tunis 25 Jun After Africa Tour

JN261808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis from Sierra Leone yesterday at the end of a tour to a number of African countries. During his tour, Brother Abu 'Ammar held talks with the leaders of Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mauritania, and Sierra Leone on the current situation in the Arab and international arenas and developments in the Palestinian issue. The talks also touched on bilateral relations and future Arab-African cooperation.

Sources Note Progress in Syria-Iraq Rapprochement

GF251132 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 17

[Excerpts] Amman — Well-informed Arab sources have denied to *AL-KHALIJ* that the efforts to mediate between Iraq and Syria have reached a deadlock. They asserted that measures and steps are being prepared quietly and far from the limelight, and such steps and measures will bring reconciliation between the two countries closer.

The sources stated to *AL-KHALIJ* that Syria has almost completed maintenance work on the oil pipeline that was used to transport Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean prior to the estrangement between the two countries, as a prelude to resumption of the pumping of Iraqi oil. The sources added that the only obstacle to an agreement is differences over the royalties to be paid by Iraq for the transit of oil. Baghdad is asking that such royalties be reduced to U.S. $2.50 [per barrel] as a result of the slump in oil prices.

The sources revealed that special measures are being carried out at present at Syrian ports in preparation for the resumption of the transport of Iraqi goods in transit.

AL-KHALIJ has learned from these sources that as a result of the Jordanian mediation the two countries have reached a preliminary security agreement that states no opposition organizations will be allowed to work against either country from Syrian or Iraqi territory. The sources add that as a result of the agreement Iraqi opposition elements in Syria and Syrian opposition elements in Iraq have seriously begun to look for new headquarters outside Syria and Iraq.

In an interview published today in the Saudi magazine *AL-MAJALLAH* Syrian Vice President Khaddam discloses that the sudden emergence of differences prevented the proposed meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers from taking place. Khaddam asserted that Syria was surprised by the other side's action, of which it was not informed during King Husayn's mediation.

Referring to Syria's relations with Iran, Khaddam says that "relations between the two countries existed prior to the Iraq-Iran war, and the differences between Syria and Iraq did not begin with the outbreak of the war in September in 1980."

Referring to the 11-year-old Lebanese crisis, Khaddam asserts that Syria believes the solution to the problem is connected with a political solution, and that the current conflict in Lebanon is not a security struggle but a political struggle that should be ended in order to bring about a solution to the security situation. Khaddam denies there are any differences between Syria and Iran over the Lebanese question and notes that the Iranian leaders have affirmed and continue to affirm their support for Syria's policy in Lebanon.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd Patrol in S. Lebanon

JN251807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] A group from the Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday detonated remote-controlled explosive charges as a military patrol of the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon passed on a road in the Bint Jubayl area in southern Lebanon. Two military vehicles were destroyed, a jeep was damaged, and their occupants were either killed or wounded.

Revolution Forces Report Killing of Policeman

JN261818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: One of our fighter groups operating inside the occupied homeland managed to plant timed explosive charges inside an enemy center on a Jerusalem street. The charges were detonated yesterday, causing extensive damage to the center and killing or wounding a large number of enemy elements. Immediately afterward, the Zionist security forces rushed to the area, cordoned it off, began an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Despite enemy measures, our fighter group managed to return safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has also stated the following: One of our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland used a sharp instrument to attack a member of the enemy police the day before yesterday while he was on patrol in the Kafr Saba settlement north of Tel Aviv. He stabbed him several times, killing him, and returned safely to base. The Zionist security forces cordoned off the area, began an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

27 Jun Meeting Adjourned After 'Cordial Exchanges'

LD271205 Vienna OPECNA in English 1156 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 27 June 86 (OPECNA) — OPEC ministers, meeting in their third closed session since Wednesday, have adjourned until later this evening.

This morning's session was held under the chairmanship of the 78th conference's newly-elected president, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, Nigerian minister of petroleum resources. According to sources, the ministers discussed the current oil market situation and examined proposals to stabilize oil prices.

This morning's session lasted a little more than two hours and was said to have been characterized by 'cordial exchanges'.

Yamani: Time for Others To Share Oil Market Burden

LD261252 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1045 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Jeddah, 26 Jun (SPA) — His Excellency Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of pretroleum and mineral resources, said that the Kingdom has striven and will continue to strive for the balance and the stabilization of the oil market. This is the general character of the Kingdom's policies in all fields.

His excellency pointed out, in a special statement published today by *AL-SHARQ AL-'AWSAT*, that the Kingdom's oil policies do not depart from its general policy. The proof is that it has always endlessly striven for stability in pricing and the oil market. He pointed out that history proves this: The Kingdom increased its production in the late seventies in order to avoid an oil price increase; the Kingdom repeatedly warned OPEC members against the shortcomings of price increase policy; and the Kingdom stood against such policies and affirmed that the world economy is one unity and thereby its stability is in the interest of all.

His excellency added that when the demand for oil began to decline, the Kingdom was the first to contribute to stability by reducing its production to a quarter of its capacity. This contribution was not matched by anybody else to preserve the oil market and get rid of the oil surplus, which had shaken prices.

His Excellency Ahmad Zaki Yamani pointed out that is is not fair that the Kingdom be asked to shoulder the responsibility for the oil market stability by itself, and even if it could, who has assigned the duty to look after the interests of all oil producers to the detriment of its own national interests and international commitments?

He stated that the Kingdom cannot bear a slump in its oil revenues forever because it has development programs for growth in Saudi society. These programs need major expenditures which require enormous revenues financed by oil wealth.

He concluded his statement saying: The Kingdom has international commitments stemming up from its role and position in the Arab and Islamic worlds. The Kingdom has never, even for one day, abandoned its commitments. Thus, revenues must continue and oil production and sales, as well as the distribution of burden, should be shouldered by others.

Yugoslavia's Mikulic Addresses Ministers 25 Jun

LD252251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2046 GMT 25 Jun 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni, June 25 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic this evening paid tribute to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for its contribution to the implementation of the developing countries' strategic objective of establishing control over and management of their natural resources.

In a speech at the dinner in honour of the OPEC ministers attending a conference on the Yugoslav island of Brioni, Mikulic called attention to the growing gap in development levels between the industrialized and developing countries. That, he said, was a result of developing countries' overindebtedness and lagging behind in terms of technology, the drastic fall in prices of raw materials and an increasingly pronounced trade protectionism in industrialized countries.

Mikulic expressed concern over the industrialized countries' lack of understanding for the economic, social and political consequences of such a situation, which, he said, "could very easily lead to a total collapse of the international economic system". The cost of developing countries' economic agony will have to be borne by the industrialized world too, the Yugoslav prime minister said. He indicated the need for establishing stable and fair oil prices, stressing that it would be in the interest of both the oil exporting and oil importing countries, as well as of the international economy. The settlement of these serious problems calls for strengthening unity and more efficacious activity of all Nonaligned and other developing countries within the Group of 77 in the United Nations and in other international forums, Mikulic said.

Describing the OPEC member-countries as Yugoslavia's very important economic partners, Mikulic said that Yugoslavia is interested in oil imports on a long-term basis and is prepared to expand and promote its overall political and economic relations with the OPEC countries. "In developing this cooperation, both sides are confronted with certain objective difficulties which must be overcome by joint efforts", stated Mikulic.

The Yugoslav prime minister pointed to the considerable possibilities for successful economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the OPEC member-countries, proceeding from the complementary nature of their economies.

KUWAIT

Information Minister on Measures Against Sabotage

PM261543 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 23 Jun 86 p 5

[Interview with Information Minister Shaykh Nasir al-Ahmad by the editors of the Saudi papers *AL-MADINAH, AL-BILAD AL-NADWAH*, and *'UKAZ* on 22 June in Jeddah]

[Excerpts] After discussing professional aspects we moved to serious current political issues. His excellency was asked about the real situation in Kuwait in the wake of the recent explosions.

Answer: First let me assure you that the situation is reassuring and there is no call for anxiety. We have nothing to hide in revealing the real motives of what happened. Summing up these motives, the Kuwaiti oil minister has said that the target is the oil policies in the region, and we are looking into the possibility of other implications and motives behind the explosions. I have nothing to add to what has already been announced whether regarding the circumstances of what happened or its results. Thanks be to God that everything is all right now with the pumping resumed and all the fires under control.

Question: So there is evidence that it was sabotage?

Answer: We must admit that sabotage and terrorism are two widespread international phenomena and that controlling them is not as easy as one might imagine. Kuwait is a small country hosting 123 different non-Kuwaiti nationalities. So, all past events have reflected one important fact which is that Kuwait, as an open country with all these foreign nationals, was bound to witness some mistakes and excesses which is what we are experiencing now.

Question: Minister, does that mean that the demographic structure in Kuwait is directly linked to what has happened and is happening?

Answer: I want to make one thing clear. With the demographic structure in Kuwait as it is, in other words with all the different groups and nationalities living in our geographically small country without legal residence permits in some cases and under the present circumstances, great efforts are needed to control them. I want to assure you, however, that the security situation is strong, solid, and firm. Strong measures will be taken to correct the anomalies and deport those whose presence proves to be illegal and rectify the situation in that respect.

Meanwhile, we have suspended the naturalization process for the time being. Kuwaiti citizenship is now not given to more than 50 people annually. At any rate, like all other countries, Kuwait as an open country is exposed to this kind of onslaught but we will not allow it to expand or continue. I want to emphasize that what has happened in Kuwait is aimed not only at Kuwait but at all the GCC states and we should treat it as such.

Question: Do you not believe, Your Excellency, that a swift, firm, and effective tackling of the elements of subversion, terrorism, and riots would prevent these evils from spreading and multiplying and would prevent Kuwait's enemies from being tempted to persist in their aggression against it and in their threats to its security and stability?

Answer: We have not been and will never be lenient toward any kind of sabotage aimed at Kuwait's security and sovereignty but we let everything go through the normal channels. What happened in Kuwait in the past was viewed through the judicial channels, especially the State Security Council, and sentences were issued against saboteurs in the past, but the Kuwaiti constitution gives his highness the Amir of Kuwait the final decision regarding such sentences and nobody can object to that.

Question: Do you not believe that flexibility in facing these dangers could only mean their continuation?

Answer: There will be no flexibility but enforcement of current laws and regulations. Terrorism is an international phenomenon. The various states are doing their best to check it and prevent it from spreading. In Kuwait we have firm and decisive measures for dealing with the situation.

Question: On the question of investment in other countries do you not believe, minister, that the Gulf states should divert some of their large investments abroad to the Islamic states for various reasons?

Answer: Let us be frank and let us admit that Arab investors in general and Gulf investors in particular lack courage when it comes to the question of making massive investments in Arab and Islamic countries. There are two reasons for that:

1. National capital is cowardly by nature and does not like risking making investments that do not yield quick and large profits.

2. I would like to inquire about ample guarantees for investment in Islamic countries. I do not want to say that elements of success for investments may be nonexistent, at least for the time being. When chances of success do appear they would perhaps encourage the Gulf investors to divert some of their investments to these countries.

Question: But according to some sources Kuwait is considering investing some of its funds in socialist countries. Are the Islamic states not more worthy of these funds?

Answer: Who said that?

Question: The Kuwaiti press.

Answer: So it did not come from a Kuwaiti official source such as the Kuwaiti finance minister for example.

Question: That is true.

So what has been published and reported is not true. The truth is that we know what we are doing quite well.

PDRY

Chairman, YAR President Hold Telephone Conversation

GF251942 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] A telephone conversation was held between the brothers Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. The two leaders discussed a number of issues related to contacts and unity coordination between the two parts and means of promoting them with a view to taking a number of steps toward restoring Yemeni unity. ANA reports that during the conversation the two leaders stressed their keenness to accomplish further forms of coordination and contact.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tanzanian Defense Minister Ends Visit 27 June

LD270918 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0835 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Jeddah, 27 Jun (SPA) — Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian deputy prime minister and minister for defense and national service, left Jeddah early today at the end of a several-day visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin and other officials.

YAR

Further Reportage on PDRY Delegation in Sanaa

'Negotiations' With 'Ali Nasir Denied

JN261621 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1440 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Aden, 26 Jun (WAKH) — The PDRY Government has officially denied some Arab newspaper and radio reports on what they called the beginning of negotiations with former PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his followers in Sanaa. Aden radio cited a responsible source in the PDRY Government as saying that the South Yemeni delegation currently in Sanaa under Brigadier General Salih Munassaer al-Siyayli, deputy prime minister and interior minister, has not held and will not hold a dialogue with any side representing former President 'Ali Nasir and his followers.

The source affirmed that the delegation's mission in Sanaa is to hold talks with the leaders of the northern part of Yemen on ways to bolster peaceful unionist efforts between the two parts and to arrange the return of the Yemeni refugees who wish to do so in accordance with the general amnesty issued by the Supreme People's Council Presidium. The responsible source described reports and false information which has been circulated by former PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his followers since he was overthrown last January as a desperate attempt to assert themselves and to distract attention from the heinous crimes they committed against the party, people, and homeland.

The responsible PDRY source said that the competent sides will complete all required legal and constitutional procedures to try former PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his followers in absentia in implementation of the resolution of the previous session of the YSP Central Committee. The source affirmed the PDRY's interest in continuing joint unionist action with the leadership of the northern party of Yemen to safeguard the peaceful atmosphere between the two parts and take further unionist steps in light of the unionist agreements between the two parts benefiting the supreme interests of the Yemeni people and their objective of regaining Yemeni unity on sound and democratic bases.

Reconciliation Conference Held

JN261655 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 26, (GNA) — A national reconciliation conference held in Sanaa yesterday between the [People's] Democratic Republic of Yemen and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealt with several political issues related to the Jan 13 events, the UAE *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper said today. The newspaper added Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, democratic Yemeni deputy prime minister and minister of interior, has called on the conference to focus attention on arrangements to return the South Yemeni defectees to North Yemen within the framework of the annesty resolution recently issued by his government. The newspaper also said however the representative of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad called for a political solution that would guarantee the reunification of the party and the people as well as the fulfillment of an overall national consensus.

Joint Committee Meetings With Iraq Begin in Sanaa

JN270643 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Meetings of the Iraqi-YAR joint committee for economic and technical cooperation began in Sanaa yesterday under the chairmanship of Brothers Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the Central Planning Organ, and Muhammad Fadl Husayn, Iraqi minister of construction and housing. In speeches exchanged during the first meeting, the two ministers praised the continuous efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination in all fields of development serving the two fraternal countries' interests. The joint committee discussed a number of issues regarding cultural and technical cooperation, projects, and trade and economy.

20 Mirage 2000's Arrive; No Cuts in U.S. Aid

NC270620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA) — There will be an air show on Saturday featuring the French Mirage 2000, 20 of which arrived in Egypt today, Thursday. In tomorrow's edition *AL-AHRAM* notes that this display, which will be held at an air base near Cairo, will demonstrate the plane's high maneuverability, as well as the skill of Egyptian pilots in making use of it.

In another development, and in the course of his trip to London, Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, told an *AL-AHRAM* correspondent that one of the results of his talks in the United States was the American Government's decision to supply Cairo with some new weapons, which are being released for the first time to a very limited number of friendly countries. While assessing his talks in Washington, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said he received assurances from the U.S. Government that American military grants to Egypt will not be reduced, though such assistance to many other countries has been cut. The field marshal described his trip to Washington as completely successful.

The minister commented on his visit to Britain by saying that officials there expressed their willingness to cooperate with Egypt to the greatest possible degree. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah attended some live fire exercises at a shooting range in London earlier today. A large number of new antitank weapons, as well as Vickers and Challenger tanks and some small arms, were used in the maneuvers.

AL-AKHBAR Views U.S.-Soviet Talks on Mideast

NC270807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jun (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* has expressed hope for the success of the first round of Soviet-U.S. talks, which began yesterday and are being used by the two superpowers to exchange views on the Middle East in accordance with an with an agreement reached at last November's summit in Geneva.

In its editorial today, the paper lists a number of points that it hopes the two superpowers will consider when discussing the problem of the Middle East. The first of these is that any agreement between them could be a strong basis for a solution, provided that such an accord is one that the two sides truly want to reach. The second point, the paper adds, is that the fundamental difference between the two countries lies in the fact that the Soviet Union is calling for an international peace conference attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and the five permanent members of the Security Council. For its part, the United States is insisting on bilateral negotiations, which is Israel's view. It also rejects the PLO's participation, and refuses to start a dialogue with it. Since each of the two countries has influence on the parties to the conflict, their agreement on a method would ensure a serious start to a settlement of the problem.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* writes that the third and most important point is that the two countries' discussion of this problem should not mean that each of them should look for its own gains. Rather, in light of their international standing, they should take part and bear full responsibility for a solution to a problem that is of interest to the entire world, and not solely to the countries of the Middle East.

Opposition Makes 'Capital' From Recent Explosions

NC262059 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 26 Jun 86

[From the "Talking Newspaper" program — editorial by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb]

[Text] By sheer coincidence an unfortunate series of scattered explosions has taken place in Cairo, leaving several people dead or wounded. First, a pipe filled with powder exploded. This was followed by a cannon shell, the owner of which disposed of it by throwing it into a garbage container. Then a truck loaded with dynamite exploded. These incidents all resulted from negligence and laxity. They undoubtedly caused public concern and in a way they underlined the need to tighten safety measures in quarries, particularly in view of the recent expansion in mining. Many wildcats have been attracted into the mining industry by the possibility of making quick money. This in its turn has provided ample scope for illegitimate trading in dynamite.

The reason for public concern is that all these incidents happened at a time when terrorism is much in evidence and terrorists abound. What adds insult to injury, however, is the fact that some opposition parties have tried to make capital out of these events by taking them out of context and claiming that the official statements issued on them by the interior ministry are unconvincing, illogical, and untrue.

As a matter of fact, claims that these explosions were not accidents but were directed against the government are both untenable and lacking in political awareness. It is sad that some parties should take such unhealthy stands, liable to sow confusion and affect the national course. These claims could deal a severe blow to the current tourist season. Groups of Arab tourists are already arriving in our country for their summer holidays.

The dissemination of such false claims could also lead to public panic and provide the ill-intentioned with the means of harming the country and the people. Any political party which seeks to benefit from such sensitive issues, in disregard of the ethics of fair reporting, is not only betraying its conscience and the sons of its country but is also completely abandoning the political responsibility in which a section of the people in this country has invested.

Ethiopian Information Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC262102 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The Ethiopian information minister arrived in Cairo this afternoon. He and his accompanying delegation are on a 3-day private visit to Egypt. During his stay, the Ethiopian minister will meet with Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, as well as with members of the Ethiopian community in Cairo.

Sudan's State Council Chairman To Visit 3 July

NC261259 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, and his delegation will arrive in Cairo on 3 July on an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Foreign Minister Receives Message From UK's Howe

NC261511 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received a message from British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe when he met with British Ambassador Alan Bedford Urwick today. During the meeting, the two men discussed bilateral relations and ways of boosting cooperation in various areas, and especially in the economic field. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Middle East and Europe's role in stimulating the peace process, particularly in light of Britain's chairmanship of the next EEC session.

U.S. Car Company Partnership Based on 'Interests'

NC262054 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA) — Industry Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab has asserted that choosing the American General Motors Corporation for partnership in the production of a new Egyptian automobile was not dictated by any political pressure. Egypt does not accept political pressure. This decision was 100 percent Egyptian, he added, and it was made on the basis of the country's higher interests and according to political calculations. He noted that there is a difference between political calculation and political pressure.

At a news conference today, the minister of industry stated that this project, which is being undertaken by the Al-Nasr company, only applies to passenger cars. All other activities of the company will remain unaffected; that is, its involvement in the production of trucks, buses, and agricultural tractors. Seventy-five percent of the components in these products are Egyptian, he added, compared to 25 percent in the current production of passenger cars.

The minister affirmed that the new project will fall under law No 43/1974, which pertains to the investment of Arab and foreign capital. There are no exceptions to this. He also noted that General Motors' agreement to participate with 24 others international companies in supplying the industries involved in this new project is evidence of a sense of stability and an atmosphere of investment now existing in Egypt.

Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab asserted that there will be no change in the identity of the Al-Nasr motor company. The company will not be offered for sale or rent, he emphasized. Its workers are from the public sector and will enjoy the same rights as other public sector workers. He added that this was one of the basic terms of the contract made with the foreign partners. Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab pointed to the new project's importance in reviving Egyptian industry in the field of automobile components. It will help to meet the needs of 24 new factories producing intermediate goods.

The industry minister noted that the new project seeks to relieve the burden imposed on the Egyptian balance of payments by importing most of the spare parts needed for the local production of passenger cars. Eng 'Abd al-Wahhab said that the capital of the new company will be 40 million pounds, 30 percent of which will paid by the Al-Nasr company, 30 Percent by General Motors, 30 Percent by the Misr-Iran Bank, and 10 percent by the Egyptian Exports Development Bank. He added that the Board of Directors will be chaired by an Egyptian. Eng 'Abd al-Wahhab noted that financing this investment falls within the framework of American assistance to Egypt, which has already been endorsed. He also affirmed that these credits will not be given at the expense of any other projects.

Ramadan Confers With Jordanian Transport Minister

JN270803 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 27 Jun 86 p 20

[Text] Baghdad (PETRA) — Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan received here yesterday Jordanian Transport Minister Raja'i al-Dajani who is currently visiting Baghdad. During the meeting, they discussed bolstering bilateral relations and ways to promote them in various fields, particularly in trnasportation and exchange of technical expertise.

Vice President, Delegation Return From Tanzania

JN261827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1737 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jun (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, and the accompanying delegation returned to Baghdad this evening following a 4-day official visit to Tanzania. During the visit, the vice president held talks with Tanzanian officials on bilateral relations. He also reviewed with them the latest developmetns in the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East question, the situation in Africa, and other issues of common concern.

Air Force Raids Khark Island Facilities 27 Jun

JN270831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0816 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jun (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes launched a new raid on Khark Island facilities this morning. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said the Iraqi planes set their targets ablaze and returned safely to base.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,271

JN261628 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,271 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 June 1986]

Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their brave activities by rapping the heads of the heretic foes until they abandon their transgression, return to their senses, and yield to rights and peace.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today.

1. An enemy force estimated at two infantry companies attempted to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our brave men confronted it with all types of weapons, destroying the bulk of the enemy force and forcing the rest of flee. Our forces in the same sector also destroyed four bulldozers, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump.

2. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah spotted enemy groups estimated at 30 persons who tried to carry out a hostile action against our units. Our tough fighters pounded them with strong artillery and tank fire and forced them to flee after killing or wounding a number of them. Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy vehicle and some infantry positions were destroyed.

3. Four enemy soldiers were killed and three infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Ten ammunition dumps and 4 infantry positions were destroyed and big fires were started on the enemy side in the VII Army Corps front.

4. One of our patrols was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land in the V Army Corps northern sector when it found and brought back to our units' positions a quantity of ammunition and other serviceable materials which the enemy left behind in previous battles. Another patrol in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris captured a 40-mm launcher.

5. The forces of the despotic enemy shelled the Al-Qurnah and Al-Zubayr districts with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 June 1986

AL-RA'Y Praises Al-Azhar Stand on Israeli Goods

JN261053 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "An Honorable Stand by Al-Azhar University"]

[Text] We are pleased with Al-Azhar University's honorable stand of refraining to issue a ruling that would allow importation from the Zionist entity. We see, in the reasons behind this stand, a message to the Arabs and Muslims affirming that Egypt has maintained its commitments. The Al-Azhar University has taken into consideration that it is illegal to promote Israeli goods in the Islamic countries or in any way aid the Israeli economy — an economy which basically is a war economy used by the Israelis to strike at the Arabs and Muslims.

Thus, the Al-Azhar ruling gives the Arab boycott of Israel an ideological as well as a pan-Arab dimension. Moreover, the ruling emphasizes the need to continue the Arab boycott of Israel throughout the Arab and Islamic worlds, including Egypt itself. It is clear that this ruling applies, in form and content, to all aspects of cooperation with Israel and puts an end to the Israeli dream of making Egypt an arena for investments and blackmail and a loophole designed to escape the Arab boycott and empty it of its content.

The Al-Azhar ruling is a call on the Arabs and Muslims to protect their countries against the Israeli economic infiltration. Included in this context is resisting this infiltration into Africa which constitutes an important economic, political, and geographical depth of the Arab and Islamic worlds. Moreover, the reasons for this decision remind the Arabs and Muslims that the Israeli economy is still a war economy which aims to strike at all of them.

What should be learned from this stand is that it warns the Arabs and Muslims that the efforts they are exerting to achieve a just and comprehensive peace should not stop them from continuing to boycott the Israeli entity so long as they have not regained their usurped rights. Moreover, legally they are required to adopt measures that will prevent the resuscitation of the Israeli economy — an economy which is a war tool brandished against the Arabs and Muslims and used by the aggressors to usurp their land and sanctities and to persecute their kinfolk in the occupied territories.

Minister Leaves For Transport Talks in Iraq

JN260838 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 26 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — PETRA — Transport Minister Raja'i al-Dajani left Amman for Baghdad yesterday evening on a 3-day official visit during which he will meet with Iraqi Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Asadi and a number of Iraqi officials.

The minister will hold talks with Iraqi officials on transportation issues between the two countries as well as on ways to improve loading and unloading procedures of Iraqi goods in the port of Aqaba.

Information Minister Returns From Syria Visit

JN261526 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib returned to Amman this afternoon after a 3-day visit to fraternal Syria at the invitation of Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh. During the visit, Al-Khatib held talks with his Syrian counterpart in the presence of a number of Jordanian and Syrian media officials. The talks dealt with strengthening cooperation and coordination between the two countries in the various media, particularly radio and television.

UN Officer Discounts Israeli Withdrawal Reports

NC260921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Responding to a question about local press reports saying that the Israeli forces are dismantling their posts in the Marj 'Uyun area, a UN officer working with the UN's truce observers has stated that any Israeli withdrawal from the area is unlikely. Whatever you have heard about this subject is untrue, he said.

New Phalangist Party Leader Assumes Post

NC251105 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1024 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Dr George Sa'adah has taken over the Phalangist Party's leadership from Dr Elie Karamah. The new Political Bureau members also assumed their posts. A ceremony then followed at party headquarters in honor of Dr Karamah. Dr Sa'adah said on the occasion that Karamah had wanted the ceremony to be Phalangist and to be held in a family atmosphere at the place where the political bureau and central council meet. If we try to enumerate the qualities of Dr Karamah we will need much time and we still may come up short, he said. We are one family and know the role Dr Karamah has played. He has saved the party from many upheavals. Responding to this, Dr Karamah thanked the new leader and wished him and the other new party officers success in protecting the supreme interest of Lebanon.

Franjiyah Returns From Damascus Meeting With Al-Asad

NC261529 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Former president Sulayman Franjiyah and Robert Franjiyah concluded their visit to Damascus and returned to Zgharta this afternoon. During their visit, they met with senior Syrian officials, notably President Hafiz al-Asad, who once again expressed Syria's support for the Lebanese and its readiness to offer every possible assistance to achieve a national solution that will serve Lebanon's national interest and safeguard the unity of its land and people. Former President Franjiyah received General Mustafa Talas, Syrian deputy prime minister and defense minister, at the guest residence today. Robert Franjiyah attended the meeting, which was devoted to a discussion of current Lebanese issues.

Efforts Continue To Implement W. Beirut Security Plan

Hizballah Ready To Cooperate

NC261154 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] In an interview with the newspaper *AL-HAQIQAH*, to be published tomorrow, and in response to a question about Hizballah's position toward the West Beirut security plan, Hizballah official spokesman Ibrahim al-Amin said: It is a legitimate duty to maintain the security of the people. The achievement of genuine security is one of the most important duties. Therefore, he said, we are very interested in ensuring the success of any [word indistinct] plan to maintain security, particularly in the western area. We are also prepared to cooperate, as much as possible, in ensuring the success of such an endeavor, especially since there is a plot to create strife and conflict on the domestic front and in West Beirut to hinder or to detract our attention from our struggle against Israel and the present regime. Al-Amin added: It is the political duty of all sincere people to act in order to establish a quiet and stable society, capable of facing the big dangers and decisions.

Closure of Party Offices Begins

NC261210 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] As part of the preparatory work for the implementation of the Beirut security plan in accordance with the Damascus agreement, the field security committee formed as a result of last night's meeting of Amal movement and Progressive Socialist Party cadres, began its work this morning to supervise the closure of party offices and see that shows of force are eliminated from various Beirut areas. A number of such offices have so far been closed in preparation for Saturday, when a regular army force under the command of Major Muhammad Farshukh will be deployed in West Beirut neighborhoods. It has been learned that this unit consists of as many as 900 troops. It is authorized to enforce the provisions of the security plan, and to stamp out violations and excesses impartially, with the help of all the military commanders of the nationalist forces and on the firm instructions of Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

Hizballah, Pro-Syrian Groups Clash

NC261759 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] According to a report from West Beirut, the pro-Syrian Ba'th Party Organization has recently been sending men and ammunition to West Beirut from Shtawrah to support the Amal movement in its conflict with the Palestinians in the camps. Sixty men led by Mus'ad Khuways were detained at a Palestinian roadblock in the mountain while on their way to the southern suburb to join Amal in the fighting. None of the men being detained has yet been released despite mediation efforts by former Deputy Fadlallah Talhuq in 'Alayh. Amal and Hizballah gunmen have clashed in Al-Musaytibah [in West Beirut]. One Amal member was wounded in the fighting and another detained.

According to another report from West Beirut, Hizballah militiamen are holding several Christian hostages. These people, who are members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP], are being detained in a special jail in Burj Abi Haydar near the university [in West Beirut]. Such incidents are occurring at time when the two sides continue to confront one another in Mashgharah. It has also been learned that SSNP and Hizballah members had a gunfight in Al-Rawdah in Al-Biqa'. Syrian intelligence personnel intervened to bring an end to the fight.

We have received reports within the context of disputes between Syrians and Shi'ite extremists in areas under Syrian influence in the Al-Biqa' which indicate that Hizballah gunmen have clashed with Syrian intelligence personnel. Hizballah gunmen were stopped at a roadblock manned by Syrian intelligence servicemen, and a fight ensued. It has also been learned that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad issued strict orders at the beginning of this month that Hizballah officials and militiamen not be allowed to leave West Beirut. Al-Asad sent five officers of varying ranks to Beirut airport for this purpose.

Amal, Palestinians Clash in Tyre

NC262018 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] According to information from the south, a high degree of tension exists between the Amal movement and Palestinians in the Tyre area. Amal movement members are carrying out a wide-scale campaign of storming Palestinian houses in the Tarshiha camp in Tyre. Palestinian 'Awad Husayn has been killed in this campaign, and a number of others have been wounded. Bulldozers belonging to the Amal Movement have destroyed approximately 30 houses in the Tarshiha camp and the seafront area. The information also notes that the Amal movement is banning entry to and exit from the camps in Tyre. The camps are surrounded by barriers and armed groups. Local security sources have expressed fear that this action might led to serious repercussions which would signal the beginning of extensive armed clashes between the Amal movement and Palestinians in the south.

Amal-PSP Statement on Security Plan

NC262003 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Meetings and exchanges continued today in preparation for the implementation of the recent Damascus agreement. These efforts took place on the eve of the completion of measures to ensure the closure of party offices and the removal of all signs of armed presence, and 36 hours before the regular military force is due to be deployed on Saturday morning, as part of the West Beirut security plan. The competent leaders of the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal movement today continued the efforts they began in this connection yesterday. They issued the following joint statement:

On the basis of the decisions made by the ministerial committee concerning the West Beirut security plan, Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt have issued instructions for all [party] offices to be closed and all signs of armed presence to be removed. Following intensive meetings between the Amal Movement and the PSP in this respect, and in implementation of these decisions, a joint PSP-Amal movement committee accompanied by Qabalan Qabalan, Abu 'Isam, and Abu 'Ali al-Dib of the Amal Movement, and Abu Shu'ayb, Kamal Fayyad, Abu Wasim, and Abu Ibrahim of the PSP, today made a comprehensive tour of all PSP and Amal offices in West Beirut to make sure that they had been closed. All these offices have in fact been closed. Their keys were confiscated, as were weapons found in some of the offices. A committee comprising leaders of the Amal Movement will make a field tour of all Amal centers in West Beirut tomorrow, in a bid to verify that they have been shut down for good. A PSP committee is expected to make a similar tour of all PSP offices, which have already been closed, to ensure that they remain so.

A joint security office has been established in the Al-Musaytibah area. All violators as well as personnel who fail to abide by the recent security decisions will be referred to this office and then transferred to a field court, where the maximum penalties will be imposed on them. The telephone numbers of this joint security office will be announced later for any citizens desiring to file a complaint against, or notify the office of, undisciplined elements. On this occasion, we wish once again to stress that, in accordance with the decision made by both the Amal Movement and the PSP, as of midnight on Friday 27 June 1986 it will be completely forbidden to appear in military uniform of any description or to bear arms, whether concealed or displayed. Storming and apprehension operations of any kind will also be prohibited. The military force charged by the ministerial committee with maintaining security in West Beirut has been authorized to take whatever action it deems appropriate against all those who fail to respond to these measures.

Camps Fighting Disrupts Security Plan

NC271139 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1129 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Shortly after the Ministerial Committee's announcement that the security plan for West Beirut and the camps was being implemented smoothly, the situation grew tense around Burj al-Barajinah. Our correspondent reports that Amal and Palestinian gunmen are exchanging artillery, rocket, and machine gun fire.

'Violent Clashes' Between ASL, 'Extremist Militias'

NC261448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Violent clashes between the army of southern Lebanon and extremist militias are currently taking place along the Kafr Falus-Lib'a-'Ayn al-Mir combat lines in the south. Medium- and heavy-caliber weapons are being used in the fighting. Although shells have landed in the Jazzin area township of Rum, no loss of life has yet been reported there.

Bush Trip Viewed as Part of 'New U.S. Trick'

JN270637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "*AL-BA'TH* Column," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says:

A new political game is looming on the horizon. The base of this game is Camp David and is being played by the successors of Begin and Al-Sadat. The coaches are George Bush and officials of the U.S. State and Defense Departments. Events accompanying the new game feature Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, a star whose contribution to U.S. strategy is no less than that of Al-Sadat, and the architect of the Egyptian deviationist policy, Minister Butrus Ghali.

AL-BA'TH adds: Preparations for the new U.S. diplomatic tour of the Middle East are within the framework of the U.S. campaign to neutralize Arabs in their struggle to defend their cause, so that a joint U.S.-Israeli military strike will not provoke Arabs to anger, being the genuine antagonists toward Israel and the United States.

George Bush, who led the large-scale campaign against Arab oil with the aim of promoting Shim'on Peres' plan known as the new Marshall plan, will discuss with Arabs issues suiting the nature of the U.S. plot and will discuss with Israelis their needs for directing a military strike, so often talked about by U.S. and Zionist officials. Therefore, Arabs should be alert to a new U.S. trick, which will be a move paving the way for military action, which the Americans and Zionists have often talked about for imposing their conditions on the Arab nation.

Jordanian Information Minister Departs 26 Jun

JN261154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib left Damascus this morning at the end of his visit to Syria which came at the invitation of Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh.

Seeing Al-Khatib off at Damascus' southern entrance were Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, head of the Journalists' Federation Dr Sabir Falhut, Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays, and a number of media officials.

Before his departure, the Jordanian information minister made a statement to reporters expressing his pleasure at visiting Syria. He also expressed great appreciation for the pan-Arab role played by the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad for the sake of building effective Arab solidarity and confronting the dangers posed to the Arab cause.

The Jordanian media delegation comprises Nasuh al-Majali, director general of the radio and television stations and the directors of engineering and public relations at the Jordanian Information Ministry. The Jordanian information minister was also accorded a sendoff at the Syrian-Jordanian border post. Present were Adib Ghanam, assistant information minister; Husayn Hassun, Dar'a governor; Khadr al-Sha'ar, director general of the radio and television.

Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

JN262028 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi arrived in Damascus today. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry, Chief of Protocol 'Abd al-Hasib Istuwani, the Algerian ambassador in Damascus, and embassy staff.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Ibrahimi said: I feel complete pleasure and satisfaction with this visit. The Algerian leadership, headed by President Chadli Bendjedid, asked me to hold contacts with the Syrian brothers, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad. He added that relations between Syria and Algeria are strategic and go beyond all considerations. On this basis, the dialogue between Syria and Algeria is continuous. My visit is only a new tour within the framework of this continuous dialogue. Naturally, we have to hold consultations with the Syrian brothers under these diffiucult circumstances with regard to our Arab concerns in the eastern and western parts of the Arab world, such as recent developments in the Arab arena and what is taking place in the Mediterranean Sea, especially following the recent aggressions against fraternal Tunisia and Libya.

Ba'th Delegation Leaves for Warsaw Congress

JN270818 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 27 Jun (SANA) — An Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Fayiz al-Nasir, Regional Command member, left Damascus for Warsaw this morning to participate in the work of the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, which will begin on 29 June. A number of party comrades and the Polish charge d'affaires in Damascus saw the delegation off at Damascus International Airport.

Cabinet Meets, Approves 1986 State Budget

JN251400 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] In Damascus the Council of Ministers held a meeting under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. Dr al-Kasm affirmed that economic and productive efficiency has become a standard for the work of every institution, company, factory, and ranch. He said achieving the maximum level of productivity in every field is the constant basis for any evaluation encompassing both industrial and agricultural sectors. He affirmed the system of scrutiny and accountability will move to a more accurate, effective, and comprehensive phase. The Council of Ministers afterward discussed the draft state budget for 1986 in its final formula and approved it.

Peres, Rabin Comment on Bombing at Madrid Airport

TA270436 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In Israel Prime Minister Peres congratulated security officials in Madrid for discovering the bomb and taking quick action to prevent a tragedy. Peres pointed out that this was the second time recently that Israeli security officials prevented an air tragedy.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that West European countries bear some of the blame for the blast, because they showed little support for the American offensive against international terrorism.

Rabin Criticizes 'European Community'

TA270518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the attempt to attack the El Al counter at the Madrid airport indicates that our war against terrorism is still at its peak. Rabin said the responsibility falls on the European Community.

[Begin Rabin recording] I do not yet know all the details, but I have no doubt that this is a continuation of the acts of terrorism aimed against Israel, against Israeli targets, and we are again seeing international, Palestinian terrorism, or Middle Eastern terrorism, in its international format, something that indicates that the war against terrorism is still at its peak, particularly outside Israeli territory, and we are facing it. [end recording]

Defense Minister Rabin criticized the international community in his remarks.

[Begin Rabin recording] I think the problem at the moment is that, of course, we are doing all that is required to prevent such things, but the responsibility falls, first of all, on the international community, first and formost the European community, which has not shown any understanding of the courageous moves taken at one time by the United States, and I hope that it will rapidly sober up. Thank you. [end recording]

Alignment, Likud Consult on Action in Shin Bet Case

TA270500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Let us now turn to the Shin Bet affair. The trend among the Alignment ministers is to formulate a united position in favor of the establishment of a commission of inquiry, but it is difficult to say that the Alignment ministers are all speaking with one voice, so coordination is needed and the last effort for coordination will be made on Saturday evening at a meeting of Sarenu ["Our Ministers" — Alignment ministerial forum]. That meeting will take place in the prime minister's residence. The position of the Likud ministers, as is well known, is opposed to the establishment of a commission of inquiry and an offensive, as they call it, against the sectarianism of the Alignment ministers on the affair. Good morning, our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

[Ben-'Ami] Good morning, Shalom.

[Shalom Qital] How would you define the positions of the two ministerial groups?

[Ben-'Ami] You are right when you say the Alignment is not speaking with one voice although the trend is a common one. An attempt to present a united position on the establishment of a commission of inquiry is being formulated. This was given expression in two statements made yesterday by the prime minister. The first was made to police officers, when he said he had never objected to an investigation of the actions of the political echelon and, last night, appearing before people being released from the standing army, the prime minister added yet another dimension to the debate over this affair.

[Begin Peres recording] We must be constantly alert. We must constantly put the country's security in the place it merits, in the first place, from the moral aspect, in legal considerations, over the Knesset. There is no need to break laws when we want to defend the country. This also applies to our attitude toward the IDF, which is constantly on alert and in preparation, and we must not ignore either what occurs around us or what occurs without anyone seeing it. [end recording]

Peres Open to 'Political' Inquiry

TA261036 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says he has never been opposed to investigating the responsibility of the political echelon for the decisions it made. In his opinion, there is a division of responsibilities between the operational and political levels. The political level must instruct the operational one and also support it after the operation. If an argument or the need for an inquiry have evolved, the political echelon must be open to an inquiry or criticism. The prime minister said this at the graduation ceremony of a senior police officers course in the Jerusalem Theater and correspondent Shlomo Raz quoted his remarks.

Morning Press on Investigation

TA270630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[From Review of Morning Press Editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* comments that there is no way to avoid the conclusion that the Shin Bet affair still requires a thorough and complete investigation. The public uproar will not die down because the president was convinced that by granting a pardon to the Shin Bet head and the latter's resignation from his position he would be able to put an end to what he called the witch hunt. The feeling that things were done that no proper country should sweep under the carpet will not disappear, but will increase. The government must initiate a state investigation in accordance with the 1968 Law of Inquiry Commissions. Only if it does so will there be calm, in the certain expectation that a commission of inquiry named by the president of the Supreme Court will be able to clarify all the facts and place the responsibility, in accordance with law and justice, at the doors of all those who have to bear it.

HATZOFE writes that the foundations of law and justice have not been harmed by the presidnet's decision. On the other hand, the wellbeing of the country could be undermined if the quarrel and dispute over the Shin Bet affair continue and it makes no difference at all that this time people want to strike a blow at the political echelon. The good of the nation makes it imperative to stop the miserable argument and release Israel from the grip of affairs that divert attention from the main point, which is Israel's security. If anybody had any doubts that Israel's security problems have become more grave recently, he should be made to look at the new threats to the north and the eastern front, along the long border Israel shares with Jordan. The president pardoned the Shin Bet personnel, as he described it, in order to call a halt to the witch hunt over the affair. The politicians who have begun a quarrel over this new development must also be ordered to halt the witch hunt and put their trust in the arrangement achieved.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that only a rapid decision on the establishment of a state commission of inquiry will be able to curb the deteriorating atmosphere, that has made a breach in the dam of the rule of law; to instill justified fear in those with dirty hands, as the paper phrases it, and to cause those who would stir up dirt in the future to consider their conduct. Justice must be seen in public now in order to clear the atmosphere that has degenerated over the past few weeks; justice must be seen doing this, even if it cannot at this stage settle the matter fully. The demand for the establishment of a commission of inquiry is, therefore, both political and legal, but, first of all, moral and educational. Dishonored justice calls out to us from the ground and we are bound to return its honor.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that it is clear that if a police investigation into the Shin Bet affair has now been struck off the agenda because of the Inner Cabinet decision, with the agreement of the president and the attorney general, there is no alternative to the duty to found a legal commission of inquiry and we may see that it will work in camera. The fact that Mr Shamir, who, as the paper phrases it, identifies the state's existence with his own political survival, is opposed to this idea, is neither here nor there.

Midday Press Condemns Decision

TA261049 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] All papers condemn the arrangement achieved on the Shin Bet affair. *MA'ARIV* comments that the four Shin Bet members were officially declared criminals and a few minutes later their crime was erased. The Shin Bet lost its head, the state president did something which, at best, arouses gloomy musings, and the new attorney general has begun his path not only on the wrong foot, but limping heavily. The way in which the political echelon has protected itself has again sanctified the use of any means and has set a precedent of not investigating. In *MA'ARIV's* view, the country will not remain calm.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT comments that the deal worked out in the Shin Bet affair leaves a bad taste and is not the final word. The voices heard from both the opposition and the coalition will bear witness to this. Despite the uncomfortable sense of depression, this could have been regarded with understanding had it at least been certain that this would have put an end to the witch-hunt. However, it seems that there is little chance of this, at least with regard to the political aspects.

Under the headline "An Ugly Conspiracy," *HADASHOT* writes that the gang that formulated the arrangement resembles a military faction in a Latin American state looking for a way to push the knife away from its throat. Shamir has been fighting for his right to emerge scot-free and not be investigated, and Peres saw how his rule was sinking. The attorney general, who will do anything to please, came out looking like an empty shell. *HADASHOT* demands that the politicians be investigated and punished.

DAVAR: Shin Bet Deal Unacceptable

TA261524 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Jun 86 p 7

[Commentary by Hana Zemer: "It Will Not Be Allowed To Pass"]

[Text] We were told that an inquiry commission must not be established because the Shin Bet must be guarded against shakeups. Now there is no inquiry commission but there are shakeups: Yesterday the Shin Bet head was forced to resign, this after two of the most senior employees in the organization had already been forced to resign. The pardon granted to Avraham Shalom and to the three senior employees who have remained in the organization either is or is not valid. It depends on whether someone is found to appeal to the High Court of Justice, and what the High Court decides. In any event — and it is not important what words are used to explain it — the pardon actually implies a conviction. In the nearest possible future another three Shin Bet personnel will have to be dismissed.

Our eyes can see that the honor of the Shin Bet officials has not been preserved, that shakeups at the top have not been prevented, and that the entire legal community in Israel is in an uproar. By the way, there is also great bitterness within the Shin Bet. It is now clear to all that the establishment of an inquiry commission was prevented not in order to protect the operational echelon, but to cover up for the political echelon.

And this will not simply be allowed to pass. If it turns out that I am wrong, I also will perhaps rejoice. Not everybody always wants to be right. But I fear what will happen is that, following the Shin Bet head, the government will also have to go, unless a legal inquiry commission is established which, while clarifying the chain of events, also investigates the responsibility of the political echelon, as well as the procedures that should be improved.

It will not be allowed to pass because the public does not like the operational echelon to have to pay the price while the political echelon holds fast to its position. After Dado's [David El'azar, chief of staff during the Yom Kippur War] resignation I told Golda that if she did not dismiss Dayan as well, she would have to go. She thought otherwise because the Agranat Committee report released Dayan from responsibility and Golda even won praise. Nevertheless, both of them were forced to go. How much more this applies in the case before us, in which the political echelon has not received a clean bill of health from an inquiry commission.

This will not be allowed to pass because the political echelon has also shown an absolute inability to see what is coming about. After all, the former attorney general proposed closing the file if the Shin Bet head resigned. Had the proposal been accepted then, there would have been no appeal to the High Court by Rafi Malka, there would have been no appeal to the police by the attorney general, and there would have been disparaging publicity on the affair in Israel and throughout the world.

Perhaps at that initial stage it was impossible to see what was in the making, but during later stages, after Professor Zamir's appeal to the police, any perceptive person could see that there was no alternative to an investigation, either by the police or an inquiry commission, in accordance with the law on commissions of inquiry. It was only those who made the decisions who did not understand. Only they thought that through ousting Yitzhaq Zamir and appointing someone else in his place everything would work out.

Now, after everything has been done to ensure that the truth will not come to light, it turns out that there is some complication with the appeal to the president. According to the version by the Cabinet secretary, this appeal was decided on by the Inner Cabinet in the presence of the attorney general. The attorney general says he only learned of it post factum. Either way this is unpleasant. Very unpleasant.

And the solution found, a superficial solution, will not be allowed to pass. It will not be allowed to pass because the truth that people do not want to emerge — this is the impression given by preventing the investigation — does not involve the "foul up" of the murder of the terrorist prisoners, but the falsification of evidence and suborning of witnesses, that is a disruption of legal processes. The suffering of a senior officer who had been falsely suspected for 18 months is only one aspect of such a disruption.

Therefore the entire legal community — except, perhaps, a few private attorneys — regards the situation as a threat to the rule of law. One can hear people with progressive views, who would be described as leftists by some politicians, say that they miss Begin and that under him this could not have happened ....

It will not be allowed to pass because after the replacement, at an arbitrary time, of the attorney general, along came a new man who arrived at the same conclusions reached by his predecessor, and his conclusions have also been bypassed. Why? After all, at one point Prime Minister Shim'on Peres also understood and agreed that there was no alternative to a legal inquiry commission. But the next prime minister according to the rotation, the former superior, and the person who is to be in charge in the future, said it would never be established. Even on Tuesday night he said this to the television viewers, justifying it by saying that the Shin Bet must be protected. But they have sacrificed the Shin Bet.

On the same broadcast Shamir hinted that if his views were not accepted there would be a government crisis. His views were accepted, but there will be a crisis, unless an inquiry commission is established.

Foreign Ministry Officials To Warsaw on Visit

TA251124 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] A delegation of Israeli officials is to leave for an official visit to Warsaw in a few days in order to make the technical preparations for the impending opening of the Israeli interests office that is to be established in the Polish capital. The delegation is to be composed of the assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry, Yo'av Biran, and other officials.

Last week a delegation of Polish officials visited Israel to prepare for the opening of the Polish interests office in Tel Aviv. Among other things, the officials visited the offices of the Polish Bank (PKO) where the Polish diplomats will be located.

The Israeli delegation will, among other things, examine the state of the building that served in the past as the Israeli Embassy in Poland and which is planned to house the interests office. The office will officially work under the aegis of the Netherlands Embassy and will be headed by Mordekhay Paltzur.

IDF Official on MIA's, Proposed PLO Exchange

TA261756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The head of the Army's Manpower Division says that investigations have shown that Syria is directly responsible for the fate of the Israeli soldiers missing during the Al-Sultan Ya'qub battle during the 1982 war in Lebanon. Major General Matan Vilna'i said Israel has requested that an international organization investigate the fate of those missing and as long as such an investigation is not concluded the missing are considered to be still alive. Maj Gen Vilna'i also revealed that the PLO proposed exchanging the body of Israeli soldier Samir As'ad for the freeing of five terrorists. Israel rejected the proposal and countered by proposing the returning of 50 bodies of terrorists buried in Israel. So far, no response has been received.

Paper Views Syrian, Amal Role in Camps War

TA251721 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 23 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Price of Continuing the Plan To Liquidate Lebanon's Refugees"]

[Text] The Palestinian camps war in Beirut that began on the 19th of last month is continuing, despite the fact that it entered its second month 4 days ago. The cease-fire agreement, which has been called the second Damascus agreement, did not put an end to the battles.

The reason the Amal gangs have waged a war against the Palestinian fighters for 2 years now is clear and obvious. They do not even try to disguise this reason, for everyone has been repeating that these gangs are trying to prevent the return of Palestinian forces to Beirut as well as to keep the privileges they enjoy.

In the course of 2 years these spiteful gangs have tried to achieve their aims by shelling the camps and scaring their peaceful inhabitants: the elderly, children, and women. Each time the continuing siege operations resulted in hundreds of dead and thousands of wounded, as well as a reduction in the actual area of the camps and their total number of inhabitants. perhaps this was the goal Amal wanted to achieve. Thus, yesterday's allies of the Palestinians are striving to fulfill the plans that the Phalangist leaders failed to implement when they controlled Beirut. At that time these leaders affirmed that they were trying to demolish the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila and establish public parks in their stead.

The question that comes to mind is: Why do cease-fire agreements break down every time, despite the fact that Syria was behind the last such agreement, which was signed under the auspices of Damascus following the active participation of the Syrian leadership? And is the goal the extension of Syrian-Amal trusteeship over the camps and the diversion of their inhabitants' attention from any leadership except that specified by Amal and Syria? Is Syria not able to curb the Amal movement and put an end to its aggressions and bloody practices, or is it determined to continue playing the filthy game until the end, with whatever this entails in the shedding of innocent Palestinian blood, the demolition of the camps over the heads of their owners, and the acceleration of discord among Palestinian ranks? All the evidence affirms that this is the plan being implemented in stages, to the benefit of the foes of the Palestinian cause.

AL-QUDS on Syrian, Jordanian Efforts To Isolate PLO

TA261733 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 24 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial "The PLO, Syria, and Jordan"]

[Text] During his recent visit to Washington, King Husayn affirmed his rejection of any separate talks with Israel and said he would not take part in any Middle East peace process without Syria's agreement.

At the same time King Husayn announced that Jordan had adopted an irrevocable decision to suspend political coordination with the PLO's leadership.

It is apparent from these positions that Jordan and Syria have decided to reduce the PLO's political importance in the coming stage of political stalemate, as we are all aware that until this day Syria has vehemently demanded the cancellation of the Amman agreement, which it describes as a "negligent agreement." This means that Jordan, which suspended coordination with the Palestinian leadership because it sees this leadership as "radical," has decided to join Syria, which has not yet reached a decision on the nature and shape of the peace that it envisages.

A few months ago Jordan was insisting on its rejection of the principle of separate talks with Israel, and affirming the need for the PLO to participate in all proposed negotiations. Today Jordan is affirming the need for Syria's participation or even agreement.

We believe that there is a big flaw in this plan. The foundations of the equation should be based on Jordan, Syria, and the PLO, and an attempt to exclude any of these parties will in itself create an obstacle on the road to peace.

Whether the PLO becomes a partner and party in some cases or does not become so in others — and this applies to Syria and Jordan as well — the result of attempting to implement this plan will be to reach a deadlock on the Arab level. Suitable elements must be sought to bring the three sides together; should these efforts receive Arab support and backing, they will result in breaking the deadlock on the Arab level at least.

The attempt, however, to accept "242" on the Arab level and reject it on the Palestinian level will mean further stalemates and fumblings, because "242" will not be a subject of discussion on either the Arab or Palestinian level, unless it is linked with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Jordan Invites Four West Bankers to Amman

TA270400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Four prominent Arabs from the administered territories have been summoned to Jordan. They leave today for Amman. The four are being considered as candidates to head Arab municipalities in the territories. A senior Jordanian official came to Judaea and Samaria to issue the invitations.

The four Arabs were identified as Muhammad Rashad al-Ja'bari from Hebron, Walid Mustafa from Al-Birah, Khalil Musa from Ramallah, and the appointed mayor of the Hebron suburb of Dura.

AL-FAJR Favors Mending Jordanian-Palestinian Ties

TA251441 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Do Not Destroy Historical Relations"]

[Text] The relations that link the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples continue to be characterized in most cases by a great deal of sensitivity because they are the product of daily contacts that are subject to both peoples' way of life. For this reason these relations have been accompanied for a long time by "historical" and "special" qualities.

On the basis of this fact the PLO has asked the Arab League and the United Nations to intervene with the Jordanian authorities to put an end to recent Jordanian measures against the PLO, measures that are likely to cause grave harm to the historical and special Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

We cannot deny the fact that the Jordanian authorities do understand the depth and dimension of these historical and special relations. What we condemn, however, and what we will never accept no matter what the case may be, is that any Jordanian authority allows himself to commit the error of casting a shadow on the special characteristics in relations between members of a single nation, which we do not even refer to as the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples.

We hope that the appeal included in the statement by the Fatah movement's Revolutionary Council the day before yesterday will fall on listening ears and a vital conscience in the Arab League, and that this league, through its secretary general Chedli Klibi, will mend the rift in Palestinian-Jordanian relations.

AL-MITHAQ Assails Israel's 'Deportation Policy'

TA261607 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Deportation Policy and Self-Rule"]

[Text] The deportation policy pursued by the Israeli authorities against residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is not policy that is new in any way; rather it has been pursued since 1967 and is in line with the general Israeli policy aimed at emptying these lands of their inhabitants to facilitate settlement operations in preparation for creeping annexation.

What attracts attention is the fact that the renewal of this policy over some time has been accompanied with liquidation solutions that are intended to be sold in the region with the participation of reactionary Arab parties and with the backing of the influential leadership, which continues to wager on these solutions that our people and Arab nation have been able to bring to a dead end and turn into perpetual dilemma.

At a time when all evidence and indications point to efforts aimed at extricating these solutions from their deadlock and advancing them under the cover of establishing peace in the region, we are witnessing remarkable activity by Israel in its deportation policy, particularly in the ranks of freed prisoners included in the recent exchange operation with the PFLP-GC.

This leads us to draw the certain conclusion that the accelerating deportation policy falls within the framework of preparing the ground for sell "self-rule" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A number of practical steps have been taken toward implementing "self-rule," such as a training course for directors in Gaza, the promotion of figures in the West Bank, and similar measures.

Those who are a party to solutions, specifically Arab reactionaries, are well aware that attempts to sell "self-rule," which represents the second part of the Camp David accords on which U.S. capitulatory solutions are based, requires the undermining if not aborting of the national movement from within. They are also aware that the deportation policy could serve the aforementioned purpose well.

Our people, however, who have rejected "self-rule" since its birth and have so far prevented all efforts and methods of selling this concept, can defeat the new plans and measures aimed at selling "self-rule." They will not be deceived by fancy guises, or by deceptive new-old forms of implementing it.

IDF Commander on Egyptian Sinai Infrastructure

TA261059 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 25 Jun 86 p 5

[Report by Ronit Pori'an]

[Text] "I have no doubts that Egypt is establishing an operative in Sinai. There are measures to deal with this matter, but we need not reach unequivocal conclusions in our approach to it." These remarks were made this week by the commander of the Southern Command, Uri Sagi.

Referring to the peace agreement with Egypt, he commented that there are a "series of infringements." These are composed of permanent infringements in the field, such as the infiltration of forces or of a helicopter or plane. "These infringements are not turning the entire situation around," the major general emphasized.

Egyptian Tourism Minister To Visit in July

TA260747 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Text] Egyptian Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Dr Fu'ad 'Abd al-Latif Sultan is to come to Israel for a return state visit at the end of next month.

In a conversation with the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent, Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir said yesterday that in his talks with his Egyptian counterpart they will continue the dialogue on those issues which they began to discuss during his visit to Cairo. This refers mainly to establishing closer tourism ties between the two countries and promoting tourism from the United States while formulating the practical details of a joint package tour to Israel and Egypt.

A representative of the government ministry is scheduled to go to Egypt any day to deal with those issues related to coordinating the visit and determining a detailed timetable.

Former Border Policeman Jailed for Fatah Connection

TA261651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A former border policeman has been given a 3-year prison term plus a 2-year suspended sentence after being found guilty of consenting to join Fatah. Although the policeman, 'Abid Sulayman Muhammad al-'Abid from the village of Rahat, did not actually operate within the ranks of Fatah, he did sell a hand grenade to a Fatah member from the Gaza Strip. The Lod military court found his loyal service in the Border Police, in the course of which he received a meritorious citation, and his excellent performance in investigating the murder of female soldier Vered Wiener, to be mitigating circumstances.

Progressive List Spokesman's Travel Ban Extended

TA261017 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by 'Atallah Mansur]

[Text] Interior Minister Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz has extended by an additional year the order banning Attorney Kamal al-Dahar, the spokesman for the Progressive List for Peace, from leaving the country. He did so after becoming convinced that "his departure would jeopardize the country's security."

It will be noted that Attorney al-Dahar's cause was discussed by the High Court several weeks ago and his appeal against the minister of the interior was turned down. Among other things, the State Attorney's Office submitted as evidence against him a booklet published by the Progressive List containing a call for the foundation of a "land fund" to help Arab farmers. It was claimed that he is scheduled to receive money for financing the fund from hostile elements abroad.

Attorney al-Dahar's friends, Knesset Member Muhammad Mi'ari and Secretary General of the Progressive List Riyah Abu al-'Asal, met a week ago with Yasir 'Arafat in North Africa and Knesset Member Matityahu Peled met in France with Yasir'Arafat's adviser Ahmad (Shakir). They agreed among themselves that there is room for further meetings.

ASL Patrol Routs Terrorist Squad in Security Strip

TA270611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] patrol has routed a terrorist squad that tried to carry out an attack near the village of Al-Tayyibah in the security strip. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the squad, which contained about eight terrorists, infiltrated into the security strip, kidnapped a Lebanese citizen, and after exchanges of fire with ASL troops fled southward.

LIBYA

Jabir Receives 'Senior Soviet Military Delegation'

LD262045 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2010 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received today the senior Soviet military delegation that is currently visiting the Great Jamahiriyah within the framework of the agreement reached during the recent visit by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud to Moscow. During the meeting they discussed means to develop bilateral relations and to consolidate cooperation in the military sector.

Delegation Departs

LD271307 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A high-ranking Soviet military delegation left Tripoli today after a visit of several days to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which it visited a number of military units and air defense installations.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet military delegation paid this visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the framework of an agreement made last month during the visit of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud to Moscow.

Gorshkov Reaffirms Soviet Support in Confronting U.S.

LD261205 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0702 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 26 Jun (JANA) — Soviet cultural week was opened at Al-Fath complex in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Brother Ahmad al-Shahati, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison made an address, during which he hailed the friendly relations between the Arab and Soviet peoples, which began during the era of the eternal leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and have since been consolidated and strengthened by the brother leader of the revolution and the Soviet leaderships in the service of the two people and their joint causes.

He stressed the importance of consolidating cooperation between the Libyan Arab people and the Soviet people in order to face up to the common enemy: imperialism and Zionism...

He pointed out that cultural meetings would bolster ties of friendship between the two peoples and assure understanding and familiarization in the cultural, artistic, and social fields.

The head of the Russian delegation, Leonid Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, also made a speech, during which he praised the comprehensive progress and the great transformations achieved by the Libyan Arab people, thanks to the great Al-Fatih Revolution, in all spheres, which are some of the reasons that disturb U.S. imperialism. The head of the Russian delegation stressed anew the Soviet Union's support for the people of the Great Jamahiriyah in facing U.S. aggression. He pointed out that the presence of the Russian cultural delegation here now is an affirmation for such a stance.

Visits Military Barracks

LD262246 Tripoli JANA in English 1734 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 20, Shahr al-Sayf 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr. Leonid Gorshkov, vice chairman of Soviet Council of Ministers in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and member of the Central Committee for the Communist Party and his accompanying delegation, who are participating in the Soviet cultural week, visited this morning Ali Wareith secondary barrack of the city of Tripoli.

The delegation witnessed the military parade, performed by crowd of the barrack's students, which included dismantling and assembling of some arms and methods of training apart from the civilian sciences.

The delegation toured the barrack sections and listened to the full briefing on the theory of the establishment of the armed people.

The head of the delegation registered a speech in the barrack's special register, greeted in it, the barrack's students wishing them continuous success to defend the civilized achievements accomplished by the Libyan Arab people through Great al-Fatih Revolution in various aspects of life.

This afternoon, the delegation visited the rehabilitation centre for the handicapped in Gjanzur where they observed the great care given to handicapped and the great efforts exerted to raise their standard and qualify them to perform various jobs and skills which suit their physical and mental ability so as to participate in building the new masses society.

Arab Congress Appeals to Egypt To Try Mubarak

LD261347 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Text" of statement issued by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress to the Egyptian people regarding "The Egyptian Regime's Traitorous Role Toward The Great Jamahiriyah" — date and place not given]

[Text] To the sons of Arab Egypt: The Egyptian regime's role in the plotting against the Arab nation and its living forces has become evident to all those who have been following that role. After laying the land of Egypt open to the Zionist entity and continuing this with the U.S. broker's plan to Judaize Cairo, and after most shamefully participating in carrying out a role in selling out the Palestine cause and blessing the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the Egyptian regime now has begun to plot and to spread its overt intrigues against the Libyan Arab people which, through its Arab revolution, has been leading the masses of the Arab nation toward the retrieval of Arab dignity and honor.

Our Egyptian masses, the Husni Mubarak regime participated and provided all aid and facilities and turned the land of Egypt into a staging base for the failed barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression on 15 April — Al-Tayr [April] against the Libyan Arab people.

Within the framework of this participation, that regime carried out the following:

1. It turned Egypt into a basefor training and preparing the U.S. military aggression. The land of Egypt witnessed preparations for an aggression on the Jamahiriyah in terms of the training of U.S. air, naval, and land forces so that they would become accustomed to Egyptian climatic conditions which are akin to Libyan climatic conditions, and so that the U.S. aggressor would not be taken by surprise by these conditions.

2. The Husni Mubarak regime permitted the U.S. nuclear powered aircraft carrier ***Enterprise*** to pass through the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean to prepare for the attack on the Libyan Arab people thereby violating the 1982 UN Law of the Sea Agreement and treading over Article 25 Paragraph 1 which prevents the passage of such aircraft carriers through international canals and waterways, as well as the Egyptian internal security law banning any violation of the sanctity of water canals by noncommercial ships, and which gives the Egyptian state the right to refuse permission to all warships, including those of noncombatant countries, to pass through the Suez Canal.

3. The Egyptian regime sent spies into Libya which the regime had mobilized to serve the objectives of the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people and provided them with communication apparatus linked to the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, so that they could guide and steer the planes of the U.S.-NATO aggressor.

In view of these and other facts which prove the Husni Mubarak regime's participation in the U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress calls upon you to incriminate this regime on the charge of national high treason and to put Husni Mubarak and the pillars of his regime on open public trial to be held in the land of Arab Egypt so that the traitor will receive the punishment for his treason and so that we may avenge the Arab dignity which has been injured by this traitor.

Signed: The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has sent copies of its statement to the following: The Unionist Rally Party; the Socialist Action Party; the Nasirite Socialist Party; the chairman of the Pan-Arab Committee for the Combat of Imperialist Aggression Against the Arab Nation; the Arab Committee for the Immortalization of 'Abd al-Nasir; the chairman of the Committee for Support of the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples; the Egyptian Committee for Defense of Pan-Arab Culture; the Board of the Egyptian Bar Association; and the Egyptian People's Assembly.

Spanish Enclaves in Morocco 'Must Be Liberated'

LD262219 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Madrid, Shawal 20, Shahr al-Sayf 26, Jamahiriya News Agency — *"AL CAZAR"* Spanish mercenary paper claimed that great Jamahiriya interferences in Spain's internal affairs through its repeated demands to liberate the two Arab cities of "Ceuta" and "Melilla" occupied by Spain and also through the support it gives to the inhabitants of the two Moroccan cities in their uprising against the Spanish occupation and by calling on Arabs to liberate the two cities. [sentence as received]

The Spanish newspaper pointed out to the news JANA broadcast continuously about the uprising of the Moroccan citizens in the two cities and the oppression they suffer from the Spanish occupation authorities.

JANA's editor commented on what this paper wrote by saying:

What affairs this mercenary newspaper claims about? Ceuta and Melilla are purely Arab affairs. They must be liberated and restored from the claws of Spanish occupation. Ceuta and Melilla are a precious and dear part of the great Arab homeland and an unseparateable part of the mother homeland — Morocco.

He added: The logic used by the mercenary Spanish newspaper is a reversed logic which carries a hatred against the Arab nation and goes in harmony with the crusade of hatred currently been launched against the Arab nation.

Spanish colonialism will clear from Ceuta and Melilla Arab cities. Spain will never succeed no matter how much it will continue the occupation of the two Moroccan cities. Arab dignity and Arab honour do not allow the continuation of that. They will not allow the bodily liquidation to continue with the campaigns of oppression, suppression and despotism. The Moroccan inhabitants of the two cities suffer from the authorities of Spanish occupation.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Receives ANAD Secretary General

AB261740 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The head of state [Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya] granted an audience early this afternoon to General Jean Gomis, secretary general of ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement], who has been visiting our country since last Tuesday. The head of state is current chairman of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and ANAD.

SUDAN

Government Policy Statement Delayed 1 Week

JN261741 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 26, (SUNA) — The government report which was due to be presented before the Constituent Assembly's (parliament) third session scheduled for next Monday was postponed to be submitted in a week-long period from that date, Constituent Assembly speaker today said. Prof. Muhammad Ibrahim Khail explained in a press statement that the postponement decision was taken after intensive consultations with Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and different political forces due to impossibility of arrival of Kordofan and Darfur members in the scheduled date. The Constituent Assembly's general secretariat was now conducting consultations to facilitate the arrival of these members as soon as possible, Khalil added.

Ethiopian Information Minister Arrives on Visit

JN261500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 26 Jun (SUNA) — Comrade Girma Yilma, Ethiopian information and national guidance minister, arrived here on a 4-day visit during which he will meet with the Ethiopian citizens residing in Sudan to hear their opinions on the new Ethiopian Constitution.

In a statement to SUNA, Comrade Yilma said that during his stay in Sudan he will meet with the culture and information minister to discuss an exchange of experience in the fields of culture and media. He asserted that both countries are linked by neighborly relations and rapprochement in the field of culture.

Views Rebellion, Eritrean Issue

JN261806 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Jun (SUNA) — Comrade Girma Yilma, Ethiopian information and national guidance minister, has affirmed that the issue of Sudan's Popular Liberation Movement and Army is an internal Sudanese issue and that it is in the interest of Sudan to resolve it. Comrade Yilma, who arrived here this afternoon on a 4-day visit, said that the present Ethiopian revolution is working to achieve unity in Ethiopia and consequently seeking to resolve the Eritrean issue by achieving equality among the ethnic groups in Ethiopia without exploiting them.

Al-Mirghani Receives Invitation To Visit Iraq

JN261423 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Jun (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani today received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn inviting him to visit Iraq. The Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum delivered the message to Al-Mirghani, who discussed with the Iraqi ambassador means of strengthening and developing bilateral relations.

Islamic Da'wah Organization To Move Headquarters

JN261642 Khartoum SUNA in English 1625 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 26 — SUNA — The Islamic Da'wah [Propagation] Organization Trustees Council had decided to transfer the organizations headquarters from Sudan to any other country, the organizations Director General Mubarak Qasmallah Zayid announced in press statements today.

The director attributed the organizations decision to the attorney general recent decree to ban the organizations activities in Sudan for breaching Missionary Missions Act which stipulates the validity of the organizations licence to only one year. Commenting on [the attorney general's decree] the organization director general said all the organizations and missionary missions working in Sudan did not renew their licences several years ago. He added that the allegations that the organization was involving in politics and linked with specific political parties in Sudan is something far from reality and groundless.

He concluded that the decision of banning the organizations activity in Sudan will harm the Sudans reputation and will lose large material and moral support as result of this decision.

It is worth noting that the government of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi yesterday decided to ban the organizations activities in Sudan for violating the Missionary Missions Acts.

Group Protests Ban

NC261340 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 26 (AFP) — Members and supporters of an Islamic missionary group shouted anti-government slogans here on Wednesday after police prevented the group from holding a board meeting.

Local Police Commissioner Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim told reporters that the meeting had been cancelled because the Da'wah group — whose name means "The Call" in Arabic — had not obtained permission to hold it. Such permission was required under emergency regulations still in force in Sudan, he said. Earlier, the Sudanese attorney-general had suspended Da'wah's operations in the country on the grounds that it had not applied for a licence to work here for the past six years.

But a Khartoum court suspended the application of that decision pending further examination of the case, after lawyers for the Sudanese National Islamic Front (NIF) contested the move. The NIF supports the Da'wah group. NIF lawyer Muhammad al-Hasan al-Amin told the court that the suspension of Da'wah activities would halt work on several hospitals, schools for the disabled, and mosques run by the organization.

Sudan's recently-elected government faces strong opposition from fundamentalist Islamic groups, who oppose the government's decision to repeal strict Islamic laws adopted in 1983 under former President Ja'far Numayri. The Da'wah meeting was to have been attended by ministers of a number of Islamic countries.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Sends Greetings to 13th LCY Congress

EA262218 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] On behalf of the WPE Central Committee, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam sent a message of congratulations and best wishes to the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY].

In his message, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam,the WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on behalf of the WPE Central Committee congratulated the participants in the congress, Yugoslav Communists, and the working masses on the occasion of the convening of the 13th LCY Congress.

Mengistu expressed his firm conviction that the 13th LCY Congress will adopt resolutions that will contribute to enhancing the ongoing socialist construction in the country, to securing world peace, and to strengthening world revolutionaries.

The comrade secretary expressed the heartfelt wishes of the WPE Central Committee for the success of the LCY Congress.

SOMALIA

SNM Forces Attack Government Officials, Soldiers

EA262310 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces ambushed a Land Rover belonging to the repressive organs of the Mogadishu terrorist regime on 13 June 1986 on the outskirts of Baydhabo town, in Luuq District of Bai region, killing the chairman of Luuq district council, Adan Warsameh; his deputy, Hasan Diney, and three policemen who were among those escorting the chairman.

Reports from the SNM's eastern base add that three other policemen were seriously injured in the ambush and that the Land Rover, registration No GD 10074 was completely destroyed.

The SNM fighters captured one G-3 rifle and one pistol belonging to the dead chairman.

The SNM fighters suffered one martyr.

On 16 June 1986 the intrepid fighters of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise attack on soldiers loyal to the Mogadishu regime who are based in Yeed, Bakool region killing 14 of them and wounding many others.

The SNM fighters suffered two martyrs.

TANZANIA

Prime Minister Calls on UK To Impose Sanctions on RSA

EA262307 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Ndugu Joseph Warioba, prime minister and first vice president, has said that the time has come for Britain to pull out of the Commonwealth if it continues to help the racist Boer regime of South Africa and refuses to impose economic sanctions on the regime. According to a statement issued by the prime minister's office, Ndugu Warioba said this when he was meeting ANC President Oliver Tambo at his office today.

Ndugu Warioba called on Britain to implement the agreement in the Bahamas, which urged Commonwealth member-states to impose economic sanctions on the South African regime. He said Tanzania was as annoyed by the British mediation role in South Africa as it was disturbed by the U.S. involvement in the Namibian independence issue in 1980.

The prime minister was responding to Tambo's disclosure that the British prime minister was planning to send British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe to South Africa on a mission to mediate between Boer Botha and leaders of the liberation struggle.

Joint Communique With Iraq Reactivates Cooperation

EA261618 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and Iraq have expressed their desire to expand relations between the two countries. In a joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam by the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, and the Iraqi vice president. Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, who was in the country for a 3-day visit, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the cooperation so far achieved by the two countries. The leaders discussed cooperation in cultural, technological, and economic fields, and stressed the need to explore other fields of cooperation for the benefit of the people of both countries.

They also agreed to reactivate the 1984 accord in the fields of economy, trade, and technical cooperation and the 1976 accord on the joint permanent commission. Iraq has already accepted Tanzania's proposal to hold the next meeting of the joint commission on cooperation in Dar es Salaam.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the leaders called for a peaceful solution through negotiations between the parties concerned.

Ma'ruf left for home today.

Official Confirms Presence of Ex-Ugandan Leader

EA261613 Nairobi KNA in English 0930 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 26th June — Former Ugandan leader, General Tito Okello, is in Dar es Salaam for "some months now", an official of the Ministry of Foriegn Affairs confirmed here yesterday, reports *SHIHATA*.

The official was reacting to reports of Gen Okello's presence here. He said Okello came here on "transit" to Uganda. "We have accepted him to stay in the country on his way to Uganda", the official told *SHIHATA*.

The official said Okello was waiting for his return to Uganda following Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's announcement to provide all facilities to Okello befitting a former head of state.

CHAD

Border Talks Held With Cameroon in Ndjamena

AB252235 Dakar PANA in French 1807 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 25 Jun (ATP/PANA) — An 8-member Cameroonian delegation of experts arrived on Tuesday in Ndjamena to hold talks with the Chadian authorities on the demarcation of their common border which is more than 1,000 km long.

Chad and Cameroon have not had any major border dispute, Chad's official sources have said. However, the same sources pointed that there had been "local incidents" resulting from the fraudulent shifting of the boundary markers by traditional rulers along Chad's southeast border. "Those doing this are local chiefs who want to extend their areas of influence over the same peoples living on either side of the border and who have been cautioned when Chad complained."

The sources also said that these local practices of shifting the boundary markers to up to 3 km inside the other's territory have been resolved amicably.

The tough discussions between the two delegations will center on the use by Cameroon of the Logone River (a border river). Chad views this use as abusive. Cameroon has, since April 1985, installed powerful water pumping stations on the banks of the Logone River, at the level of Bongor, without seeking previous agreement by the Chadian Government.

The CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY [ATP] recalls that the agreements binding the countries of the conventional basin of the Lake Chad basin — made up of Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad — stipulate that the use of the water resources of the basin must be discussed in order not to encroach on the rights of any country, and especially to preserve the environment of this region which has been suffering from the drought.

The Cameroonian delegation, it was learned, will try to avoid every discussion concerning the second problem. Nigeria and Cameroon, which are relatively rich countries with the Lake Chad Development Commission, are regularly accused by Chad of diverting the waters of their common basin. Until now Chad's complaints have not received any favorable reply from the Nigerian and Cameroonian Governments, the ATP added.

CONGO

President Receives Sao Tome, Benin Ministers

AB261730 Dakar PANA in French 1451 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 26 Jun (ACI/PANA) — Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on Wednesday received the minister of education of Sao Tome, Mrs Ligia do Esvirito Santo Costa, and the minister of information of Benin, Houdou Ali. They were bearers of messages from their respective heads of state, Pinto da Costa and Mathieu Kerekou.

After the audience, Mrs Santo Costa expressed happiness with "the positive state of the bilateral relations between Congo and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, in particular in the area of education." "A cultural cooperation program aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries is being drafted," she added.

The Beninese information minister, for his part, expressed the hope of strenghtening cooperation with Congo in the field of information, "to enable the two revolutions to know each other better and to further cement their political relations, within the framework of building a socialist society in the two countries."

Houdou Ali is in Congo to attend the ninth session of the ministerial council of the UAPT [African Postal and Telecommunications Union] which will open in Brazzaville on Friday.

ZAIRE

Opposition Denounces 'Alleged Increase' in Torture

AB252050 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0630 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] A Zairian opposition movement which is strongly opposed to the Mobutu regime, has denounced the alleged increase in cases of torture and bad treatment meted out to political prisoners in Zaire. The National Front for the Liberation of Congo adds that Zaire's jails have become sanctuaries [as heard] for nationals who refuse to give in to the national policy which is conceived and imposed by Mobutu and his team.

According to the movement, there is practically no medical attention in these prisons and the corpses of political prisoners are thrown into mass graves. This therefore means that in Zaire human rights are violated.

In Brussels, the opponents of the Zairian regime are being closely watched and these opponents must understand that the best struggle to develop a country must be conducted on the national territory and that the best weapon is dialogue. Yet, instead of organizing roundtable conferences in Zaire itself, the Zairian opposition movements prefer to hold them outside the country and this Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko finds very irritating.

President Mobutu has criticized cocktail parties because it is at such events that the press and foreign diplomats glean information about Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's political secrets. The Zairian president has bluntly denounced these parties as grounds for subversion. He has therefore called on his administrators and the Zairian youth to henceforth avoid such parties which constitute threats to the stability of Zairian institutions. The Zairian marshal considers that if his fellow countrymen give up their love for diplomatic cocktail parties, even the mass media, which is always seeking rumors spread at such parties, will no longer receive information.

In short, Mr Mobutu will no longer tolerate any criticisms made against his regime.

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister Cited on Policy Formation

AB262150 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo has clarified that only the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, is (?clothed) with the authority to formulate the foreign policies of the country, while it is the responsibilty of the foreign minister to implement those policies. Dr Blamo said he was making the clarification against the background of misinformation, inconsistencies, and contradiction as well as against the attempt by officials outside government's foreign policy machinery to engage in or comment on policy issues which are exclusively the function of the executive in the Foreign Ministry.

Minister Blamo was speaking yesterday at the Foreign Ministry when he commissioned six Liberian ambassadors accredited to the United States, France, Korea, Belgium, Ghana, and Sierra Leone. He said officials in other branches, including the executive branch of government, who are conducting foreign affairs, are serving the functions of the president and the foreign minister.

Minister Blamo admonished officials who were enchanted by foreign policy to leave it with those entrusted with that responsibility, adding: I implore them not to embarrass our government in the future. He said the Foreign Ministry was the principal repository of knowledge about foreign countries, as well as the institutional custodian of instruments for foreign relations and the source of new information about events abroad. Minister Blamo then said the goals of Liberia's foreign policy shall continue to be geared toward creating a more peaceful and prosperous world order for all mankind. He said the government shall also be committed to achieving and promoting a foreign policy goal set out by President Samuel Kanyon Doe in his inaugural address on 6 January.

NIGERIA

Appeals Court: Trial Judge Misjudged Britons' Case

AB261530 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The court of appeal today in Lagos today discharged and acquitted the two British aviation engineers sentenced to 14 years imprisonment each last year by an Ikeja High Court on a two-count charge of conspiracy and stealing an aircraft belonging to a Nigerian businessman, Chief Morrison Olori.

The two British citizens are Kenneth Clark and Angus Patterson. Mr Justice Kolawoli Owolabi said that the essential ingredients of conspiracy had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt by the prosecution. The judge contended that where there was an iota of doubt, the case must be resolved in favor of the appellants. He held that the trial judge erred seriously in law because Section 276 of the Evidence Act was wrongly applied. The appeal court said the rejection of certain exhibits was also a serious miscarriage of justice as the High Court raised no objections when the exhibits were admitted in evidence.

State Could Appeal Decision

NC261902 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 26 (AFP) — Nigeria's appeal court Thursday ordered the release of two British engineers held for two years on charges of stealing a private jet, but British diplomats were unable to immediately secure their release. British officials here said the chief warden of the maximum security Kirikiri Prison in Lagos, where the two men were being held, was not at work Thursday, and only he could authorize the engineers' release.

Kenneth Clark, a 39-year-old aircraft engineer, and Angus Patterson, 41, a radio engineer, both of Aberdeen, Scotland, were sentenced last October to 14 years in jail each for conspiring to steal and stealing a private jet which had been grounded in 1984 by government order.

Justice Owolabi Kolawole called their conviction "a miscarriage of justice" and said they and the pilots who flew the plane out of the country had "committed no crime as charged." Following the ruling, defense lawyer Doris Adesanya said she would immediately start the process to release the pair from Kirikir. Court officials, however, said the state could appeal the case to the supreme court.

The engineers, acting for the British owners of the Siddeley-125 jet who were trying to repossess it, had secretly prepared it to fly back to Britain. But the jet was seized during a refuelling stop in Ivory Coast and returned to Nigeria. The two pilots were released and went to Britain, while the engineers who had stayed in Lagos were jailed and subsequently charged with theft and conspiracy.

AFRC Concludes Meeting; Babangida Comments

AB261856 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, concluded its crucial meeting less than 2 hours ago. Oghie Egboibe was at Dodan barracks when the meeting rose.

[Begin recording] [Egboibe] President Ibrahim Babangida and other AFRC members came out of the Council chambers at exactly 1715 to meet a group of over 30 State House correspondents who were eager to know what had transpired. The correspondents and all Nigerians have been waiting for news on the outcome of the meeting since it began on Tuesday. The meeting, the fourth this year, is the longest by the Council, and has been described at the most crucial because of the many burning national issues discussed.

Some of them included issues relating to Nigeria's membership of the Islamic Conference Organization, the reports of review panels including that on whether former President Shehu Shagari and his deputy, Dr Alex Ekwueme, should be released from detention or not. There were also some pressing economic matters. As President Babangida told correspondents, the meeting went very well. He said Nigerians would be told very soon about everything that transpired, and that soon later turned out to be tomorrow night at 2100 [2000 GMT] on network radio and television.

Major General Babangida said the AFRC meeting lasted as long as it did because its gatherings are not as regular as those of other bodies.

[Babangida] We meet hardly enough except [words indistinct] with the ministers. The AFRC [words indistinct] we met only four times this year. Normally if we meet we try to talk on a number of issues, and this is what we have done.

[Egboibe] Gen Babangida also spoke on how important the meeting was.

[Babangida] I will only describe it as an important meeting, one of these important meetings.

[Egboibe] The President said everything on the agenda was covered, stressing that he was very satisfied with the outcome. On why civil servants and civilian members of the AFRC had to leave the meeting about 1 hour before it rose, the president said this was because the Council had to deal with some purely military matters. [end recording]

AFP on Topics at Nigeria's AFRC Meeting

AB261700 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, 26 June (AFP) — Nigerian head of state General Ibrahim Babangida will on Friday make a speech in which he will announce a series of economic reforms designed to enable an agreement with the IMF and the rescheduling of the external debt of about $18 billion, it was indicated at the military government's headquarters.

The Nigerian military council [Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC], the supreme organ of the military government, on Thursday began the third day of meeting to make a number of decisions, an official source in Lagos has specified. The military council should notably decide if Nigeria, which became a member of the Islamic Conference Organization last January, should remain a member despite the violent protests of the important Christian minority. It should also make a decision concerning the fate of former President Shehu Shagari, who has been under house arrest since his overthrow in a coup d'etat in December 1983, and of other officials of his civilian administration who have been jailed for corruption.

Finally, the military council should decide the measures to be taken following the incidents which occurred in a great university in northern Nigeria and during which at least 4 students were killed by the police and 10 others were seriously wounded. These different decisions will be announced by Gen Babangida in a speech on Friday [27 June]. That same day, he will go to Abuja, the future federal capital, to welcome the 16 heads of state and government expected for the ECOWAS summit conference which will open on Monday.

ECOWAS Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee Ends Meeting

AB260822 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of the ad hoc ministerial committee on the construction of the headquarters of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, ended in Abuja yesterday. Six member-countries of the community attended the meeting. The meeting approved the modification proposed by the architects which brought the cost of the project down to about 15.1 million naira. A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Abuja reports however that this amount is still slightly higher than the budget approved by the community for the project. He adds that Nigeria has in the meantime agreed to make up for this difference. Also yesterday, members of the ECOWAS advisory committee met behind closed doors.

SENEGAL

Tambo Meeting With UK Minister Result of 'Pressure'

AB241544 Dakar PANA in French 1439 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, 24 Jun, (APS-SN/PANA) — The upcoming meeting between ANC leader Oliver Tambo and Lynda Chalker, minister of state at the Foreign Office (the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs), "is a good thing for the liberation movement" and it constitutes London's acknowledgement of the ANC according to the Senegalese daily *LE SOLEIL*. The pro-government daily holds the view in today's edition that the meeting scheduled to take place tomorrow "can be considered to be the result of a host of international efforts and pressure which however do not reduce the credit of the ANC's diplomacy." In this regard the paper refers to the recent Paris conference on economic sanctions against Pretoria and the recommendations of the Commonwealth group calling for such sanctions.

Recalling that Great Britain will henceforth chair the European Economic Community, *LE SOLEIL* believes that London will find it difficult to lag behind other European countries on the issues of apartheid. Meanwhile, in a reference to the attitude of the American Administration which has dismissed both the South African Government and the liberation movements, the Dakar-based daily underlines the "ambiguity" and the "embarrassment" prevailing in Washington. For the paper, the United States gives the "impression to be looking for an alternative solution to the current regime and the ANC fighters."

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Radio Comments on Chalker-Tambo Talks

MB261229 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting in London on Tuesday [24 June] between the president of the ANC of South Africa and a minister in the British [Foreign] Office may turn out to have more lasting significance than the average diplomatic encounter. It is not that anyone expects the discussions between Oliver Tambo and Lynda Chalker to lead to some sudden and dramatic change of heart on the part of the British Government toward the issue of sanctions, but the meeting was a clear danger signal to Pretoria. Britain has a special role in the South African problem. The African people hold Britain historically responsible for their present plight since it was a British colonial government which delivered the country into the hands of the white minority regime, and today Britain has a major economic stake in South Africa where many of the country's white citizens are of British extraction, some even holding dual nationalities. Because of these special links, any move by a British Government on the South African question, no matter how small, is seen by Pretoria as significant. It is hardly surprising that the South African authorities reacted to the London meeting as though they had been betrayed.

The problem for Pretoria is one of authority. For the black majority in South Africa, the white regime has no legitimacy and, therefore, no authority to rule, but while rejected at home, the white government has been long able to take comfort from the fact that its authority was recognized abroad. In recent years, however, even that recognition has been eroded. Pretoria cannot take its seat at the UN General Assembly because its credentials as the representative of the people of South Africa are not accepted. In this context, the meeting in London between Oliver Tambo and the British minister can be seen as yet another blow against Pretoria's authority. By arranging the talks, Prime Minister Margarent Thatcher has effectively ignored Pretoria's plea for the ANC to be treated as a terrorist organization. By coming out of the talks and characterizing Mr Tambo as a man of peace, Mrs Chalker has helped to set the record straight on who is responsible for the violence in South Africa, and by saying she had discovered that Britain had more in common with the ANC than she had anticipated, Mrs Chalker raised doubts about the future of the special relationship between London and Pretoria.

While the objective of the British Government may have been merely to satisfy critics of its opposition to sanctions, the meeting in London could have a positive effect on developments in South Africa on two ways: first, it could erode Pretoria's already weakened self-confidence; second, it may shift the center in British political attitude toward South Africa, making it easier for any British Government in the future to accept the call for comprehensive economic sanctions.

Renamo Claims 139 Government Troops Killed

MB261011 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Renamo has issued a statement in Lisbon saying it shot dead 139 government troops in recent fighting in three areas in Mozambique. The antigovernment movement said two of the attacks were launched in the northwestern province of Tete, while the third was on a goods train outside Maputo.

MNR Welcomes Bishops' Appeal for Peace

MB260752 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Mozambican rebels have welcomed an appeal from the country's Catholic bishops for an end to their war against the government, but, in a statement, the National Resistance Movement has said that the Frelimo government's refusal to negotiate is forcing them to continue their 10-year armed struggle.

Mozambique's bishops appealed for an end to the war on Sunday [22 June], saying it brought only misery and suffering. An MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] spokesman in the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, says it is prepared to negotiate but the persistent refusal of Mozambique's authorities to accept democracy, the consequent electoral processes, and constitutional changes means the war will continue.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Reported Planning Offensive From Zambia

MB261628 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1606 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, June 26, SAPA — Security forces in SWA/Namibia had "reliably learnt" that SWAPO's military wing was preparing an offensive from Zambian soil against Eastern Caprivi in the north-east of the territory, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek today. The last time SWAPO insurgents operated from Zambian territory was in 1978 when it attacked Katima Mulilo with rockets and mortars from across the Zambezi River.

Gen Meiring said in a statement it had also become clear that SWAPO was deeply involved in helping Angolan Government forces in a military offensive against the UNITA rebel movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi. The effort was aimed mainly at enabling SWAPO's military wing "to act against Kavango (in SWA/Namibia) from the eastern parts of Angola which are presently under the control of UNITA," Gen Meiring said.

"The South African Government is on record that it will not allow terror to be committed from neighbouring states against South Africa or SWA. The SA Defence Force and the SWATF will protect the territorial integrity of SA and SWA at all costs."

Gen Meiring said SWAPO had achieved little success this year in comparison with previous years at the end of its summer offensive. The organisation was now engaged in committing "pointless violence for the sake of violence only" and in the process SWAPO was sacrificing increasing numbers of its own people. SWAPO had lost 397 fighters to date this year in encounters with the security forces, Gen Meiring said.

Students Held for Arson Outside Windhoek

MB261354 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1330 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, June 26, SAPA — Police were holding 10 students of Augustineum Secondary School situated at Khomasdal outside Windhoek in connection with alleged arson, a police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk, said today. They were being held until an investigation into the alleged arson was completed, he said. Earlier this month a fire broke out in the staff room at the school and a week later there was another fire in a school hostel. Yesterday, about 50 school pupils of Augustineum marched to the Katutura police station to demand the release of those held, but they turned back after a warning by the security police, a police officer, Colonel Willie Meuwesen, said. Unrest over students grievances broke out earlier this year at Augustineum, and the situation at the school had not returned to normal, according to a news report.

Government Service Almost Completely Localized

MB261631 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
1339 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, June 26, SAPA — The government service in SWA/Namibia has been almost completely "Namibianised," the deputy minister of the central personnel institution, Mr Piet Junius, said yesterday.

"Only 313 of the original 3500 seconded South African officials who were working in the territory on July 1, 1980 now remain — a mere 0.7 percent of all civil servants," Mr Junius said in a National Assembly debate on the budget. Where departmental heads were concerned, only three of the 39 directors were officials seconded from South Africa. A total of 80 percent of the government service were black and brown exployees.

Mr Junius said the government service had grown at an average of two percent a year from the 37,755 posts in 1980 to the present 42,514 posts. "If education and bursing posts, and positions for lowly qualified or unqualified personnel were not taken into account, the total government service consists of only 8106 posts," Mr Junius said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Internal Security, Public Safety Acts Promulgated

MB261543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1515 GMT
26 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 26, SAPA — The Internal Security Amendment Act of 1986, No 66 of 1986, as assented to by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was promulgated in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* which was released in Cape Town today. The act amends the Internal Security Act of 1982, and provides for "temporarily operative measures for the combating or prevention of a state of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence, and to provide for matters connected therewith."

The Internal Security Amendment Act makes provision for a police officer of, or above, the rank of warrant officer who is of the opinion that the detention of a particular person will contribute to the termination, combating or prevention of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence at any place within the Republic, to arrest such a person without a warrant and to detain such a person without a warrant of detention for a period not exceeding 48 hours in a prison or police cell.

If a commissioned officer above the rank of lieutenant-colonel is of the opinion that further detention of such a person will contribute to the termination of disorder such officer may, under written order signed by him, detain such a person for a further period not exceeding 180 days.

Any person detained may at any time make representations in writing to the minister and the minister may at any time order the release of such a person.

The act also makes provision for the minister to be notified "as soon as possible" of the names of arrested and detained persons under the act and should a person not be released within three months, the commissioner in person or a police officer designated by him for that purpose "shall adduce reasons before a board of review as to why the said person shall not be released."

The Public Safety Amendment Act, 1986, No 67 of 1986, to amend the Public Safety Act of 1953 was also promulgated "to provide for the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order during internal unrest or threatening unrest, and for that purpose to empower the minister of law and order, if he deems it necessary for the combating or prevention of such unrest, to declare any area to be an unrest area, to empower the said minister to make regulations with relation to an unrest area, and to provide for measures with relation to the validity of action by the state president and the said minister under the said act; and to provide for matters connected herewith."

Curfew Imposed on 11 Black Areas in Free State

MB270535 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] In terms of an extraordinary *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* published in Pretoria, a curfew has been imposed on 11 black residential areas in the northern Free State. A curfew came into effect in 13 magisterial districts on the eastern Cape last week. The latest curfew means that residents must be off the streets from 2200 in the evening until 0400 in the morning in these districts, including Welkom, Kroonstad, Parys, and Sasolburg. Visitors to these black residential areas must also obtain prior permission to go there. Stricter measures have also been announced concerning the magisterial districts of Pretoria, Wonderboom, Brits, Bronkhortspruit, and Shoshanguve.

Focus on Funerals, School Boycotts

MB270701 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A special edition of the South African *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* outlines a series of measures regarding school boycotts and funerals in black residential areas in 11 magisterial districts in the Orange Free State Province. A 2200 to 0400 curfew has also been imposed in the areas, which are in the north of the province. The regulations pertaining to funerals are also applicable in black residential areas in five northern Transvaal magisterial districts. These include a ban on open-air funerals, and on the use of loudspeakers.

KwaNdebele Restrictions Forbid Playing in Streets

MB261446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 26, SAPA — People who lack homes and local jobs have been banned from KwaNdebela, tough restrictions have been placed on the homelands school children and goods may no longer be delivered there without the written authorisation of the commissioner of police. It has also been ordered that "no person may play, loiter or aimlessly remain on any public road or road reserve within KwaNdebele."

These are part of a range of severe clamps imposed on people in KwaNdebele in terms of the general state of emergency which covers self governing homelands as well as "white" South Africa. The restrictions have been brought into operation by order of the police commissioner brigadier C.M. van Niekerk. They state that:

— Persons of schoolgoing age may only be present in KwaNdebele if their parents or guardians are permanent residents or if they can prove they have enrolled at an educational institution. Even "legal" students or pupils may not move out of the magisterial district where their parents live or where they attend school.
— To remain in the homeland persons must have either a permanent abode there or a legal job wihtin KwaNdebele.
— There is a curfew between 9pm and 5am although people moving to or from work are exempted.
— The storage of disused vehicle tyres and of petrol in unroadworthy vehicles is forbidden.
— In addition, there are curbs on "making public, spreading or distributing" news or commentary on the actions of members of the forces. These are similar to the restrictions in South Africa.
— The use of public transport without payment and proof of payment is prohibited and nobody may without permission enter school premises before the end of this month.

P.W. Botha: Better Rural Life To Slow Urbanization

MB261143 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the government plans to improve the standard of living of rural communities to such an extent that it will stem the tide of urbanization. Mr Botha was speaking at a ceremony at Burgersdorp to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the organization known as Red Ons Eensame Platteland [Save Our Lonely Rural Areas].

He said a rural development should be aimed at converting existing towns into active centers. Security should also be considered, especially in sparsely populated border areas. Mr Botha said recognition should be given to the role played by rural towns in the economic development of the country, especially as far as job creation was concerned. Rural development could not be seen in isolation. It formed part of the national regional development strategy and the population development program.

He pointed out that the government's policy of decentralization was aimed at restoring the economic balance in South Africa, and it was progressing well, despite the difficult economic circumstances.

Public Barred From Alexandra Schools 7-13 July

MB270733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0732 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 27, SAPA — All people are barred from entering or to be present in any school premises or building in Alexandra township without the written permission from an official of the Department of Education and Training, according to an order issued in Johannesburg yesterday and issued to SAPA today. The order, made in terms of the emergency regulations of the Public Safety Act, 1953, was issued by the divisional commissioner of police for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier J.R.P. Bekker.

The regulation under which the order was issued is Regulations 7 (1), and is applicable to Alexandra township in the magisterial district of Randburg "as described and demarcated in Government Notice No 1656 August 15, 1980."

"Under Regulation 7 (1) of the regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) promulgated by Proclamation R109 of June 12, 1986, I, Johannes Renier Petrus Bekker, divisional commissioner of the South African police for the Witwatersrand division, hereby issue, with reference to the area as set out in the schedule hereto, in the magisterial district of Randburg the following order:

"No person shall, during the period of 1986-07-01 until and including 1986-07-13 enter or be present on or in any school premises or building situated in the area as set out in the schedule unless written permission from an official of the Department of Education and Training has been obtained."

The schedule refers to the demarcation of Alexandra in Government Notice No 1656 dated August 15, 1980.

Black School Reopenings Postponed Until 14 July

MB261208 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The Department of Education and Training has announced in Pretoria that black schools under its control will reopen on 14 July instead of 1 July. The director general of the department, Dr (Braam Fourie), said this decision was made for essentially educational reasons. He said that, in the interests of black students and their parents, further disruptions of school activities could not be allowed. He said the department is preparing several plans of action to ensure effective education according to accepted professional standards at all schools, in an atmosphere of order and calm. It was with this in mind that the decision had been taken to postpone the reopening date by 14 days.

Port Elizabeth Council Reaffirms Beach Desegregation

MB270439 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2142 GMT 26 June 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 26, SAPA — The Port Elizabeth City Council today reaffirmed its decision with an increased majority to open the city's beaches to all races from the beginning of next month. This follows last week's referendum in which white municipal voters rejected open beaches by 6104 votes to 4957 in a 16.6 per cent poll.

After over an hour of sometimes heated debate during a meeting called specially to discuss the referendum result, a motion from Mr Ivan Krige said that because of "the pathetically small poll," the council reaffirm its decision to open the beaches. The motion was carried by 18 votes to 7. In March the council voted 14-7 to open the beaches.

At the outset of the meeting the town clerk, Mr Paul Botha, reminded councillors of the state of emergency and its restrictions. Mr Krige, who said because the beach issue had been drawn out and everything to be said had been said already, proposed the council reaffirm its March decision. He told the council the beaches should be open from July 1 so that by summer, desegregation would no longer be a "novelty."

The referendum had shown "nothing new" — 84 percent of voters were not interested enough to go to the polls and 6000 of the voters were unable to accustom themselves to modern times, he said.

Healey Questions Inkatha's Anti-Apartheid Credentials

MB261852 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1837 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Durban, June 26, SAPA — Mr Denis Healey, the British shadow foreign secretary, started his brief visit to Durban today by accusing Inkatha of being part of the apartheid system. Mr Healey was escorted by United Democratic Front leaders and in the morning met people who spokes about Inkatha.

"I was interested in the connections between the police and vigilantes. There is a mistaken impression in my country, strongly supported by the government propaganda, that Inkatha is part of the general struggle against apartheid," Mr Healey said.

He drove to Claremont and took photographs of houses without water or electricity and which overlooked a power station.

Mr Healey also visited the primary health care centre at the settlement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903. Standing on the foundations of Gandhi's house, which was destroyed by arsonists last year, Mr Healey said the settlement was a symbol of reconciliation and peace between the races, particularly Indians and blacks.

"It remains one of the spiritual centres of the non-violent movement for political change," he said. Mr Healey visited the clinic — one of the few undamaged buildings at the settlement — before returning to Durban where he had lunch with four of the six men who occupied the British Consulate for three months in 1984.

A planned visit to Chesterville was cancelled, but Mr Healey met the families of people shot dead in clashes recently. Tomorrow he will go to Pretoria to meet Progressive Federal Party and business leaders before flying to Lusaka where he will meet African National Congress leaders.

Buthelezi: No Stability While Apartheid Continues

MB270452 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2254 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Friday — It was illusionary to suggest that South Africa could return to satibility and economic growth without getting rid of apartheid and without substantial political change, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

He warned the annual general meeting of the SA Toruism and Safari Association that although the state of emergency might create the illusion of peace, it in no way addressed the root causes of the country's problems and in fact made them worse.

And he spelt out two scenarios still attainable for South Africa at this stage — the one bringing peace and prosperity and the other, mounting violence and permanent economic decline.

At best the state of emergency might buy time, he said; but as sanctions were imposed and started to hurt it would become clear that this time had been bought at a very high price.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president urged South Africans to do everything in their power to ensure that their country did not repeat what he called the Rhodesian mistake.

There had been ominous hints of a "creeping UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence]" when the state president declared the state of emergency. There had been the same acceptance of sanctions and the same introduction of censorship "to hide, not change, the reality." Down such a road lay the same senseless waste of lives, goodwill, resources and opportunies.

Chief Buthelezi gave details of what he saw as two possible scenarios for South Africa. In the worst scenario, he said, the the white-dominated tricameral Parliament hung on to power for as long as possible while mounting violence and sanctions became part of everyday life and the security forces played an increasingly major role in trying to suppress black anger.

After a brief upsurge resulting from import replacement activity the economy went into a permanent decline, bringing more unemployment and a further rise in black anger and frustration.

At some point power was seized by a Marxist-orientated government which sought popularity by trying to share the economic cake equally. By then, however, the cake could have been reduced to a small pile of charred crumbs — and on top of it all, South Africa was surrounded by countries whose economies had also been wrecked.

This was a scenario which offered no hope to children and grandchildren yet it was now starting to be played out in this country, Chief Buthelezi said.

There was, however, a better scenario which could and must work — but only if people started to do something about it now. In this scenario the government publicly committed itself to major change, announced a reasonable time for the implementation of these reforms and stuck to the timetable. As their implementation proceeded, economic sanctions were lifted, black anger channelled itself into constructive activity and the economy grew.

Chief Buthelezi listed five ingredients which he said were essential to the government's public commitment to change. These must involve:

— A plan to remove all discriminatory legislation from the statute books;
— The scrapping of the tricameral Parliament;
— The release of political leaders and the unbanning of political organisations;
— The drawing up of a new constitution by the leaders of all significant groupings;
— And the holding of free and fair elections with all citizens participating in the election of a new government for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he realised that this was strong medicine for many white South Africans. "But I ask you to consider it, and the alternatives, seriously.

"I ask you to realise that the only only real alternative is an ever-worsening situation in which will suffer together.... there is no way in which the situation c an be normalised in South Africa short of these developments."

Boesak Speaks in London on 'War Situation'

For a London PRESS ASSOCIATION report on a speech by Dr. Allan Boesak in London on 26 June, see the United Kingdom section of the 27 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Cyrus Vance Arrives on Private Visit for Yale

MB251817 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1652 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, June 25, — Former U.S. Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance has arrived in South Africa at the head of a Yale University delegation to visit companies in which Yale holds investments and to explore ways of improving black education. Mr Vance, a Yale trustee, told reporters today that the fact-finding mission was a private one. He confirmed that pressure on Yale and other American Universities to disinvest was one of the reasons for the visit, but "not the primary one".

"We are here to examine what is possible for us to do working with people from the open universities to strengthen black education," he said.

"We will also be visiting some of the companies which we hold in our endowment portfolio to see if they are meeting the guidelines we set up." He declined to name the companies the delegation would be visiting. The group would also meet with a number of black and white South Africans "to try and get a better understanding of the situation here".

Mr Vance said the group would visit Johannesburg, Cape Town and the eastern Cape During a seven-day visit. He confirmed that they would visit several departments of the University of the Witwatersrand today.

Mr Vance said he hoped to meet government officials, but refused to say whether he would see the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, or whether he had received permission to visit jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Nel Tells Foreign Media To Comply With Restrictions

MB260750 Johannesburg International Service
in English 0630 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The South African deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, has appealed to foreign newsmen to comply with restrictions imposed on the media since the declaration of a state of emergency 2 weeks ago. He says South Arrican authorities do not want a confrontation with the foreign media, but will not hesitate to take steps that assure compliance with the emergency regulations. He told a meeting of bureau chiefs and correspondents from about 40 Johannesburg-based foreign news organizations that South Africa did not have censorship. There was, however, a limitation on what may be reported, and this was intended to prevent incitement and reports that could undermine the confidence in the government's ability to bring the emergency to an end.

NEWSWEEK Editor Loses Appeal

HK270116 Hong Kong AFP in English
0107 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, June 27 (AFP) — The local bureau chief of the U.S. magazine *NEWSWEEK*, Richard Manning, flew out of South Africa on a London-bound flight Thursday night [26 June] after the government rejected an appeal against his deportation order.

Mr. Manning, 35, received an order from Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha on Monday to leave South Africa by midnight

Thursday, but was told he could lodge an appeal by no later than Thursday morning.

The government's Bureau for Information released a copy of the Minister's telex to Mr. Manning, which said his expulsion was "in the public interest". The government Bureau for Information said in Pretoria Thursday that Mr. Botha had "received a number of representations" on behalf of Mr. Manning, but "after careful consideration had decided that he could not repeal his earlier decision".

The current issue of *NEWSWEEK* dealing with the news clampdown under emergency regulations imposed June 12 appeared in South Africa with blacked-out paragraphs and sentences. The last issue was not distributed because the magazine's distributors had been warned by their lawyers that its cover story, "South Africa's Civil War", could be considered subversive.

The Bureau for Information subsequently denied it had banned the magazine, saying merely that, when the distributors had submitted an advance copy of the cover story to it, the bureau had recommended they seek legal advice.

Bureau of Information Issues 26 June Unrest Report

MB261126 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1124 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 26 SAPA — The Bureau of Information in Pretoria has supplied the following situation report as at 1100 today:

"News items at 1100 today are as follows:
"1 — First indications are that today is a normal working day with large numbers of commuters using transport which is running normally. No significant stay-away figures have been reported.
"2 — Unrest related incidents:
"Five deaths were reported up to 0600 this morning for the previous 24-hour period. Since 0600 only a few minor incidents have occurred.
"The circumstances surrounding the deaths are:

"1 — In Daveyton on the East Rand a group of about 230 blacks stoned a railway police vehicle at 2000. A black man died when the railway police fired shots during the attack. No arrests have yet been made.
"2 — A police patrol was attacked with a petrol bomb at about 1000 yesterday in Soweto, Port Elizabeth. A black man was shot dead.
"3 — Yesterday the bureau reported the murder of a black man in Soweto (Witwatersrand). He was killed by a crowd of about 100 blacks. Police investigations have revealed that the victim, a Mr Stanley Raboe, 19, died in a fight on June 25 at about midnight, allegedly between Inkatha members staying in Sowetos Meadowlands hostel and comrades. On searching the open veld near the hostel where the fight took place, police discovered two more bodies of black men. They were identified as Mr Samson Nsema, 17, and Mr Abel Motsenyane, 19, both also from Soweto. It is not known yet to which faction the dead men belonged.
"4 — At 0415 on June 26 a black motorist, Mr Wellington Magadla, 33, of New Crossroads, and his passenger, Mr Mzwelanga Sawula, 40, of Grabouw, were travelling in an easterly direction in Landsdowne Road, Crossroads. A shot was fired which struck the back window of the vehicle, and the passenger, Mr Sawula, was killed.
"In other incidents police confiscated pangas, knives, a pistol, ammunition and tyres at an alleged 'peoples court' in Guguletu, western Cape. Fourteen people were arrested and will appear in court.
"Eight black men were arrested in Daveyton on June 25 after a group of blacks allegedly forced a black woman to give money to the so-called 'comrades.' They will soon appear in court.
"The general trend in the number of incidents remains stable," the bureau advises.

27 June Report

MB271144 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1143 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 27, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria, unrest report for the 24-hour period 06H00 on June 26 1986 to 06H00 today.

Six people, including the man at Old Crossroads who was shot while travelling in his car, reported in our statement yesterday, were killed in black-on-black violence.
In Soweto a vehicle with two occupants was set alight at Dube hostel, early yesterday morning. The driver, Mr Joseph Twala was burnt to death and his passenger Mr Pat Makatini was seriously injured. Both were residents of room 106, Dube hostel. The motive for the deed is unknown. The police are investigating.
Also in Soweto, a municipal policeman and his dog were killed at 22H00 yesterday, when unknown attackers hurled two handgrenades at them. The guard and the dog were both attached to the West Rand municipal police. They were guarding the house of a councillor at Emndeni at the time.
At 12H15 yesterday police discovered the bodies of two black men who were necklaced at Phakamisa school in Zwide, Port Elizabeth. The one body has been indentified as Maka Chivanga, 19 years of 7974 KwaZekela. The other man was approximately 18 years old but has not yet been identified.
In the Komgwane Trust, eastern Transvaal, a body of a black person was found with seven tyres around it. The body was badly decomposed and has not been identified. The sex and age could not be determined.
In a black residential area, near White River in the eastern Transvaal, the body of a 20 year old man was discovered by a herd boy. The body was burned with an undetermined inflamable substance and has not been identified. There are no other particulars available at this stage. The police are investigating.
End report.

Crossroads Refugee Relief Fund Established

MB260654 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2059 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, June 25, SAPA — A Crossroads refugee shelter support group was today set up to raise funds for those relief organisations which have been served summonses in terms of the black (urban areas) consolidation act.

Announcing this today, Mr Jan van Eck, a member of the PFP unrest monitoring committee and MPC for Groote Schuur, appealed to local residents to "make it clear that we have no objections to the presence of homeless refugees in our so-called white suburb."

He said the fund would be to prevent those who were providing shelter "from being financially penalised for acting in a humane way."

BBC Interviews Suzman, ANC's Mbeki on Sanctions

MB251633 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 25 Jun 86

[From the "24 hours" program introduced by David Lay]

[Text] In South Africa, against a growing clamor in the world outside for economic sanctions, the opposition MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, has delivered a fierce attack on the Pretoria Government after the law and order minister refused to give details of people detained since the state of emergency was introduced. Speaking in Parliament, now the only forum in South Africa where the emergency can be publicly challenged, Mrs Suzman said that in the sense that thousands of people have disappeared, South Africa had a feature in common with South American dictatorships. From Cape Town a short while ago Mrs Suzman explained her concern to me:

[Begin recording] [Suzman] There are hundreds, probably a couple of thousand, we don't know, [words indistinct] people who are either detained or have themselves gone underground in order to avoid detention, if they are political activists. And the point was that the minister of law and order had refused to reply to a Parliamentary question I had put on the order paper asking for the names of those detained and asking him to tell us how many of them were under the age of 20, and he said it was not in the public interest to divulge this information. And I disagreed strongly with him and, therefore, I used the comparison, saying we were now getting to be like countries such as El Salvador and Argentine where people disappear, nobody knew who was missing.

[Lay] From the names that you do have, and I believe you had lists in Parliament of something like 1,800 names altogether...
[Suzman, interrupting] Well, of course, I couldn't list more than a few of them.

[Lay] No, but from those names can you discern a pattern to the arrests? What seems ...
[Suzman, Interrupting] No, it seems to be without any pattern. I mean there are well-known trade unionists, there are clergymen, there are medical men, there are lawyers, there are academics, and there are political activists. You pays your money and you takes your choice.

[Lay] But you are obviously concerned that a lot of them may well be very young people.

[Suzman] Yes. I don't know how many will be very young people, but I am sure quite a lot will be because during the previous state of emergency I know that over 2,000 young people were among the detainees and those I got from official figures given to me by the minister of law and order, so I don't know why he doesn't give use the official figures now.

[Lay] Has your anxiety been further increased today with the announcement by the Bureau for Information that it's suspending its daily news briefings for journalists?
[Suzman] Yes. I think that that is increasing the blanket on news and on the activities of the media and I don't think it's for the information officer to decide what he thinks it's important to give them. I think he should have his briefing sessions and should answer questions whereby experienced journalists can find out whether the information they have been given is in fact correct or not. We are just going to be swamped with rumors from now on.

[Lay] Meanwhile, the pressures in the world outside on the Pretoria government are mounting. How do you see from your standpoint the significance of Oliver Tambo's meeting in London with a British Foreign Officer minister?
[Suzman] Well, I personally think it's a good thing that the British Foreign Office meets with Tambo to exchange views and to see whether or not a climate for negotiation and more peaceful conditions can be created. Otherwise, I mean, if one doesn't sit down and start talking, then one goes on, I am afraid, with the violence and that's what's happening.

[Lay] The focus of international concern and pressure shifts to the Hague tomorrow with the opening for the EEC summit.
[Suzman] Yes.

[Lay] Now, one idea is to dispatch Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, to South Africa. But would you see this as simply a ploy, playing for time?
[Suzman] No. I really, you know, I believe in people communicating and having discussions and who knows what practical results or suggestions could come out of such a meeting, and I think it would be a good thing to happen, myself.

[Lay] But with the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group having so recently published its findings and its people having been in South Africa, isn't it time now for sanctions?
[Suzman] Well, I don't believe so because it depends on what you are trying to achieve. If you are just going to punish South Africa, well, that's of course one of the answers but if you really think sanctions are going to push the South African Government into handing over power or going faster with the dismantling of apartheid, I think that is misjudging the situation. Yet you end up by damaging the economy, possibly irretrievably, and whose advantage is that? [end recording]

[Lay] Helen Suzman, the South African opposition MP, still firmly against the idea of economic sanctions. On this issue, the British Government, as we have heard repeatedly over the past week, is in a dilemma. It's no less skeptical than Mrs Suzman about the value of sanctions. On the other hand, it can't relish the prospect of isolation either within the EEC or the Commonwealth. The British Government, however, has made one move and that was the meeting Lynda Chalker, a Foreign Office minister, held last night with the ANC president, Oliver Tambo. Mr Tambo was accompanied by his director for information, Thabo Mbeki, who told Michael Vatikiotis how they had put the case for economic sanctions against South Africa:

[Mbeki] We are saying sanctions are important in order to reduce the scale of violence in South Africa. Without sanctions we are left with only one weapon to use to destroy the apartheid system and that is the weapon of armed struggle.

[Vatikiotis] But sanctions plus the violence would amount to anarchy in South Africa, which, surely, would not be constructive in terms of building a better future for the blacks in South Africa.
[Mbeki] No. Sanctions would be aa complementary weapon complementing an internal struggle that is going on in South Africa, which is a political struggle, which is a military struggle. They are complementary to it. They don't replace the struggle that takes place inside the country.

[Vatikiotis] But Mr Tambo's arrival in London early this week was, of course, well timed with the pressure now on the government here and Europe to do something about the situation in South Africa. Doesn't it seem though that the ANC's efforts to find an external solution will only be rewarded perhaps at the very most by partial or selective sanctions?
[Mbeki] We must continue to make this demand, try to persuade people to support the idea of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. We are doing that not to be difficult, but because we are quite convinced that for sanctions to be truly effective they have to be comprehensive and mandatory. If they are doled in the little doses then, of course, they won't be effective.

[Vatikiotis] So, partial, selective sanctions, you are saying, could be counterproductive?
[Mbeki] Partial, selective sanctions could in fact discredit the very idea of sanctions. [end recording]

4 ANC 'Terrorist' Suspects Arrested Near Durban

MB261547 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Four suspected ANC terrorists were arrested last week near Durban following an investigation by police which led to finding an arms cache where a variety of weapons were found.

The division of Police Public Relations in Pretoria says AK-47 and VZ-rifles were found among the weapons. A large amount of chemicals that could be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices was also seized.

Reportage on State of Emergency Deaths, Violence

KaNgwane's Mabuza: 4 Die 16 June

MB270556 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] KaNgwane leader Enos Mabuza says four youths were killed on 16 June in the township's KaNyamazane township [as heard]. Mr Mabuza has given details of the circumstances of the deaths, but they may not be reported under emergency restrictions on the media. Added to the Information Bureau's figure of 11 deaths on the anniversary of the Soweto rebellion, Mr Mabuza's disclosure takes the death toll to 15 for that day.

Guguletu Policeman Shot

MB261542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A young policeman was seriously injured when he was shot in the chest by an unknown person in Guguletu near Cape Town. He is Constable J.H. Kotze, who has been admitted in a serious condition to the Conradie Hospital. He was busy with an investigation when a shot rang out from a nearby house, hitting him in the chest.

A police helicopter has rescued a woman at the New Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town from possible death by the so-called necklace method. The 26-year-old woman, using Landsdowne Road on her way to Crossroads, was accosted by so-called Comrades who put a used tire around her neck. The tire was already lit when the helicopter made its appearance. The Comrades fled and the woman got out the tire. She sustained light burns to her body.

Body Found in Natal

MB261554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The body of a second victim of the faction fighting at Tugela Ferry near Greytown on Tuesday has been found by the police. He was 47-year-old Mr Mphiseni Dhlamini. The other person killed in the fighting was a 13-year-old girl, Sampoleli Dhlamini, who was shot in the head.

Bishop Levis Policeman Killed

MB250653 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0647 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 25, SAPA — A Bishop Lavis policeman was shot dead while investigating a trespassing complaint in Bonteheuwel last night. A police spokesman said two officers from Bishop Lavis police station went to investigate a complaint near a cafe in Bonteheuwel avenue at 8.40pm. When they arrived "unknown people" fired shots at the policemen. One of the policemen was hit in the chest and died later.

The peninsula murder and robbery squad are investigating. No arrests have been made. The spokesman said the policeman's name could not be released as his next-of-kin had not been informed.

Three Charged With Killing Soweto Policeman

MB260700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2042 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 25 SAPA — Security was tripled today for the Johannesburg magistrates court appeareance of three school pupils charged with murdering an on-duty policeman in Soweto and robbing him of his rifle and hand firearm.

The court heard that although four had been charged, only three were present as one of the accused, Mr Bhekisizwe Ngidi, had escaped. The three pleaded not guilty to murdering Police Const Edward Mokhotlane on April 25 this year at Moletsane. The accused are Mr Sello Kwela, 23, Mr Bernard Nkabinde, 19, and Mr David Mgomezulu, 19.

The policeman was stabbed with a sharp instrument and robbed of his weapon. The accused are charged with murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Mr Kwela, who told the court he was a matriculation pupil, will appear again on July 2 to bring an application for a reduction in bail. It was previously set at R800. The prosecutor, Mr J.R. Davidowitz, requested that the other two accused be remanded to August 7.

CCAWUSA Confirms Members Arrested at Dairy

MB261603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 26, SAPA — The Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of SA [CCAWUSA] said that the security police had confirmed to the union's lawyers that union members arrested at various depots of Nels Dairy products were being held in terms of the emergency regulations. The workers were arrested on June 18. A work stoppage occurred on June 18 at Nels depots which had "repeatedly refused and avoided speaking to the union," a statement by CCAWUSA said today.

Four CUSA Members Released From Detention

MB261552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1227 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 26, SAPA — Four members of the Council of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] have been released after 14 days of detention, CUSA announced today in a press statement. They are Mr Dale Tifflin, Mr Tseko Moumakwa, Mr Solly Matthews and Mr Phiroshaw Camay, the statement said. CUSA will continue to press for basic freedoms in the country, the statement added.

Naude Delivers Annual Report to SACC Meeting

MB260643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1933 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 25 SAPA — Reforms such as the scrapping of the pass laws, common citizenship for all, and the repeal of the mixed marriages and the immorality acts should not be seen as merely cosmetic, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said today in Johannesburg.

Delivering his annual report to the SACC conference in Bosmont, Dr Naude said he believed these reforms, "even if they are hemmed in by all kinds of inhibiting regulations," were courageous on the part of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

He said the state president should receive recognition for his willingness to undertake these changes, even if some of them were the result of severe pressures by blacks on the outside world.

"The tragedy of these reforms are, however, that they are seen by whites as too radical ... and by blacks as too little, too slow and too late ... what hope is there for reconciliation in a situation of such polarised communities?"

He outlined four areas in which, in his view, the conflicting convictions of blacks and whites were concentrated and which "militate against better understanding and reconciliation."

— The growing white belief of a serious threat of communism taking over and ruling the country;
— White fears of incompetent black rule versus black belief that they are as competent as whites;
— Fear of economic disruption and chaos if black demands are met as opposed to blacks concern to ensure the welfare of all the people in the country; and
— Fear of loss of cultural and ethnic identity on part of whites whereas blacks point out that they consist of a large number of ethnic groups who have learnt to live in reasonable harmony.

Dr Naude also reviewed the crisis in black education and workers goals and rights with reference to the churchs role in these situations.

"The education crisis has not yet been resolved, and there is no clarity as to what it would lead to ... the (concept) of people's education needs further study. Unfortunately the declaration of the state of emergency, with many leaders in different fields in detention or hiding, has created a situation of uncertainty and lack of progress which may create serious problems for our country in the foreseeable future."

Earlier Dr Naude had said the "serious restriction imposed by the state of emergency" had initially affected what he would raise in his address.

But he said he concluded "after careful consideration, that in obedience to God and to the charge entrusted to church leaders by Christ," he would proceed as usual in reporting on all the events affecting the life of the church.

Yesterday, the current SACC conference — in the absence of Dr Naude who has been ill — had also decided unanimously to proceed with its business as usual despite the fact it might contravene the regulation in force at present.

Dr Naude traced the development of new trade unions — COSATU (The Congress of South African Trade Union) and

UWUSA (United Workers of South African Workers), saying the latter was founded to counter the formers influence.

He said developments in the field of trade unionism was important to the life of the church as a large percentage of workers were church members, and because issues of economic justice were at stake.

There was also a serious danger of the economy being "crippled and endangered" if the church was indifferent to its responsibility to ensure meaningful and peaceful negotiations took place.

Speaking on the issue of violence and non-violence, he said the conflict between the government and the ANC was "basic to all the other conflicts." If that conflict was resolved, "the major source of violence would have been removed."

Dr Naude also said SACC contact with the "liberation movements" remained an "issue alive on our agenda and which is constantly occupying our minds."

He said the council was in the process of establishing new possibilities of meeting with the leadership of the movements "in order to see to what degree the danger of present as well as future violence could be reduced and, if possible, totally eliminated."

SACC Extends Naude's Term

MB261153 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, June 26, SAPA — The search committee appointed by the South African Council of Churches executive was unable to complete its business to present a nominee at present for the post of the general secretary of the SACC, a statement issued by the Council in Johannesburg today said. The national conference of the SACC can consequently not appoint a new general secretary to take office in 1987, but extended the period of service of Dr Beyers Naude until a new general secretary is appointed not later than June 1987.

The president of the SACC, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, however, has had his term extended for a further twelve months and the next president will be appointed after election in June 1987.

Barend du Plessis Announces Housing Advisory Team

MB251550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has announced the formation of a high-powered team from the private sector to advise the government on a strategy for the provision of mass housing.

Addressing the Cape Town Press Club, Mr du Plessis said that the government had made a major commitment to the plight of the underprivileged in South Africa and hoped at the same time to give a spur to the building industry. Mr du Plessis said that the team would consist of the chairman of Sanlam [South African National Life Assurance Company], Dr Fred du Plessis, Mr Meyer Kahn of South African Breweries, and Mr Derrick Cooper of Barlows. The minister also said that he envisaged toll roads would be privatized in South Africa with the private sector building, financing, and managing roads. He said that the government was committed to the concept of user-charges.

Country's Trade Surplus Continues To Improve

MB231607 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The improvement in South Africa's foreign trade surplus continued last month and with the maize surplus of 1.5 billion rand the total was 5 billion rand for the first 5 months of this year. Figures released by the Department of Customs and Excise in Pretoria show that the country's exports from January to May this year stood at nearly 16 billion rand as against imports of about 11 billion rand. The 5-month surplus of 5 billion represents an increase of 620 million rand compared with a surplus of the first 5 months last year.

The chief executive of the South African Foreign Trade Organization, SAFTO, Mr Wim Holtes, says the real growth of the country of about 10 percent, although favorable when compared with international standards, is insufficient for the overall economic requirements of South Africa. Exports will have to increase to ensure a healthy balance of payment.

Research Group Findings on Black Employment

MB260939 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0904 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 26, SAPA — Two out of every five black adults living in metropolitan areas are in full-time employment, according to Market Research Africa's [MRA] employment index.

Amongst males, 47 percent are working full-time compared with 28 percent females. The highest incidence of employment is with the 35 - 49 year old age group, 55 per cent of whom are working full-time. Unemployment is worst in the 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups where one person in every three is unemployed and looking for full-time work.

The total number of black adults looking for full-time employment in metropolitan areas is estimated as in excess of 800,000. This exceeds the official unemployment figures for blacks in South Africa, including the national states.

"It is encouraging that the level of employment amongs metropolitan blacks has been maintained," said Mrs Angelique Amado, manager of MRS's Omni Division.

Mr Clive Corder, managing director of MRA, said it was extremely difficult to measure unemployment accurately in South Africa. "It is evident the information the government has been working on does not reflect the full seriousness of the problem," he said.

The MRA survey findings were based on representative samples of 1000 black adults in metropolitan areas, excluding Cape Town.

SADF Complains to Zimbabwe on Border Crossing

MB261550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The SADF has objected through diplomatic channels to the government of Zimbabwe after a group of three terrorists and five accomplices had crossed the border into Zimbabwe northwest of Messina on the 10th of this month. The terrorists were armed with AK-47 rifles. Defense headquarters in Pretoria says in a news release that it regard the incident in a serious light especially against the background of innocent people who have been killed or maimed in landmine explosions in the recent past. The Defense Force has reiterated that it will defend and protect the territorial integrity of South Africa at all costs.

Tests Own Night Visor

MB251555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The SADF has conducted successful tests on a locally developed night visor for use on the Eland and Ratel Armored vehicles. The Army newspaper, *UNIFORM*, says the night visor is the only one of its kind in the world and its development may be regarded as a major breakthrough in the arms boycott against South Africa. The new night visor fits over the day visor and is capable of picking out a target in utter darkness at night. The changeover from day to night visor is done automatically. Defense Force spokesmen say the locally developed product costs much less than the equivalent product overseas.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Press Restrictions

The front page of the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 24 June carries a notice saying: "We have been advised that the police interpret the blank spaces we have left in the newspaper over the past few days as being 'subversive'. We will now fill the spaces with the most innocuous of writings."

SOWETAN on Security Measures

"The determination to push through the controversial security Bills shows this country is moving into the league of Third World countries and South American banana republics, so deeply despised by so-called Western democrats," says the page 4 editorial. "This new assault on the civil liberties of people, which incidentally also make it most difficult for the media to give fair comment on events, will certainly lead this country into darker days." The government's tough measures will "simply be addressing symptoms and not causes" and this "forceful option to complex and widespread problems is not only short-lived but bound to fail." "While residents of this country will not be content with having to live under such draconian conditions, the outside world's confidence in South Africa's future takes another knock. With the type of Bill that will now become law, we doubt if South Africa will ever again consider herself a democratic country."

'Focus' on Security Bills

"The Nationalist Government has given its junior partners in the tricameral Parliament the proverbial slap in the face by pushing through the Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill," says the "Focus" column on the same page. The passing of the bills by the President's Council made it "patently clear who rules this country." The House of Representatives and Delegates managed to stall the passage of the bills into law for 2 months, thereby forcing the government to declare a state of emergency, and also souring the relationship between the two houses and the government. Now the bills need only be signed by the president to become law and they will "give the security forces the same powers as the emergency regulations. Which means that both sides of the coin make the Government the winner."

News a 'Scarce Commodity'

The "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 14 says that the "myriad regulations that have the Press straining on a tight leash, are enough to make any editor dizzy." Yet, despite the press curbs the newspapers are selling like "hot cakes." "Now that news has become a scarce commodity, the public has developed a thirst for news."

CITIZEN on RSA Stance

"More do-gooders are about to descend on South Africa," says the page 6 editorial of the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 24 June of the possible visit of the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe or another personal envoy from the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher. President Reagan is also thinking of sending Senator Paul Laxalt. Meanwhile, the air is "full of dark threats of sanctions" by countries who have "misread the situation. South Africa no longer believes anything it does will satisfy the rest of the world." In a choice between sanctions or surrender, the "great majority of South Africans will accept sanctions. Furthermore, with the realisation that reform does not win applause in Washington, London or any other western capital, and that there is no purpose any longer in trying to placate overseas governments since you're going to be punished anyway, whatever you do, the time inevitably arrives to get tough and do what has to be done." "South Africa, by being pushed up against the wall, is more determined than ever to find its own solutions to its problems, even if it has, in the words of the State President, to go it alone."

STAR on Security Bills

"The democratic process of submitting legislation to the Houses of Parliament might just as well not have happened at all in the case of the security Bills passed by the President's Council late last week," says the page 12 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 24 June. Despite the bills having force of law once they are promulgated, it is questionable whether they have much "moral validity" having been passed by a body loaded with government appointees. "The story of the security Bills is a salutary reminder that the shoddy misuse of power was made possible by a shoddy constitution that helped to precipitate the crisis this country is in."

STAR on Public Transport Discrimination

A second editorial addresses the issue of discrimination on public transport which is to be debated in the Johannesburg city council. It is feared that it will be debated as a "matter of political survival" and not what is best for the city and its people. "At the last count, Johannesburg was losing R17 million a year on this wasteful product of apartheid." "The simple answer is to run the buses where and when they are needed and allow those going that way — regardless of color — to go with them. Predictably there will be a falling off of white usage, but in the end attitudes will be adjusted. That's the way it was before enforced apartheid — and that's the way it could be again as soon as the inevitability is recognized."

BUSINESS DAY on Economic Problem

The Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 24 June in a page 8 editorial says the economic problem can be viewed "as an opportunity rather than as a disaster." It is an opportunity of bringing industrial plants "in mothballs" into use and thereby "achieving rapid, non-inflationary growth." Import goods can be replaced by local substitutes, and "substitution can be achieved by the use of unemployed labour and under-utilized capital stock." "Maybe it is time for South African industry to review its situation. After all, the handwringing has to stop some time."

Government Avoids Truth

A second editorial says: "For more than 25 years the Nationalist government, with the slavish support of its Press, has been trying to minimise the international consequences of defying world opinion. Events have proved it wrong, again and again and again." The vote in the American House of Representatives to impose total sanctions "was a defeat" and Margaret Thatcher's efforts to avert disastrous sanctions sought by the Commonwealth states is an "index of failure." "Why don't they just tell the truth — and face it?"

Slabbert on Freedom Denial

In an article on the same page, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, former PFP leader says of the lack of freedom to criticize the government and freedom of the press that what he fears most is "that whites are going to be bamboozled into acquiescing and/or supporting one form of totalitarianism in the hope of avoiding another. A fearful, apathetic hope that maybe if one does nothing things will come right, or rather the devil you know than the devil you don't." "It is at times like these that all of us who cherish freedom and individual liberty must fight against the mental paralysis which comes with repression." "If we are denied freedom of speech, then let us reaffirm its importance amongst ourselves. If we are denied freedom of association and movement then, where we can meet, let us cherish those values."

Foreign Minister 'Misleading'

Concerning Foreign Minister Pik Botha's remark on British television that " 'facts are not being withheld' " the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 23 June says in a page 6 editorial: "We suggest the minister should have a look at the media in South Africa, awash with white spaces, editor's notes on censorship, critical editorials, and a growing clamour for the lifting of the drastic restrictions on reporting and comment." "No, Mr Botha. Many, many facts have been withheld and unless you are suffering from instant amnesia, you must know it." "Mr Botha is talking nonsense and in the process misleading people abroad." The ban on publication of any statement emanating from 119 organizations in six Cape magisterial districts is seen as a "crassly stupid and crude inroad on the public's right to know."

CAPE TIMES on Refugee Plight

Despite the eventual repeal of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act the government warned thousands of black refugees sheltering in churches and mosques to be out of them. The government's decision to "squeeze the last ounce of use out of the obnoxious Act" is seen as "cynicism of the worst kind." The order is "particularly inhuman" as it "thwarts humanitarian action taken by churches, mosques and others" and refugees are ordered to vacate their shelter in the "bitter cold and wet of the Cape winter." "There is more than one way to effect a forced removal."

CAPE TIMES on Emergency Detainees

A further editorial says that although the action of the PFP to set up a missing persons bureau and to liase with the police is commendable it "should not have been necessary." Since the names of detainees who have been held for 30 days are tabled in Parliament, "the authorities should see that all available names are given to Parliament before the recess" and "no MP should go on holiday if there is the possibility that the family of even one detainee does not know what has become of a loved one. Not to mention the public's right to know."

BEELD on U.S., British Visits

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 24 June says in an editorial on page 8 that "South Africa can expect to be visited by express messengers bringing urgent messages from the United States and Britain." The United States is sending Senator Paul Laxalt and Mrs Thatcher is sending her foreign secretary because of Commonwealth threats that she support the black Commonwealth states' sanctions plan. It is doubtful whether these two persons will change South Africa's destiny. "Coolheaded action is now necessary, which means the West should talk openly and sternly with the ANC."

Abolishment of Apartheid

"Apartheid is being abolished; people sometimes say we are busy with the last remains. Perhaps one needs perspective in the light of this," says the Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 24 June in a page 8 editorial. Group areas and population registration are two of the main pillars of apartheid which remain. "A lively debate is ensuing about the wisdom of group areas, and apparently there is increasing support for its gradual disappearance. But population registration remains entrenched. And judging from Minister Botha's words, it is clear that much demolition work and access to the safe will be necessary before this comes into question." In time greater clarity will be needed on whether such entrenched legislation is really needed in the long run.

BEELD on Businessmen's Pettion

A second editorial on the same page says ongoing strikes at certain businesses arising from the detention of trade union leaders have led to a delegation of businessmen petitioning the ministers involved. The businessmen apparently feel the strikes are sufficient reason for trade union leaders to receive special treatment. "No one likes the idea of the state of emergency, but if the government did not insist on the maintenance of law and order, then the businessmen, along with the rest of us, would eventually land in the same mess. The businessmen should also ask themselves whether their present stance will not expose them to further pressure and blackmail in future."

RAPPORT on Joint Debates

The Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 22 June says on page 34: "We welcome the idea of joint debates in Parliament, which has been accepted in principle by the committee concerned. We pleaded for this from the outset — as a logical and desirable development. Apparently there were fears that sharp words would be exchanged between people of different colors. Sharp words between people who want to make a success of evolutionary change in this country are part of the search for consensus. Sticks and stones are not."

RAPPORT on Press Restrictions

Another editorial under the headline "The emergency and the Press" says there is reason for complaint as a request to publish a review of the 1st week of the state of emergency and to visit crisis areas was turned down by the Bureau for Information. Some newspapers allege, blatantly and subtly, that the flow of news about the country's stability under the emergency is strongly colored. Suppression and distortion seem to be the order of the day. "We must accept that the flow of news goes through government filters, but we have no reason to believe that extensive and drastic manipulation of the news is taking place. But the Bureau for Information must examine its responsibility very carefully. The correctness of news, frankness, and the helpfulness of the service it is providing should be above doubt. And the censorship of news cannot continue indefinitely, either. Rumors and suspicion could grow much stronger in the coming weeks. The media cannot fulfil their task properly and the credibility gap between the bureau and the public is without doubt going to grow. Which is why we wish to propose that the press restrictions be given offical attention as soon as possible. Even during a state of emergency, the regulations controlling the press cannot remain static."

SOWETAN Offers 'No Comment'

In the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 25 June on page 4, in the space usually reserved for the editorial, "No comment" is printed.

'Focus' on Education

"Bantu education has plunged South Africa into a crisis that has set various organisations all over the country in search of an alternative system of education" says Sam Mabe in his "Focus" column on page 4. The organizers of a 3-day conference "To Educate the Human Potential" say there are "tried and tested alternative systems of education that can offer a solution to the current crisis which manifests itself in school boycotts, dwindling teacher enrollment, high drop-out rates and a widening teacher-pupil ratio." The conference will propose the Montessori and other alternative systems. "There is a school of thought which believes that a change in South Africa's education system could pave the way for the collapse of apartheid and lead to the creation of a new peaceful society."

ANC, IRA Condemned

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 25 June criticizes the British government for having talks with ANC leader Oliver Tambo. A comparison is drawn between the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the ANC: "After all, [IRA terrorist] Magee and Co have a desire to see Northern Ireland liberated from British rule, just as the ANC wishes to see South Africa liberated from White rule. So there's no difference between the terrorist objectives of either organisation." South Africa has outlawed the ANC just as Britain has outlawed the IRA. "South Africa, in retaliation, could not only talk to the IRA, but also provide it with weapons and finance or even allow it to open an office here. But then, we aren't hypocrites. We fight ANC terrorism, but we also condemn terrorism wherever it rears its ugly head. It's time you did the same."

STAR on Terrorism

The page 12 editorial of the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 25 June says the ANC bomb attacks on Johannesburg civilian targets are "cowardly, callous and senseless. In the middle of the day, they are not simply aimed at property, they are intended to kill people. They do not serve a cause, they debase it." Instead of shocking the British into effective anti-South African action, the blasts "could surely only have drawn a comparison with the methods of the IRA which are abhorrent to the English who have banned the organisation." Terrorism aimed at civilians "alienates sympathisers abroad, and sharpens the backlash at home. It does not force people to the negotiating table but further away from it. And in the longer future it builds a lasting resentment on every side — indiscriminate bombs wound and kill indiscriminately. Friend and foe alike are sacrificed to the vicious cause of violence."

STAR on Race Classification

A second editorial says that it is "sad news" that "race classification still forms the basis of National Party policy." "When the Government agreed that the new identity documents would contain no reference to race, it seemed an indication that it too, at last, was coming around to this view. But that hope has been shattered." John Kane-Berman, director of the Institute of Race Relations espoused universal suffrage, and warned that whites had to make the "psychological adjustment" to the reality that only a constitution which was acceptable to the majority of the people would survive. "It would be an understatement to say that Mr Stoffel Botha [Minister of Home Affairs] and his party seem unwilling to make this quantum leap. But they have to bring themselves to do it for the sake of this country's future."

Tricameral Constitution Criticized

Allister Sparks writes in his "My View" column on page 12 of the Johannesburg *THE STAR* that the "way the Government has overridden the opposition of the coloured and Indian Houses in passing the new security Bills into law has exposed more vividly than ever how phony its reform intentions are. The Government has shown complete contempt for its own constitutional creation." "It has demonstrated that when it talks of power-sharing with non-whites it means giving them the right to agree with the National Party." Sparks asks whether Rev Allan Hendrickse and Amichand Rajbansi, leaders of the coloured and Indian Houses respectively, "are going to continue operating within a system that has treated them with such blatant contempt, and whether they are going to "continue giving credibility to a system which in their own judgement has done an immoral thing and with which they are disillusioned." "Equally important is the message the Government's action has sent to those blacks it is trying to persuade to participate in its newly established National Council. They have been given a fine illustration of the kind of political participation that is being offered them." It has been demonstrated for the whole black population to see that any black leader who comes forward now to participate in the National Council "will be offering to participate in a forum where he will be heeded as long as he says 'ja baas' [yes boss] and ignored when he does not. It is difficult to imagine anyone of substance running that kind of risk to his credibility."

BUSINESS DAY on RSC's

"The latest news about the Regional Services Councils (RSC'S) — the proposed third tier of government — is less than encouraging" says the page 8 editorial of the Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 25 June. Even though the regulations necessary to launch the RSC's are " 'far from ready' " the RSC bill is being "rushed through the dying stages of Parliament." "As things stand, the system has been rejected at so many levels that the chances of success are very slim. Most black leaders have opposed it, and understandably so, for the RSC's, far from being an extension of democracy, as government has called them, are an entrenchment of apartheid at the regional level." Opposition parties have "condemned the RSC system" and organised business has "resoundingly rejected the system." "Beyond all this, however, is a more fundamental flaw. It is that government structures work only if the people believe in them. When such structures are imposed from the top, no matter how good they may be, the chances of their becoming a workable part of democratic government are reduced, if only because nobody feels responsible to make an imposition work. It is late, but not too late for a rethink."

Sanctions Bill, Little Impact

On the same page, Richard Walker writes from New York that "the sweeping economic sanctions Bill now before the U.S. Senate would have a lot less impact on SA than its proponents believed, a specialist researcher has said." David Hauck, senior analyst at the Washington-based Investor Resposnibility Research Center (IRRC) is quoted saying the bill, "as passed last week by the House of Representatives, would oblige the 260 American companies in SA to sell their assets at bargain-basement prices" thereby "making SA businessmen the main beneficiaries." Hauck is cited concluding that " 'the consequences simply won't be as dire as some of the supporters of the Bill project.' " Charles Ebinger of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies is also cited saying that he "found the sanctions Bill weaker than it looks."

Ruddock on Soviet Threat to RSA

On page 8 of *BUSINESS DAY*, Alan Ruddock writes that "the total onslaught of National Party mythology is dealt a blow by the U.S. Defence Department's 1985 review of Soviet military power" since the review "does not put P.W. Botha and his government at the top of the Soviets' shopping list." "The Soviet threat to SA is summed up in one brief report in the review" including "deliveries of weapons to and the military training of armed forces located in the regional countries hostile to SA; ties with the SA Communists Party" and "support of the African National Congress." "The review does not attempt to tar the ANC or any other opposition group with the communist brush, but recognises that the USSR provides material assistance and training to opposition groups ideologically independent of communism as part of its overall strategy to establish itself as the liberator of the Third World."

DIE VADERLAND on Security Bills

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 24 June says in an editorial on page 10 that "it seems that the decision to use the President's Council [PC] to steamroll the two new security bills was a political blunder." It is feared that Allan Hendrickse [Labour Party leader] has grounds for his accusation that it has adversely affected the tricameral Parliament's and his party's credibility. It is debatable whether the said bills were so urgent that it was necessary to use the National Party majority in the PC. A state of emergency has been declared and it does not seem that the acceptance of the two bills will lead to a speedy lifting of the state of emergency. Therefore, it was unnecessary to steamroll the two bills through the PC. Reaching consensus on the bills would have been much better. "It is sensible that the parties in the colored and Indian houses did not withdraw from the tricameral Parliamentary system where their powers lie."

Internal Security Threatened

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 25 June says in a page 12 editorial that "the outside world does not want to acknowledge that South Africa is sincere about reform," according to Minister Pik Botha. Equally, the outside world does not want to accept that South Arica's internal security is threatened, thereby necessitating a state of emergency. South Africans who are victims of bombings and landmine explosions question whether the outside world can ever be convinced. This is the question the government is faced with in reports by foreign correspondents. "Naturally they are, as with the rest of the world, blind and deaf to the threats experienced by South Africans."

BEELD on British, ANC Talks

A further editorial says "Britain has in the past, with its standpoint of not having contact with the ANC at ministerial level, shown a measure of insight into South Africa's terrorism question." To give recognition to terrorist leaders is to encourage terrorism. The fact that Britain is now departing from that standpoint and has decided to officially meet ANC leader Oliver Tambo can be justified if this opportunity is used to emphasize the cessation of violence by the ANC The Thatcher Government has a better chance with its peace initiative because it talks to both sides. "If this discussion between the British Government and the ANC leader is only to give recognition to the ANC, Britain's chances of being an honest broker will amount to nothing."

ZIMBABWE

Polisario Front Leader Arrives in Harare

MB251159 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, arrived in Zimbabwe for a 3-day official visit today. Comrade Abdelaziz is also the secretary general of the Polisario Front, which is fighting Moroccan expansionism in Western Sahara. Zimbabwe is one of the countries which supported the Polisario Front's participation in the Organization of African Unity.

Banana Receives Abdelaziz

MB260853 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Zimbabwe has called for the unconditional withdrawal of the expansionist Moroccan troops from the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, the SDAR. The call was made by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, last night at a banquet in honor of the president of the SDAR, Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, who is on a 3-day visit to Zimbabwe.

Comrade Banana urged Morocco to discard all preconditions and take advantage of the good offices of the OAU to negotiate a durable peaceful solution to the problem. The president expressed Zimbabwe's unwavering support for the people of the SDAR in the endeavor to end Morocco's occupation of the territory. Comrade Banana said if the West is enterested in democracy, freedom, and peace in SADR it should exert pressure on Morocco to abide by OAY resolutions, and decisions which the United Nations has accepted. He noted that the Saharan people are struggling under the same conditions as the people of Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, and South Africa's oppressed black majority who are facing increasing brutality from the Pretoria regime.

In reply, Comrade Abdelaziz pledged the SDAR's full support for SWAPO and the South African liberation movements fighting to end the Botha regime's policies of racial segregation. He condemned the authorities in South Africa for their acts of destabilization against neighboring states, adding that this is misdirection of efforts because apartheid's life has been drastically reduced. Comrade Abdelaziz said the forces of the SDAR, the Polisario Front, will fight to the last man to end Morocco's expansionsm. Comrade Abdelaziz disclosed that the Moroccan Government has resorted to massacres of innocent people especially children, in its desperate bid to perpetuate its illegal occupation of SDAR.

EPG's Obasanjo Calls on Prime Minister Mugabe

MB251709 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The co-chairman of the Commonwealth Eminent Person's Group [EPG] and former Nigerian head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Gen Obasanjo presented copies of the group's report on its failed mission aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the South African problem. Comrade Mugabe congratulated the group for its committed and patient manner in carrying out the mission. Gen Obasanjo leaves Harare for the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, today.

Supreme Court Frees 2 Detained Customs Officials

MB250724 Johannesburg International Service
in English 0630 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Zimbabwe's Supreme Court has freed two senior customs officials who have been in detention since February on charges of spying for South Africa. Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena and two other judges unanimously dismissed a state of appeal for continued detention of Mr Kenneth Harper and Mr John Austin. Mr Justice Dumbutshena said that a high court judge had not erred in freeing the two men last week. He said there were insufficient reasons for their detention.

Released Officials Redetained

MB251118 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Police in Zimbabwe have rearrested two senior customs officers a few hours after the high court in Harare ordered the men to be released from detention. The two, 36-year-old Mr John Austin and 43-year-old Mr Neil Harper, were arrested by Central Intelligence Organization agents soon after being allowed to leave the Chikurubi maximum security prison last night.

The two customs officers have been detained without trial and released twice during the past 4 months. They have been told that new detention orders will be issued on Wednesday, giving the reasons why they have been taken into custody again. Lawyers for the men applied to the country's high court for an order preventing the authorities from detaining them. The court granted the application, and ordered their release after finding that the Zimbabwean Government had repeatedly failed at court hearings to provide adequate reasons or evidence in support of the detentions.

Conservative Alliance Expects No 'Defections'

MB260619 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1756 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 25, SAPA — The Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), the country's biggest white political party, expects no more defections from its ranks in the House of Assembly to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) party. This was announced today by Senator P.K. van der Byl, the party's ranking member in the absence overseas of its leader, Mr Ian Smith, after a meeting of the CAZ Parliamentary caucus. Following the defection earlier this month of ZANU (PF) by a former CAZ MP, Mr Charles Duke, there was talks in white political circles that another four CAZ MPs intended to cross the floor to the ruling party.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JUNE 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Missile Attack — Retaliating for Iraq's recent attacks on Iranian oil facilities, Iran launched two surface-to-surface missiles against Iraqi oil installations in northwest Kirkuk 26 June, IRNA reported, adding that the missiles caused "considerable" damage. Acknowledging Iran's missile attack and Iranian air raids in the same locality, an Iraqi military communique cited by Baghdad radio refuted Iran's contention that the strikes were directed against economic and oil installations. The attacks were against a residential area, the communique said, adding that they "will not go unpunished" and will open the way to renewing the war of the cities.

Rejecting Iraq's claim, an Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA stated that the Iraqi charges themselves were meant to provide the basis for renewing the war of the cities and to resume the deployment of chemical weapons.

Attack on Tanker — Iranian aircraft attacked two European oil tankers near the port of Dubayy on 28 June, according to a Lloyd's spokesman cited by INA.

Lebanon

Citizens of West Beirut were "reassured" by the "serious implementation" of the security plan 28 June, SANA reported, noting that Lebanese Army units and Internal Security Forces deployed throughout the western sector that morning assisted by Syrian observers. Amal movement leader Nabih Birri likewise expressed satisfaction with the security forces' "successful" deployment in remarks reported by Beirut radio. Earlier, Voice of National Resistance radio cited Birri's claim that Amal has finally "left" West Beirut, closing its offices and ending its armed presence in the area. On the other hand, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that only a minority of party offices have been closed down. As for the Syrian role in the security plan, the radio stated that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has threatened to use Syrian security units if the Lebanese regular force fails to implement the security plan in West Beirut. The radio also disclosed that responsibility for an abortive attempt to assassinate Kan'an was claimed by the "Black Palm," an organization which has issued a number of recent threats against the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

Palestinian-Amal clashes had continued in Beirut before the implementation of the security plan, according to Beirut radio, which reported over 30 casualties in fighting 27 June. For the PLO's part, Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asserted that 2,000 people have been killed or wounded in Amal's 7-week campaign against the Palestinian camps, while DFLP sources disclosed that casualties in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila amount to 106 killed and 650 injured, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

Israel

Shin Bet Affair — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made it clear at a 29 June Alignment faction meeting that he favors an inquiry into the political echelon's role in the Shin Bet affair, Jerusalem television reported, noting that there is general agreement in the Alignment in favor of establishing an inquiry commission. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sharply reaffirmed his opposition to the establishment of an inquiry commission and Likud leaders are agreed that the establishment of such a commission will lead to the collapse of the government and elections, according to Jerusalem radio. IDF radio spoke of a "crisis" atmosphere between Likud and Alignment ministers at the 29 June Cabinet session, which made no decision on the issue.

Terrorism — The PLO's Force 17 claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion on a bus near Tel Aviv 30 June, AFP reported, noting that police reported five people were injured in the blast. Earlier, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin called on the United States to pressure Saudi Arabia into stopping its financial support for the PLO, the radio noted. Rabin also accused Syria of playing a part in the recent attempt to sabotage an El Al airliner in Madrid, IDF radio noted, and he warned that if the role of "a certain Arab country" in anti-Israeli terrorism can be proven, Israel will be faced with the serious dilemma of whether to go to war.

Syria

A 27 June Damascus radio commentary deplored the "fresh talk via suspect propagandist and official channels" about Syrian preparations to attack Israel, asserting that behind such "heightened talk" is "a clear Israeli attempt to fabricate a suitable pretext to launch a premeditated aggression against Syria."

President Hafiz al-Asad held talks with visiting PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas over the weekend, according to Damascus radio and television reports. In another diplomatic development, the Algerian foreign minister departed Syria 29 June following a 3-day official visit during which he conveyed a message to Al-Asad from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and held talks with the Syrian foreign minister, Damascus radio noted.

Syria-Iraq

"Informed sources" in Amman cited by Radio Monte Carlo revealed that Jordan's King Husayn will resume his efforts, with Saudi Arabia's involvement, to effect a reconciliation between Syria and Iraq, following the recent postponement of a planned meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers. In a related development, "Arab diplomatic sources" quoted by the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* claimed that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah will "shortly" visit Damascus and Baghdad to attempt to reconcile the two sides, WAM reported. The sources speculated that the prince's endeavors will lead to a meeting of "senior" Syrian and Iraqi officials in Saudi Arabia.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz commented on Syria's relations with Iran in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah* cited by INA, describing the relationship as a "conspiracy" and asserting that they are united only by their "hatred" of Iraq and their "blackmail" of the Gulf countries. 'Aziz called the "alliance" "anomalous" and declared that their ties in the economic sphere are also "shaky and unstable." He dismissed any connection between an Iraqi-Syrian meeting and an Arab summit, and deplored the situation whereby two countries, Syria and Libya, can prevent the convocation of summit meetings.

Libya

A French External Relations Ministry spokesman denied "totally unfounded" British press reports alleging that France is "repairing and improving" Libya's antimissile radar defense system damaged during the U.S. air raids in April, AFP reported. In a separate development, JANA reported that the body of a U.S. pilot shot down during the U.S. air raids was recently washed ashore on the Tunisian coast. Meanwhile, Tripoli radio reported the departure of a "high-ranking" Soviet military delegation 27 June.

PDRY

Upon his arrival in Aden 27 June following a visit to the YAR, Deputy Prime Minister Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli rebutted reports of a political dialogue between him and the "conspirator" 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, insisting that they are "without foundation," according to Aden radio. While acknowledging that discussions were held on the return to the PDRY of "fugitives" within the framework of the government's general amnesty, Al-Siyayli denied that he had any meetings with Muhammad or his group. Nevertheless, a 26 June article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* alleged that a "national reconciliation conference" was held during Al-Siyayli's visit to the YAR during which he met with a representative of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Iran

Prior to his departure from Algeria 27 June, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati "strongly criticized" Saudi Arabia for dealing OPEC a "severe" blow by glutting the oil market and forcing prices down, IRNA reported. Besharati accused the Saudis of perpetrating the "greatest treason" against the "oppressed and deprived" nations, and said that Saudi Arabia should make "amends" to those countries and oil-producing countries. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati returned to Tehran 28 June following visits to Cuba, Nicaragua, and Czechoslovakia, Tehran radio reported. In another foreign policy development, IRNA noted the departure of an Iranian economic delegation from Paris 28 June following the conclusion of talks with French officials on the repayment of France's debt to Iran.The agency reported that more talks on the dispute are "planned."

Gulf Affairs

GCC foreign ministers began the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council in Al-Ta'if 28 June, Jeddah radio announced. In his opening remarks, carried by SPA, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs said that a continuous search for finding an acceptable formula for ending the Iran-Iraq war and the conflict resulting from it will occupy first place in the ministers' priorities. The session chairman added that "acts of sabotage and terrorism" taking place in the region are a "serious escalation" in expanding the war outside its current confines.

OPEC

The 78th OPEC session held at Brioni, Yugoslavia has made "some" progress, according to ministerial sources cited by AFP. The new OPEC president said that "the bulk" of the OPEC membership has agreed on a target range of output quotas, but would not specify what that range is. The agency added that the majority proposals specify a range of 17.4-17.9 million barrels per day, yielding an average price of $17-19/bbl. IRNA cited the Iranian oil minister's statement that if OPEC were to divide production quotas on the basis of political considerations, Iran would not abide by such a decision.

Sudan

In a joint statement broadcast by the clandestine SPLA radio following their 24-28 June meeting in Addis Ababa, the SPLA-SPLM and the National Alliance for National Salvation reaffirmed their commitment to the Koka Dam declaration and emphasized their intention to continue the dialogue. In another development, the government suspended the Islamic Da'wah Organization's activities within Sudan, SUNA reported.

Maghreb Affairs

Morocco — King Hassan II proposed the establishment of a "broad institution" represented by Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia according to the three countries' regulations, in a statement read by Royal Adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira and broadcast by Rabat radio. The statement acknowledged that the institution would be merely "consultative" at this stage, but stressed that it would provide an "undeniable benefit" for the countries' decisionmakers.

Tunisia — Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali ordered Democratic Socialist Party Secretary General Ahmed al-Mestiri to be placed under "house detention" in lieu of his 4-month prison sentence handed down 28 June for leading an "unlicensed" demonstration last April against the U.S. air raids on Libya, KUNA reported. Three other opposition leaders sentenced with Al-Mestiri to similar prison terms were jailed.

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Reportage on Continuing OPEC Ministerial Conference

Mikulic Meets With Oil Ministers

LD252300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2210 GMT 25 Jun 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni, June 25 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic received in separate visits here today Chairman of the OPEC Ministerial Council and Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, chairman of the last session of the OPEC Ministerial Conference and Venezuelan Energy and Mining Minister Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, and Chairman of the 78th ordinary OPEC ministerial conference and Nigerian Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman.

Mikulic also had meetings with Qatari Oil Minister Al Thani, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Al Sabah, Indonesian Oil Minister Dr Subroto, Algerian Oil Minister Nabi, Gabonese Oil Minister Tchioba, Iraqi Oil Minister al-'Uraybi, Ecuadoran Oil Minister Teran and Libyan Oil Minister al-Shakshuki.

All the meetings focused on Yugoslavia's cooperation with the OPEC countries and prospects for the greater participation of Yugoslav work organizations in projects financed by OPEC.

Countries in 'Broad' Agreement

AU271816 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 27 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 27 (AFP) — Oil ministers of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries were still at loggerheads Friday night over how much OPEC crude the world will need this year and by what amount they must cut output to bring prices up.

Ministerial sources reported "some" progress, and observers said participants clearly do not want to leave this idyllic Adriatic island without at least some concrete results that would incite non- OPEC producers, including Norway, to lend OPEC their support towards stabilizing the volatile world market.

The 13 countries appear in broad agreement on the need to cut OPEC output from its unexpectedly high June level of around 19 million barrels a day, but remain far apart on assumptions about likely world demand and the price levels to be targeted.

Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani confirmed during a stroll in the evening sun with his Kuwaiti opposite number, Shaykh 'Ali al- Khalifah Al Sabah, that the ministers discussed "pricing related to production" at its two-and-a half hour morning session. Asked whether they were looking for an interim solution, Shaykh 'Ali said, "Just let us agree on something."

The ministers went into a working session Friday evening after a series of bilateral consultations conducted by the new OPEC president, Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria. Mr. Lukman appears resolved to step up the pace of the talks, although delegates concede that Brioni's beaches, tennis courts and shaded walkpaths, through thickets where deer, squirrels and other wildlife seem to ignore any intruders, hardly incite ministers to much serious work. However, several delegation heads, including Venezuela's Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, were confident today that results could be achieved over the next two or three days.

The three OPEC dissenters — Algeria, Iran and Libya — are less optimistic, accusing the Saudi-led majority of building their market- stabilization scheme on false premises and discarding the majority's price target of 17 to 20 dollars a barrel.

The Iranian minister reaffirmed Friday that the trio does not want to compromise on the need to restore the former official OPEC price structure, based on a 28 dollar benchmark price. But that would require deeper production cuts than the majority is willing to concede.

Mr. Lukman meanwhile confirmed ahead of the evening session that the OPEC ministers were still reasoning in terms of a "contribution" from those non-OPEC countries — Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico and Oman as well as Norway — that have more or less firmly committed themselves to cooperating with OPEC, provided the organisation reaches an accord within itself.

Subroto, Nabi Cited on Meeting

AU272027 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 27 (AFP) — OPEC oil ministers achieved "progress" Friday night, according to Indonesia's Energy Minister Dr. Subroto, but his Algerian colleague Belkacem Nabi said they had little chance of clinching unanimous agreement on oil production and price levels.

"We are still talking and have something to sleep on," Dr. Subroto said. He declined to elaborate.

"We were hoping to have a unanimous agreement here but this is not possible," Mr. Nabi said in Arabic. He said he felt there was less agreement here than at OPEC's previous meeting in April.

The ministers are to resume their talks Saturday morning in closed session, OPEC officials said. According to Mr. Nabi, there was "a fifty-fifty chance" that the talks would wind up Saturday, while other officials said the OPEC conference was likely to continue into next week.

28 Jun Meeting Begins

LD280950 Vienna OPECNA in English 0908 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 28 June 28 (OPECNA) — OPEC oil ministers began another meeting this morning, the sixth since the conference started Wednesday.

Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, president of the 78th conference and Nigeria's minister of petroleum resources, said Friday that an agreement could be reached by the weekend. He said the conference was working hard and 'tangible progress' was expected. This morning's session, like earlier ones, is being held behind closed doors.

Subroto To Formulate Quotas

AU281249 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 28 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 28 (AFP) — Nigeria's Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman said Saturday that "the bulk" of the OPEC membership has agreed to a range of oil prices "that we will go for", but declined to disclose either the target range or the production ceiling required to attain it.

Mr. Lukman, elected new OPEC president when the semi-annual conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries opened here last Wednesday, insisted that he was "giving an OPEC point of view", but the ministers of Algeria and Iran both dismissed the reported majority agreement.

Participants said the majority position centered on a 17 to 19 dollars a barrel price range and an annual average ceiling of 17.6 million barrels a day (mbd), with adjustments for the third and fourth quarters calculated to achieve that average.

Algeria's energy minister, Belkacem Nabi, scoffed at these figures describing them as "an empty dish."

Qolam Reza Aqazadeh of Iran said "we are still looking for 16 mbd" as a ceiling, with ten per cent less for the third quarter and ten per cent more for the final quarter. "We seek a production (level) which gives a 28 dollar price," he added.

Mr. Lukman spoke after a two-hour morning session of the ministers and their closest aides. He said they had asked Indonesia's Energy Minister Dr. Subroto to approach individual member-countries in order to work out acceptable national output quotas under the proposed annual ceiling. He said Dr. Subroto would need "a bit of time" to work out his proposals, "the rest of today and possibly a bit of tomorrow", and the conference would resume when he was able to report back. Senior officials said they expected the parley to wind up by Tuesday at the earliest.

Experienced OPEC watchers and oil industry observers said a failure to bridge the differences between the majority, led by Saudi Arabia, and the dissenting faction of OPEC — Algeria, Iran and Libya — would amount to another setback for OPEC.

They said the market would not consider such an outcome as "credible", and that this might raise doubts about the prospects for effective cooperation between the organisation and non-OPEC oil producers such as Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico and Oman, as well as Norway, the only Western oil producer that has so far shown a readiness to support OPEC's market-stabilization efforts.

Claims 'Much Progress' on Quotas

LD300936 Vienna OPECNA in English 0902 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, 30 June 86 (OPECNA) — Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto said today that he had finalized his report on national oil production quotas and was hoping that a compromise could be reached when the ministers meet this morning, the sixth day of the conference.

In a telephone interview with OPECNA, Subroto said 'much progress' had been made since Saturday, when he was asked to hammer out a formula on the distribution of output quotas for OPEC member-countries.

He said he had found a 'readiness to cooperate' among member delegations, with whom he had held 'intensive consultations' over the weekend. 'The atmosphere during the consultations was pleasant,' he added. 'We will do our best to find a compromise so that we can reach an agreement,' he added.

In a statement in Jakarta prior to his departure for Brioni, Subroto said Indonesia would strive to attain a 'maximum result' on a production ceiling for the organization and national quotas for its members. He also said that a 'minimum result' from the Brioi conference would be an agreement in principle on a ceiling and individual quotas. Subroto explained that a 'minimum result' would be enough to strengthen crude prices and enable OPEC to exercise a beneficial influence on the world oil market.

The OPEC oil ministers have resumed their formal session in Brioni this morning.

Target Price Endorsed, Challenged

AU281733 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 28 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 28 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia and its followers in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Saturday endorsed a target price range for crude oil coupled with production ceilings for the remainder of 1986, immediately challenged by at least four of their partners.

By Saturday night, there were strong indications that the 13 embattled producers would be unable to restore a common front, with Gabon joining the three OPEC dissenters — Algeria, Iran and Libya — in rejecting the majority package out of hand.

Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, abruptly told reporters that there was "no agreement."

Western oil company officials and experts said the continued divisions in OPEC could entail a further plunge in crude oil prices on the volatile world market.

The majority agreed that OPEC's efforts to steady the market should aim at lifting oil prices from the recent depressed levels of 11.50 to 12 dollars a barrel to a range of 17 to 19 dollars by year-end, with output limits geared to this objective, senior delegates said.

The majority called for a ceiling of 17.6 million barrels a day (mbd) for 1986 as a whole, with a limit of 17.4 mbd for the third quarter and 17.9 mbd for the final three months of the year.

Sources said this would also require cutbacks by non-OPEC producers to the tune of at least 0.5 mbd.

The majority deal was reported by the OPEC president, Nigeria's Rilwanu Lukman, who declined to confirm any figures, but announced that Indonesia's Dr. Subroto was to consult with other ministers on new national production quotas. Within hours, Etienne Tchioba, deputy premier and oil minister of Gabon, one of OPEC's smallest producers, told AFP he did not accept the reported understanding.

"We believe that what is important is to discuss ceilings and quotas, and then see how the market will react," he said. "We don't focus on prices." Mr. Tchioba said Gabon had, however, indicated its preference for a price target range of 20 to 25 dollars — implying a deeper production cut.

The three dissenters were Saturday night still holding out for purely and simply restoring the former official OPEC price structure based on a 28 dollar a barrel reference price.

The ceilings mooted by the majority were those recommended by Saudi Arabia and five other key OPEC producers, including Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria and Venezuela, at a separate meeting last May at Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia.

A delegate from one of the "radical" countries asserted that Dr. Subroto spent two hours on the tennis courts Saturday afternoon instead of pursuing consultations on the quota issue. "It's all pre-packed," the delegate said.

OPEC Remains Divided Over Strategy

AU291702 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 29 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 29 (AFP) — The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries remained sharply divided Sunday over the contents and scope of a strategy designed to lift crude prices from their lowest levels in nearly 15 years, as OPEC ministerial talks went into their fifth day.

With three "radical" members and Gabon rejecting what OPEC's new President Rilwanu Lukman described Saturday as an "agreement" by the "bulk" of member-countries on a target price range for OPEC crude, and new production ceilings for the next two quarters, OPEC delegates ruled out any unanimous decisions by the organisation's mid-summer conference.

Mani Sa'id al-'Utaybah of the United Arab Emirates also appeared reluctant to accept the majority package. "What agreement?" he asked as reporters questioned him on this point.

The ministers went back into formal session late Sunday after a more than 24-hour recess during which Indonesia's Energy Minister Dr. Subroto held consultations with delegation heads on new national crude oil production quotas under the overall limits advocated by key OPEC coutnries led by Saudi Arabia.

The majority understanding stipulates that OPEC should seek to raise prices to a range of 17 to 19 dollars a barrel by cutting its overall output from the June level of about 19 million barrels a day (mbd) to 17.4 mbd in the third quarter and 17.9 mbd in the October-December period. The average limit for 1986 would be 17.6 mbd.

The three "radicals" — Algeria, Iran and Libya — maintain that OPEC should make much deeper production cuts and drive prices back up to 28 dollars a barrel, the former OPEC benchmark price formally maintained until the end of last year.

Gabon wants the focus to be placed on production levels and quotas, but also considers that any OPEC market-stabilization strategy should aim for higher prices, in the 20 to 25 dollar-a-barrel range.

At their session Sunday evening the ministers heard a report by Dr. Subroto on the outcome of his consultations on a proposed new approach to the allocation of individual production quotas, which reportedly would be based on concrete indicators such as population figures, gross national product, production capacity and past production levels.

The aim of this approach would be to ensure what would be seen to be a "fair" distribution of any additional OPEC output beyond 16 mbd, the previous production ceiling on which current quotas are based, and so forestall the widespread cheating on prices and output levels that undermined OPEC efforts to stem the downward drift of prices over the past five years.

The quota issue will raise difficult political problems because of the financing needs of individual members — including the rivalry between warring Iran and Iraq — and conference sources ruled out the possibility of any final solution here.

Officials said late Sunday the parley was likely to wind up Monday or Tuesday leaving much unfinished business and the prospect of another ministerial meeting around mid-August to seek to bridge the gap between OPEC's two, or perhaps three, opposing factions.

Algeria's Nabi Speaks on Issues

LD291756 Kuwait KUNA in English 0807 GMT 29 Jun 86

[By Yassin Rawashdeh]

[Text] Brioni, June 29 (KUNA) — Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi has expressed belief that the current OPEC conference would not fulfil the hopes attached to it but predicted that OPEC, as a framework for protecting the oil exporting countries against the pressure of the capitalist and consuming countries, will survive.

In an interview with KUNA last night Nabi regretted that differences have prevailed since the start of the current OPEC conference last Wednesday.

The Algerian minister held certain member-states of the organization responsible for what he said was the failure of the Brioni conference, but did not identify those states.

Answering a question on whether the conference has so far realized some change in positions, Nabi said: "It is not important to make a change by 10 or 30 percent; what is important was that we had not reached what we wanted which is an agreement on prices and quotas."

The minister, who was speaking just before his departure, said he is returning home not as a result of developments of the Brioni conference, but to attend meetings of the Central Committee of the ruling National Algerian Liberation Front which is due to start in Algiers Monday.

Nabi said part of the Algerian delegation is going to stay here to follow up the Brioni meetings but with clear instructions "to stick to the declared Algerian stance."

Nabi emphasized that Algeria is advocating priority for increasing oil prices with the aim of boosting the national income and bolstering the development process in Algeria in addition to stabilizing the international oil market.

On the causes of the current problems facing OPEC, Nabi said there are political and economic reasons and not only economic ones, declaring that "there is an intention to starve us, but we will not kneel." He did not elaborate, however.

He expressed belief that it is a mistake to divide the OPEC 13 member-states into three opposition against the majority of 10 members, saying that the group of three might have become six. The group of three, which includes Algeria, Iran and Libya, calls for a lower production ceiling to increase prices.

Nabi said the Algerian delegation will not take part in the consultations which Indonesian Energy Minister Dr Subroto is going to hold on production quotas in protest against the failure of the conferees to agree on "major issues" which he did not identify. The minister concluded saying that his country is going to abide by what it accepts and what is in its interest.

Tehran on Lower Oil Production

LD281239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1058 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Text] The OPEC oil ministers' negotiations and the strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is the title of the first political commentary for today.

OPEC's oil ministers, following their 2-hour afternoon session, continued with their efforts today toward reaching an agreement. From the start of the 78th OPEC conference, which was inaugurated in Brioni Island in Yugoslavia, the OPEC ministers havehad five meetings behind closed doors, and the questions of production levels and oil prices have been pivotal to the negotiations. According to this report [as heard], the Saudi faction, consisting of 10 member-countries of OPEC, put forward a plan envisaging production ceilings to stand at 17.7 million barrels per day. It is said that according to this plan prices will stand within the limits of $17 to 20. This plan has met with opposition from Iran, Libya, and Algeria.

The Islamic Republic of Iran and the two countries of Libya and Algeria believe that the level of production must fall and stand at about 15 million barrels per day, and the price of $28 per barrel must be defended. The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the situation which has emerged in the oil market is an artificial one and a plot that has been formulated by world arrogance and therefore, member-countries of OPEC must neutralize this plot through lowering the level of their production. OPEC member-countries can, and have the necessary power to regain, once again, the policy of laying down oil prices, through a reduction in producation. OPEC's production, at present, is about 19 million barrels per day, and if production ceilings come down to 15 million barrels per day, the price of oil will inevitably get closer to its former level, that is, $28 for every barrel.

Iran, Libya, and Algeria have asked the rest of the members to stand firmly by the previous decisions of OPEC and to respect OPEC's formal sanctions. Reports received state that OPEC's sessions have been conducted in a convivial atmosphere, and according to one of the high-ranking representatives of OPEC, the climate during the meetings of the 78th conference and the fact that the representatives are not fighting with each other can be counted as a kind of recovery, and the continuation of this climate could surely guarantee the continuation of a vigorous life for OPEC and its determining role within a framework whereby all members will appreciate the situation of OPEC and show resistance in the face of world arrogance's conspiracies.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, too, within the framework of this objective, that is, struggle to strengthen and support OPEC, calls on all members to exercise farsightedness and appreciate the realities involved and not to capitulate vis-a-vis artifically created course of developments that are being perpetrated by world arrogance in order to bring OPEC down to its knees, and calls on them to reduce their production, and regain once again the oil pricing policy.

In any case the Islamic Republic of Iran, while not giving up, under any circumstances, its struggle to raise the level of oil price to its formal price of $28, will nevertheless continue with the implementations of new economic policies and with making more profound planning toward embarking on domestic production and reducing dependence on oil revenues, and also with diversifying its foreign exchange earnings; and, obviously, the fluctuations in the price of oil will not deter the Islamic Republic of Iran from this strategic goal it has set for itself.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

Iranian F-4's Attack Greek, Cypriot Tankers

Report on 'Unidentified' Attack

NC281853 Athens Domestic Service in Greek
1800 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The Greek tanker *Koriana*, 38,000 metric tons, was attacked by an unidentified aircraft at noon today. The *Koriana* was lying at anchor off Dubayy in the Persian Gulf. It was waiting for a missile that hit the ship's boiler room during an earlier attack on 14 June to be disarmed by an explosives expert.

The following crew members were slightly injured in today's attack: Andreas Violatos, first mate; Andonios Bourgis, second engineer; and Yannis Kavatzarakis, third engineer. They were taken to a local hospital. A total of 23 persons, 11 Greeks and 1 Chinese, were serving on the ship.

Later, the Cypriot tanker *Superior*, anchored 10 miles off Dubayy, was also attacked by an unidentified aircraft. Two foreign guards on board the ship were injured. The *Superior* had been hit too, about a month ago, and had been abandoned by its crew.

AFP Report

AU281749 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] London, June 28 (AFP) — Iranian (eds. correct) F-4 jets Saturday attacked two tankers in and around the port of Dubayy, injuring five crewmen, Lloyds of London said.

In Manama, maritime sources reported that the two hits occurred at a 15-minute interval some 30 kilometers (18 miles) north of the port. On one of the ships, the greek tanker *Koriana*, four people were injured, one seriously.

They gave no information on casualties aboard the other ship, the Cypriot tanker *Superior*. The Greek minister for the merchant marine, Alexandris Stathis, said the Greek second officer and two Greek mechanics wounded on the *Koriana* had been taken to hospital in Dubayy.

He said the *Koriana*, with twelve crew members, had first been attacked by unidentified helicopters on June 14 and was making its way to Dubayy to have bomb disposal experts defuse an unexploded rocket embedded in the ship.

Reportage on 19th GCC Ministerial Council Session

Foreign Ministers Arrive

GF281530 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Their excellencies the GCC foreign ministers arrived in Al-Ta'if today to attend the meetings of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which will begin at the conference palace in Al-Ta'if later today.

Upon arrival, the GCC foreign ministers made statements to SPA. Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the GCC Ministerial Council will discuss a number of topics listed on its agenda, including the current Arab situation in general and the Gulf situation in particular. He said that the Iraq-Iran war also will be discussed.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the GCC Ministerial Council will discuss a number of political and economic issues, including political events and developments in the Gulf region and the Arab world. He said the council will review the resolutions and recommendations submitted by various committees springing from the meetings of the ministers concerned with economy, trade, and industry in the GCC countries.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, said that the GCC Ministerial Council will be a good opportunity to review what has been achieved since the last session, particularly political issues which concern the region. He said on the economic level, the council will discuss the consolidation of the joint economic agreement, particularly because the convocation of the GCC Supreme Council is imminent. He expressed the hope that during this meeting important points in this respect will be formulated in order to present them to the summit conference so that economic and political aspects will be pushed forward in order to develop the GCC. He noted that the GCC countries are seeking Arab solidarity.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a press statement in which he expressed happiness and pleasure over his visit to the Kingdom and over the convocation of the GCC Ministerial Council in Al-Ta'if. He said the council will discuss a number of issues which concern the GCC countries' interests. He said that he will brief the members of the Ministerial Council on the recent bombings in Kuwait. He noted that the Kuwaiti interior minister is currently investigating these events in order to determine the perpetrators.

In another statement to SPA, the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs said that the GCC Ministerial Council will discuss during the 19th session a number of issues including the situation in the Gulf region in particular, and the Arab situation in general. He expressed the hope that the Arab situation will improve following the efforts the GCC countries are making for the sake of Arab unity and solidarity.

Rashid 'Abdallah said that the affairs of the GCC countries in all spheres are assuring, thank God. He said that they are proceeding correctly and in accordance with the ambitions of the GCC countries' people and leaders. He said that the GCC countries have made, and are still making, every effort to stop the Iraq-Iran war. He noted that the GCC countries will seize every opportunity to stop this bloodshed.

Omani Minister Addresses Opening

GF281852 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 28 Jun (SPA) — Their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers of the GCC countries began the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if today.

At the beginning of the opening session, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the session, made the following address:

Your Highnesses and Excellencies, brother members of the delegations: Peace and mercy and the blessings of God be upon you.

It pleases me to announce the opening of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council. On this occasion I extend in my name and on behalf of all of you our profound gratitude and appreciation for the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the good efforts that it always makes to ensure our meeting's success.

I also thank his excellency the GCC secretary general, their excellencies the assistant secretaries general, and all employees of the Secretariat for the good efforts that they make in carrying out the functions of the Secretariat.

Brothers, Your Highnesses and Excellencies: Since the previous 18th session of the Ministerial Council which was held on 1 March this year, our political and diplomatic work has been perseverent and continuous and this has given us ability and experience to discover possibilities and the diplomatic influence that is available to us in the international arena. In our present session, a serious and continuous search for an acceptable formula to end the Iraq-Iran war and the conflict resulting from it will be foremost among our political priorities.

Although our efforts have not enabled us to achieve anything tangible in this regard, we must continue our perseverance to probe the causes and obstacles that prevent us from achieving our goals. We must do so with much wisdom and patience, particularly as the acts of sabotage and terrorism that are taking place on the Gulf arena are a serious escalation toward the expansion of the war outside its known extent.

The subjection of the GCC countries' legitimate interests to danger and obstruction is in fact a kind of hostile terrorist activity that is planned and directed within hostile goals that cannot possibly achieve security and stability for the region, which we in the GCC are trying to achieve by all available methods.

Hence, it is necessary to call for alertness and urge all parties to follow a policy of patience and wisdom in order at least to maintain the minimum of existing relations and to avoid all that is liable to drive the region to a wider conflict than at present. For their part, the GCC countries — within the framework of the policies approved during the Sixth GCC Summit in Muscat — will act to preserve the best and avoid the worst.

Our goal in the GCC is to work for the achievement of high levels of economic, and social development and prosperity, security, and stability which will have a positive effect on all the countries and peoples of the region.

Every existing difference of opinion or interest among the region's countries, no matter how sensitive or difficult, can be resolved in an amicable way as long as such differences are within the framework of economic development and social reform.

Brothers: The agenda includes issues of the utmost interest for the progress of cooperation among our countries and we must make additional efforts to achieve agreement on all the issues under discussion. We ask God to make our efforts successful and to spare our region every harm.

Following this a closed meeting began. The Ministerial Council will discuss during its 19th session a number of issues, including the general Arab situation, and the situation in the region in particular. The conference also will discuss the resolutions and recommendations submitted by the various committees formed by the meetings of the ministers concerned with economy, trade, and industry in the GCC countries, in addition to a number of issues of interest to the GCC countries.

Council Concludes 1st Meeting

GF281916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 28 Jun (SPA) — Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded the first working meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if.

Following the meeting Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that during the first session the council reviewed the routine report prepared by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah on the council's achievements since 1 March and their 18th session. He said that the council will discuss the situation in region during this period and the activities of the council and the contacts made with a number of countries. He added that these issues will be the focus of discussion in order to bring viewpoints together and exchange information so as to find means to begin a new move.

Concerning the recent bombings in Kuwait, Yusuf al-'Alawi said that the GCC stance toward sabotage and terrorist activities is known and clear. The GCC denounces such acts and cooperates to combat sabotage and terrorist acts.

Yusuf al-'Alawi stated that the council will resume its session tomorrow morning, Sunday.

Foreign Ministers Resume Meetings

GF291221 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0922 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 29 Jun (WAKH) — Foreign ministers of GCC states resumed the meetings of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council in Al-Ta'if today by holding a closed session confined to the ministers. The ministers are expected to continue their discussion of the topics on their agenda, including political and security issues and the Iraqi-Iranian war and Arab, Muslim, and international efforts to end the war.

The WAKH correspondent in Al-Ta'if has learned that the economic committee stemming from the Ministerial Council's session began its first meeting today and is scheduled to discuss economic topics on its agenda and will submit its report to the ministerial session for approval.

The foreign ministers of the GCC states after their first meeting last night held side talks among themselves and exchanged views on new developments in the Gulf region.

Second Meeting Concludes

GF291258 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded this afternoon the second meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council currently meeting in Al-Ta'if. The second meeting was confined to the GCC ministers only.

War, Kuwait Bombings Discussed

GF291500 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers this afternoon concluded the second meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council currently meeting in Al-Ta'if. The session was confined to the GCC ministers only.

Following the meeting Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that the GCC Ministerial Council discussed a large number of current Arab issues. He noted that the viewpoints of their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers were in agreement. He expressed hope that the Ministerial Council will resume discussions in its third meeting which will be held later today, in order to adopt some resolutions regarding the Ministerial Council's future activity and achievements in the period between the current 19th session and the future 20th session.

His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said that views and information have been exchanged among the foreign ministers on the Iraq-Iran war. He noted that during the next meeting they will discuss efforts to find a new formula for diplomatic and political moves regarding the issues on the Ministerial Council's agenda.

His excellency said that the Ministerial Council listened during the second meeting to a detailed report from Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the circumstances of the recent bombings in Kuwait. He said that there will be measures and coordination in the security sphere on the Gulf level.

Third Meeting Concludes

GF291816 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded at 2000 today the third meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if.

Omani Official Reviews 3d Meeting

GF291916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1847 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded at 2000 today the third meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if.

Following the meeting, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that in its third meeting the council discussed all aspects of the political situation as submitted for the agenda. He said that the ministers concentrated in particular on the report submitted by Ambassador Ma'mun Kurdi regarding the negotiations with the international economic group [neither the ambassador nor the group further identified]. He indicated that the council will continue its discussions of the remaining issues on its agenda in a fourth meeting to be held tomorrow morning which will be followed by a closing meeting of the current session.

Responding to a question on what has been accomplished with regard to the Ministerial Council's diplomatic and political moves on the Arab and international issues on the agenda, His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said that some aspects concerning such a formula have not been completed. He indicated that the future activity of the GCC Ministerial Council is expected to be similar to its past activity.

In response to a question on the possibility of finding new security methods on the Gulf level within the coordination of the GCC countries, his excellency indicated that a recommendation has been made to their highnesses and excellencies the interior ministers to double their efforts. He said that the GCC Secretariat will contact all ministers.

Fourth Meeting Begins

GF300619 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers today resumed the 4th meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council currently meeting in Al-Ta'if. The GCC Ministerial Council concluded its third meeting yesterday.

Cooperation To Be Discussed

GF300931 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if — The GCC Ministerial Council today resumed its 4th meeting of the current 19th session under the leadership of Yusuf 'Abdallah al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current GCC Ministerial Council session.

The QNA correspondent has learned that during this meeting, the council will discuss the economic topics in the agenda, foremost of which is the discussion of the report presented to the council last night on the GCC views regarding the joint GCC-ECC talks, the joint decisions to be taken on the future of these talks, and the working plan during the next period.

Also during this meeting, the last one in this session, the council will discuss the memorandum of the GCC General Secretariat on the progress in GCC economic cooperation, the minutes of the 11th meeting of the Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee, the minutes of the 3d meeting of the ministers in charge of GCC civil aviation affairs, the minutes of the 5th meeting of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee, and the minutes of the 4th meeting of the GCC ministers of labor and social affairs.

It is expected that a communique will be issued at the end of this meeting on the results of the discussions of this session.

Fourth Meeting Concludes

GF301223 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded the 4th meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if this afternoon. The meeting began earlier today.

Following the meeting Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current session, stated that the council discussed and approved the resolutions and recommendations forwarded by the financial and economic cooperation committee on cooperation in economic fields. His excellency said that the Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee will implement a work plan. He pointed out that the committee will prepare a program for economic work at its meeting to be held in October and will submit this program to the forthcoming GCC summit conference.

On an economic cooperation program with the EEC his excellency said that negotiations and contacts are continuing with other groups and that the council has not achieved the desired objective of its contacts with European countries. His excellency expressed hope that the EEC at its ministerial meeting next month will adopt a resolution on the future of cooperation so that a comprehensive agreement on trade cooperation can be reached.

The GCC Ministerial Council is scheduled to hold its final meeting this evening.

Oman, UAE Reportedly Settle Border Issue

GF291438 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Siyasah* has learned from Arab political sources in the UAE that the most important outcome of the visit to the UAE by Sultan Qabus and his talks with [UAE President] Shaykh Zayid was the brotherly agreement on the border issue — the question of the Abu Dhabi Amirate — between the sultanate and the UAE. The sources noted that the special and distinguished relations between Shaykh Zayid and Qabus and their conviction of the need to settle the issue in a friendly spirit had a significant role in the speedy agreement which will, as observers note, consolidate ties between the two countries.

PDRY

Al-Siyayli Denies Talks With 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

EA272013 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of the interior, and his delegation this morning returned to Aden after a visit to the northern part of the homeland that lasted several days. Brother al-Siyayli told *Aden News Agency* that he had had a dialogue with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland on relations between the two parts. They also discussed ways of facilitating the return of people who fled during the 13 January conspiracy, who wish to go back home.

He referred to rumors of a political dialogue between him and the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group. He said that these rumors were without foundation. There were no meetings at all with the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group. However, he did discuss the return of those fugitives who wish to go back home, in accordance with the general amnesty issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Brother al-Siyayli concluded his remarks by saying that the outcome of the dialogue between him and the brothers in the northern part of the homeland was positive and brought their points of view closer together. He said: We will continue the contacts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, in order to cover all the issues around which the dialogue revolves.

He was received on arrival by Brother Mutahhar [name indistinct], mamber of the YSP Central Committee, and deputy interior minister, and a number of ministry officials.

Secretary General Receives PFLP's George Habash

GF281632 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, today received in his office at the Central Committee Secretariat Brother Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP. During the meeting they discussed a number of issues concerning cooperation between the YSP and the PFLP and reviewed developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. They also discussed means of consolidating the unity struggle which is being waged by the Arab nationalist liberation movement with all of its national and progressive systems and factions against all the hostile challenges and conspirational schemes of the imperialist and Zionist powers which aim to strike at and liquidate the liberation gains of our Arab peoples and to reintroduce colonialist domination over the Arab region.

George Habash affirmed the PFLP's solidarity with the struggle of the YSP which leads and directs the process of pursuing the tasks of the national democratic socialist revolutionary trend. He presented a detailed explanation of the internal situation in the occupied territories and the tasks which the Palestinian revolution factions are charged with to confront the joint imperialist-Zionist enemy's plots.

Al-'Attas, Delegation Depart for Syria

GF281316 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, left Aden for Damascus at noon today leading a high-ranking delegation on an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic in response to an invitation from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During the visit he will hold talks on relations between the two fraternal countries, means of developing them, the situation in the Arab and international arenas and the positions of the two countries, and means to consolidate Arab steadfastness vis-a-vis the imperialist and Zionist challenges.

Al-'Attas Endorses Protocol With USSR, OPEC Loan

JN271914 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Aden, 27 Jun (WAKH) — Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, has endorsed the technical and economic cooperation protocol between his country and the USSR which was signed in Aden in 1985. He has also endorsed a loan agreement with the OPEC Fund for International Development which was signed in Vienna in [year indistinct].

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudanese State Council Chairman Arrives

GF291224 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 29 Jun (SPA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's Supreme Council of State, arrived in al-Ta'if at 1340 today on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was foremost among those who received him at Al-Hawiyah Airport. He was also received by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Abu Ghazalah Gets 'Positive' U.S. Response on Debts

PM251519 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 21 Jun 86 pp 1,10

[Huda Tawfiq report: "Al-Janzuri, Hamid, and 'Ubayd in Washington; Important Economic Talks in the United States"]

[Text] Washington — An Egyptian economic delegation arrived in Washington yesterday for important official talks with U.S., IMF, and World Bank officials on a program for economic reform and development in Egypt. The delegation includes Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid, and Cabinet Affairs and Administrative Development Minister Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd.

Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah will receive the delegation in Washington before his departure for London.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah has succeeded, during his Washington talks, in getting a tangible U.S response regarding the question of solving the problem of Egypt's $4.5 billion overdue military debts.

Al-Jumhuriyah's diplomatic editor has learned that Marshal Abu Ghazalah's meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush was quite successful and that Bush conveyed to Abu Ghazalah the U.S. Administration's understanding of Egypt's requests, its willingness to find radical solutions to the military debts problem, and its conviction that improving Egypt's economy and easing its burdens are major factors related to stability in Egypt and the region.

I have learned that Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and National Security Adviser Poindexter have made positive recommendations in support of Egypt's position and its proposals for the settlement of the military debts question.

A joint committee from the Treasury and the State Department has thoroughly studied the Egyptian proposals and is about to complete its work and submit its recommendations to Congress, so that it could issue legislation that would apply to Egypt and 25 other states with the aim of solving the problem of the debts on the basis of lower interest rates.

I have also learned that a few days ago Egypt paid a new installment of $37 million as partial settlement of its overdue military debts.

During his talks Marshal Abu Ghazalah explained that what Egypt pays in interest on the military debts has reached $590 million and is increasing annually. He added that it is not logical for Egypt to continue to bear these burdens and secure the necessary hard currency to make these payments under difficult and exceptional economic conditions.

He pointed out that the interest on the military debts is equivalent to 80 percent of the U.S. aid we receive, bearing in mind that the aid we do get is not in cash and is linked to certain projects.

The talks between the two sides also covered Egypt's proposals for cooperation in the field of joint military production, particularly in the manufacture of tanks and radar equipment. I have learned that the war production minister will visit Washington in the near future to complete these talks.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah is due to fly to London on the completion of his talks in Washington which, incidentally, have not covered any new loans or deals.

He is due to meet with British Prime Minister Thatcher on Tuesday.

U.S. To Transfer $110 Million

NC281639 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] A responsible U.S. source has stated that the American Administration has agreed to immediatley transfer $110 million in cash to Egypt, in response to the request made by the Egyptian economic delegation led by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and planning minister. This amount will be transferred within a few days, after the necessary paperwork is completed. It represents the remainder of U.S. economic assistance to Egypt for the current year.

In a statement to the MENA correspondent in Washington, the U.S. source pointed out that the administration is now studying the Egyptian Government's request for $500 million of the 1987 assistance in cash. As it is known, U.S. economic assistance to Egypt amounts to $815 million.

U.S. Position on Jerusalem Status Questioned

NC280504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2137 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jun (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* reports that Egypt has officially notified the U.S. Administration of the gravity of taking any steps to move the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. In its Saturday issue, *Al-Ahram* notes that the Egyptian Embassy in Washington, on the instructions of the Egyptian Government, has requested the U.S. State Department to clarify the U.S. position on the issue of Jerusalem. The embassy also made it clear that Egypt refuses to consider Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Al-Ahram says that the issue of Jerusalem has both political and religious aspects and that Egypt was the first country to put its views on record concerning any moves in the matter. Egypt also exchanged documents on this issue as part of the Camp David accords. The paper notes that the U.S. Administration has emphasized to Egypt that its stand has always been consistent and remains unchanged. The United States has also made it clear that it does not want the issue to be raised now, when it is seeking to resume peace efforts. The administration stressed the role of the United States as a basic mediator in the middle East conflict. The importance of this role would be diminished if such a measure were taken.

Mubarak on Armed Forces, Relations With U.S.

NC281437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — At the end of his visit to an air base today to attend the celebrations marking the delivery of the French Mirage 2000's, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak stressed that Egypt's being, worth, and sovereignty depend on its military might, and that all of Egypt's decisions must be backed by its strength.

President Mubarak said: No one pays attention to weak countries, while the strong are respected throughout the world. We must understand this completely, and it is on this basis that we are strengthening our land, air, and naval forces.

In his statements to correspondents, President Mubarak added: There are those who say we must reduce our military budget. We cannot answer them and divulge the size of our forces. Their peacetime strength differs from that of wartime, and is usually less. He explained: The stronger our Armed Forces are, the longer our country stays on top, and the more we protect our freedom, sovereignty, values, and leading role in the region. The respect we get from all countries is greater as well.

President Mubarak noted the high cost of arms purchased abroad, which is due to the current increase in international market prices. He gave as an example the warplane that used to cost approximately $800,000. The price for this warplane is now between $23 and 30 million.

The president went on to say: There are some people who sit in closed rooms and talk about a reduction in the armed forces' budget. Half of this budget goes to pay the wages of the men, while the other half is spent on the maintenance of military equipment, food and lodging, and clothing. The president then asked: How can we provide maintenance for equipment worth more than $30 or 40 billion, for isntance, with a budget of only $300 million? He said: Foreign assistance helps us in this respect.

Asked about the report submitted to him yesterday by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, dealing with the outcome of his talks in the United States and Britain, President Mubarak said: Our talks with the superpowers, such as the United States, are part of a continuing dialogue. He stressed that relations with the United States are very good, and that the two countries continue to have exchanges and talks on all fields. He pointed out Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit had had good results. He added: Of course, we keep in touch with the United States, and we expect them to move fast in the direction we agree upon.

On Thursday's visit to Cairo of Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, President Mubarak said: He is welcome in Egypt, which is his country and that of all the Sudanese people. It is quite common for the chairman of the Sudanese State Council or the Sudanese prime minister to come to Egypt. There is nothing odd about this, because it is quite natural for Egyptians and Sudanese to exchange visits. It does not matter whether a Sudanese comes to Egypt or the other way around. Our relations with Sudan are eternal and we can never tamper with them, because they are the relations of people completely identified with each other.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah in turn was asked by the journalists what evidence there was that his talks in the United States had been positive. He said: All indications are that they were, and this applies to all topics discussed, the most important being a reduction in debt interests.

Al-Baz Denies Cabinet Reshuffle Under Consideration

NC300529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first undersecretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, has stated that a Cabinet reshuffle is certainly not being considered now. Any reports of a possible reshuffle are untrue.

In a statement to *Al-Ahram* which will be published in Monday's issue, Dr al-Baz said no date has yet been set for PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's forthcoming visit to Cairo.

Al-Ahali Says Peace-Keeping Force Spying for Israel

PM301040 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Sinai 'Peace' Troops Spy for Israel"]

[Text] An Egyptian security organ has been able to intercept 27 radio messages from an unidentified source. The messages originated from the Sinai over the last 3 months using three kinds of codes. Experts in the organ have been able to decode one of them on the basis of its own keys. [as published] By doing so it was possible to analyze 5 of the 27 messages. The experts have been able to pinpoint the transmission location, which is near the town of Sharm al-Shaykh in the Sinai.

Analysis of the five messages has revealed the existence of a spy network consisting of some of the peace-keeping force troops in the Sinai which transmits details of the Egyptian Army's military activities in the Sinai. The messages include a clear pinpointing of the defense positions of the air defense forces, radar surveillance, and electronic jamming. The organ's experts are still searching for the key to the two other codes by which the rest of the messages were transmitted and whose contents have not yet been known. A search is also being carried out for the Israeli contacts with members of the espionage ring.

'Islamic Extremists' Arrested in Arson Investigation

NC300606 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The Cairo paper *Al-Ahram* reveals in its issue today that Egyptian security forces last week arrested an Islamic extremist group in connection with the investigation into fires that broke out last Thursday in some Egyptian areas, destroying four houses and causing other material damage.

Saddam Husayn Praises Media Role in Battle

JN281436 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn during a ceremony to decorate Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim and a number of Army officers in Baghdad on 28 June — recorded]

[Text] You all know the great role the media play in modern times. In order to remind you of the significant role of the media, I would like you to remember the effect that the Western and Zionist media had on you when you were stationed on Iranian territory. The Iranian guns' effect on you was only 20 percent of all the troubles of the war. The Western media effect was responsible for 80 percent of the difficulties our fighters and people faced.

Sometimes the Iranian rulers criticize their media saying they do not play their role as they should. They imagine that the media must distort facts, as they themselves do in their policies, speeches, and statements. The main power of the media is derived from the fact that their reporting should be based on facts and must be directed at a target. These facts should be included in the general outlines and may be interspersed with a sort of special propaganda. However, in any case, if media reports are not based on facts, they cannot carry out their responsibilities or affect developments.

Our media are part of our creed, part of the creed of the state. Their morals are part of the revolution's morals — the values of the Arab Socialsit Ba'th Party. Therefore, they depend on facts, with which they can affect the party in question. In order for any thought, culture, or ideology to be effective, it should spring from a stable conscience and mind and must carry conviction. No words can convince a soldier or a citizen, however naive he may be, unless these words come from a sound mind, a sound heart, and a stable mind. We are not ashamed to reveal the facts about our history. In our recent history, we experienced difficult circumstances after the battle of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshar]. You lived through these circumstances as commanders and officers. Our comrades here at the Army's General Command were also field commanders. They remember the difficult circumstances of the Armed Forces and the people after the battle of Al-Muhammarah.

As usual, whenever the Armed Forces face problems, some elements appear in the end to stem the retreat. We derive our morale from the history of our Islamic and Arab battles. Whenever armies were defeated or the people passed through certain psychological circumstances, certain elements appeared and returned to the rear of the Army and entrenched themsleves like nails in the ground. [as heard] They would not move until they gave the Army the chance to reorganize and take control of the situation again in order to perform its duties as best it could.

Here I would like to reveal to you and to the Iraqi people that the comrade information minister played this role without receiving instructions from me. I did not tell him what to do but he took action after the Al-Muhammarah battle in a way that I admired. He directed the media in a manner that restored people's morale and helped entrench our forces in the face of the aggressive Iranian invasion. Surely the minister based his action on the principles in which we believe, namely, the party principles, the great 17 July revolution, and our historical rights as Iraqis to live free on our own territory and to be a living model in the Arab homeland.

Our media played an enviable role in our battles. The enemy envied us our media, which helped form a unified public opinion. We would like to assert that victory cannot be realized with only a single factor but with all factors in order to achieve our aims.

We would like to affirm that the entire Iraqi people — leadership and citizens — are fighters against aggression with all their means and resources.

In the name of the Armed Forces and all the Iraqis, we would like to tell those who work in the culture and information field that they played a significant role in this noble, sacred battle in defense of great Iraq.

The officers we have now are part of the great number of commanders and fighters who won the satisfaction of their commanders and of history when they played their correct role in leading their brave forces in battles and in winning these medals of merit. God bless Iraq and its men. God willing, you will always be unsheathed swords to protect Iraq and the Arab nation's honor and security at any time and when resources and opportunities become available. God be with you.

Addresses Fighters

JN291408 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that the Iraqis fight with one spirit because their aim is to preserve Iraq and honor the principles and values of the Arab nation. The president was addressing a group of Iraqi fighters he decorated for valor in defending the nation's honor and dignity against the racist Iranian aggression. He said the Iraqis are entrenched on their soil like spears. Some carry arms and some work in industry and agriculture and other services in order to keep the country proud.

The president said: We tell Israelis and Zionists everywhere and we tell the tyrants and suspect ones in Iran that Iraq has chosen its own way of life and will firmly and strongly proceed on this path, God willing. Iraq will not retreat and will eventually triumph regardles of the diffiuclties and no matter how long this war will take. We tell them our men have enough faith and conviction to move mountains against the enemy if necessary.

The president gave examples of the bravery and courage of the Iraqi people and Armed Forces and their readiness to offer sacrifices for the sake of Iraq's glory, pride, independence, and territorial integrity. He emphasized the need to adhere to principles and said: The most important thing we should adhere to are our principles. We lose nothing if we adhere to our principles, both in peace and war, because lofty principles are immortal.

The president noted the Iraqis are a great people and are capable of forming an army three times the size of the present army.

However, the president added, we have always borne in mind that life must proceed according to its basic rules and that the revolution's cultural, social, and economic programs should continue.

The president revealed that the Ba'th Party Regional Command agreed in 1977 to take precautions against a possible conspiracy in 1980 to stop Iraqi progress and the new life. He added: When my comrades asked me on what basis did I build my argument, I told them I had no definite information but I knew what Iraq would be in 1980. I knew what Iraq's social, economic, scientific, and political life would be in terms of its national, pan-Arab, and international status and its bearing on developments. Iraq's status in 1980 would provoke fear from the enemies of Iraq and Arab nation.

The president also said: They asked me, in your opinion from which side will this conspiracy come? I told them: Israel first and Iran second. However, in 1980 and 4 months before the war, I told them they may reverse the order of precedence, that is, place Iran first and Israel next. This was proven by subsequent events. Iran began the conspiracy and Israel began fanning the fires of the war and providing Khomeyni and his henchmen with the requirements to prolong the war.

The president added: When Israel found out the Iranians were unable to destroy the Tammuz nuclear reactor, it became impatient and took upon itself the task of destroying the reactor while we were turning our faces toward Iran and engaging heart and soul in fighting the enemy.

The president said: The Iraqi people assumed control over their own destiny and resources and were proceeding on the path of a new life firmly and vehemently. Therefore, the enemies wanted to destroy the basis of their progress and annihilate it. Therefore, they prolonged the war. In the 2d year of the war, we said Israel would one day regret prolongcng it. The president added that despite the evils of the war, we would not have gained such great experience had the war ended in 1981.

The president pointed out that Iraq did not want war with Iran and when war broke out Iraq called for ending it immediatelyand on the same bases and principles, namely, that each of us will live free on our territory, that we resepct each other, and that each will choose its way of life without interference from the other side.

Communique No 2,272 on 26-27 Jun Combat Actions

JN271629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,272 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's true sons, the defenders of dignity and territory, are continuing their heroic struggle in defense of virtue and honor, the homeland's sovereignty, and human ideals, inflicting further losses on the Khomeyniite barbarism.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Let the criminal tyrants know that we are after them everywhere and at all times in order to destroy everything that can be reached by Iraq's strong striking arm. They will reap nothing from their thoughtless stubbornness and foolishness except evil consequences. In order to further destroy their means of aggression, our brave eagles launched a successful raid on Khark Island installations at 0843 [0443 GMT] today. They set their targets ablaze and returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. A force from our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan raided enemy positions and clashed with enemy soldiers. Supported effectively by our brave artillery men, the force destroyed the enemy positions and killed or wounded a number of enemy troops while the rest fled, leaving behind their equipment and hardware. The force returned safely to base.

3. Twenty enemy soldiers were killed when they attempted to advance on our positions in the II Army Corps central sector on 26 June 1986. Our units in the same sector also destroyed an enemy vehicle, a shovel, and two infantry positions.

4. Five enemy soldiers were killed and four ammunition dumps and two infantry positions were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front, and one enemy soldier was killed and four infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One of our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land when it found two RPG-7 launchers, one medium-caliber machine gun, one GC rifle, and some ammunition which the enemy left behind in previous battles. The seized weapons were taken to our units' positions.

6. The criminal enemy shelled the suburbs of Basra and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 June 1986

Murphy-Polyakov Meeting 'Renews Hope' in Region

JN280730 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
28 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Nothing New in the Meeting"]

[Text] The Murphy-Polyakov meeting, which was held over the past 2 days, has produced nothing to warrant interest, followup, or deep thought, unless the two sides have agreed to work quietly and to move within the context of cool diplomacy away from the clamor of the media.

The only new thing in the meeting is that the two powers seem to be determined to review all the political developments of the situation in the Middle East, especially the opinions of the parties to the dispute, as well as the opinions of the two superpowers themselves on the progress of events, future possibilities, and prospects for peace in the Middle East.

We are not against such meetings. Nor are we against any dialogue between the two superpowers. They have many interests at stake in the region, whether it is in a state of peace or war or a state of no peace, no war. The general belief among Americans and Soviets is that the Middle East is the key to world peace as well as to world conflagration. This is why the two superpowers need to be in direct touch with what is taking place in the region. Their international and moral responsibility urges them to act jointly in promoting peace in the region and the whole world. There is nothing new in the region's events or political stands. The Arab stand is still the same. It calls for peace and restoration of the Palestinian people's rights through an international conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute, including the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinians and permanent member-states of the UN Security Council.

Everyone knows Arab stand for peace in the region and that Arab diplomacy has done all it could to ensure the success of all peace initiatives. However, Israeli insistence on an erroneous concept of peace has aborted UN resolutions, the Reagan plan, the Venice Declaration, and the Arab peace plan and will abort any peace liberating land and people. The Israeli peace concept, backed by the United States, is based on keeping the occupied territory, annexing more Arab territory, and changing the historical identity and characteristics of this territory. The U.S.-USSR meeting renews hope in the region. A minimum agreement between the two superpowers on all the issues of the region and on peace constitutes a driving pressure which could convince the Israelis that the region and its peoples need peace.

King Husayn To Resume Iraq-Syria Mediation Efforts

JN281819 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] There are still conflicting reports about reconciling Syria and Iraq. Informed sources said in Amman that King Husayn will resume his efforts upon his return from London to fix a new date for a meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign minsiters after the postponement of the meeting that was to take place between the two on the border between the two countries on 13 June. These sources said that in his new effort King Husayn will include Saudi Arabia, which played an important role in the mediation.

The newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, published in the UAE, said that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah intends to leave for Syria and Iraq in an attempt to mediate between the two countries. The paper cited Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat, where Prince 'Abdallah is paying a private visit.

Occupied Territories Minister Reviews Situation

JN281556 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1440 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, 28 Jun (PETRA) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin has asserted that the government is interested in ways to reduce the suffering of the kinfolk in the occupied territory and to bolster their steadfastness as well as to preserve the Arab identity of the occupied territory.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Dudin added that the continuation of the work of the West Bank institutions as well as the support given to our kinfolk there have tangibly assisted in solving citizens' problems which resulted from the continuation of the Israeli occupation.

On the Israeli measures to do away with the Arab identity in the occupied territories, Dudin explained that since 1967 the occupation authorities have intensified various activities in order to replace the Arab presence in the occupied territories with a Jewish presence by creating a new situation aimed at the land and people. He said that the long-range scheme for Jerusalem, known as the Drobles plan, aims at establishing a greater Jerusalem. In addition to Jerusalem, this scheme includes five Arab cities: Bethlehem, Ramallah, Al-Birah, Bayt Sahur, and Bayt Jala, in addition to more than 30 Arab villages.

The scheme aims at turning the demographic situation in favor of the Jewish settlers who, if the scheme is implemented, will form 72 percent of Jerusalem's population. With regard to Hebron, which is the most densely populated city in the West Bank, the Zionist schemes have created a new development. The Zionist entity has implemented several practical changes of clear dimensions and objectives to completely control Hebron since last year.

Dudin explained that the lands which have been confiscated in the West Bank since 1967 exceed 50 percent of the West Bank's total area. There are 117 settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in which 52,000 settlers live. A sum of about $300 million was allocated in the Israeli Government's budget for 1984 to build settlements, whereas the sum for building settlements in 1985-86 is estimated at $600 million. Moreover, the occupation authorities endeavored to hand the administration for settlement affairs over to the settlers' council. They have actually begun to link some services of the settlements in the West Bank to the Israeli entity to pave the way for a complete linkage with the rest of the services.

Regarding the citizens' problems in the West Bank, the minister pointed out that these involve confiscation of land and water sources, lack of man power in the agricultural field, competition with Israeli agricultural products, and lack of agricultural credit banks and institutions, in addition to obstacles placed before the work of the Arab health institutions, such as the closure of the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem, which had rendered health services to many poor citizens in the city, interference in running educational institutions, and the closure of universities.

Concerning the Jordanian Government's efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the kinfolk in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Dudin pointed out that the government has spared no effort to place all the available potential, whether intrinsic resources or Arab aid, to confront the Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories. The minister said that 162 million dinars have been spent to implement services projects in various fields since 1979. He said that there are some programs to fight unemployment and other economic problems. The minister said that each unemployed doctor is being paid 100 dinars until he finds a job, and that 1,300,000 dinars have been allocated for the national care programs and are being paid to the unemployed graduates, detainees, and prisoners. The minister said that during the past 2 years, 6,512,000 dinars were allocated for development projects, in addition to the fact that the government spends 4 million dinars per year from the ministry's budget to extend the necessary services to more than half a million refugees and evacuees in the various camps of the East Bank.

Regional Narcotics Laboratory To Be Set Up

JN290940 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0922 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, 29 Jun (PETRA) — The cabinet has approved the establishment of a regional narcotics laboratory to cover the Middle East area in response to a decision taken by the UN commission for the control of narcotic drugs which is based in Vienna. Jordan for its part will provide the necessary building for this purpose.

Reportage on W. Beirut Security Plan Implementation

Karami, Birri on Developments

NC271622 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1133 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Preliminary steps associated with the implementation of the West Beirut security plan were taken today amid an atmosphere of calm and general satisfaction. It is expected that the regular military force will be deployed tomorrow as scheduled. Two committees, one belonging to the Amal movement and the other to the Progressive Socialist Party, have supervised the closure of party offices and armed centers. Efforts are currently under way to remove barricades, ramparts, and other signs of an armed presence from the camps. These measures, the implementation of which has proceeded without any obstacles or problems, were the subject of discussion and evaluation by the Ministerial Committee which met between 1030 and 1220 today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Nabih Birri, Dr Salim al-Huss, and 'Adil 'Usayran also attended. During the meeting, the conferees received a delegation from the Labor Federation led by Antoine Bisharah and composed of Ilyas al-Habr, Tawfiq Abu Khalil, and 'Abd al-Amir Najdi. The deteriorating economic situation was also discussed.

Following today's session, Rashid Karami stated: We met with members of the Labor Federation and listened to their views on the difficult conditions under which the Lebanese people are living. Economic pressures and inflation are affecting all our citizens. We are in favor of such an approach. In our capacity as government officials, we must realize that our responsibility obliges us to express our views with respect to all the causes which, as far as the regime is concerned, have led to this boycott. Perhaps there are some people who intentionally sought to create such a painful situation in an attempt to get rid of this government. Karami continued: We were courageous enough to admit our responsibility. Now everyone else must also acknowledge theirs so we can all be ready to make the decision that will signal a prelude to salvation. Proceeding from this premise, we suggested the idea of collective resignation.

Karami added: I would like to emphasize that Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, Salim al-Huss, and Rashid Karami are not the only ones responsible for this current situation. The policies of other party men who head this state have also led to the conditions we are now experiencing. Everyone watched Finance Minister Camille Sham'un on television yesterday as he talked about the strength of the Lebanese pound. After watching the Al-Yarzi television station [Christian station in East Beirut] 2 days ago, I came away with the impression, based on information in this television report, that there had been a drop in the price of the dollar, that the green light for such a drop had been given. Maybe the whole thing is just a trick. Since we are approaching the end of the month, maybe this drop is simply a preparation for the coming month when the price will again rise. In this way, illegitimate money can be collected by speculating on the dollar's rate of exchange. Since they were the ones who gave the green light for a drop in the dollar's price, maybe they are also the ones responsible for an increase in its price in the first place. You all remember the frenzied debate among representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Lebanon, and the Banks Association. This created a suitable atmosphere for such an increase. It is my belief that the objective behind these moves is to create such severe living conditions that the people will adopt a negative attitude and use these conditions as a pretext to get rid of the present government. I repeat: Although we admit our responsibility, we are not the only ones responsible. We must all commit ourselves to a decision regarding collective resignation.

Regarding the tour of the Gulf states, we decided to write a memorandum setting out our views. We will send a special envoy to convey this memorandum, as there was some delay in this initiative. We hope that in the coming hours either the envoy or the memorandum will be dispatched so that this duty may be carried out.

Asked if he is satisfied with the measures taken to implement the security plan, Karami said: We are all familiar with the second Damascus agreement, which was drawn up by the expanded Islamic meeting, and the provisions incorporated in it. There is a serious commitment to abide by this agreement and put it into effect. Today is the last day for the parties and other functionaries to fulfill their obligations by closing their offices and removing all signs of armed presence so that tomorrow the regular forces can begin carrying out their responsibilities on the ground. The sincere determination to restore security and serve the interests of all citizens makes me very optimistic.

Asked whether the agreement provides for the closure or the abolition of the [party] offices, Karami said: Is there any difference? The important thing is to get rid of these offices and to return them to their original owners. In response to a question about the identity of the envoy to the Gulf states, Karami declared: As I said, it is the memorandum that really matters. I will decide how it should be sent when it is finished. Asked about a rumor that the president might form a government, as he is constitutionally entitled to do, Karami stated: One must do one's best, as if one were going to live forever [Arabic proverb]. We are still in office, so go discuss this issue with someone else.

In a statement following the meeting, Minister Nabih Birri said: Everyone, and not only the government, must take responsibility for the current situation in the country. This applies to the president because he is constitutionally accountable and he must bear the consequences. He added: The Ministry of Finance is involved in the matter of the increase in the price of the dollar. The price of the dollar drops toward the end of each month, and then goes up again at the beginning of the new month. In response to a question, Birri stressed that Israel is not withdrawing from some areas as reported; it is just rotating its forces.

SSNP Disputes Lead to Clashes 27 Jun

NC271631 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] There was machine gun and rocket fire in the Bristol Hotel and Verdun areas this afternoon, and large numbers of gunmen appeared on the scene. According to some sources, the clashes took place within the ranks of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] as a result of disputes among party members.

Prior to the clashes, gunmen attacked the SSNP headquarters in Saqiyat al-Jinzir from a car while an SSNP meeting was in progress. Guards returned the fire and the car was pursued. The atmosphere became tense and fighting broke out in the Bristol Hotel area and Zarub al-'Illiyah in Verdun. Many gunmen were in evidence. Roads leading to the scene of the fighting were cut off. Urgent consultations were held, as a result of which the incident was controlled and the gunmen withdrew from the streets. The tense situation that arose in Saqiyat al-Jinzir and extended to 'A'ishah Bakkar, Verdun, and Tallat al-Khayyat was contained at approximately 1600 today.

An SSNP source has informed us that SSNP security officials dealt with a separate incident that took place among party members this afternoon. The source denied reports disseminated by some information media to the effect that other parties were involved in the Saqiyat al-Jinzir and Verdun fighting, saying that things have returned to normal.

4 Dead in Security Violation

NC271755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Clashes in the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah camp have abated, and the fighting is now confined to an exchange of sniper fire. This follows the unexpected setback in the security situation which occurred this afternoon while members of the joint central operations room were present in the camp. Urgent consultations and exchanges are under way with the parties concerned and on the ground to remedy the situation and prevent any further violations.

Today's security violation left 4 persons dead and more than 27 wounded. The situation in the Bristol Hotel and Verdun areas is now normal after the tension and shooting that took place there at 1500 and lasted for 15 minutes.

Birri: Amal Departs, Offices Close

NC271646 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, met with members of the committee responsible for supervising the withdrawal of gunmen and the closure of [party] offices in West Beirut this afternoon.

After the meeting, Minister Birri stated: I have met with committee members, who represent the Amal movement's Executive Committee and its Beirut command, and they have ascertained that all offices have been closed and all signs of an armed presence eliminated. I can now affirm that the Damascus agreement regarding this issue has been implemented. I hope that the Amal movement and the nationalist forces will continue to adhere to these measures.

Minister Birri added: I can now say that the Amal movement has left West Beirut. This is final. In our capacity as a nationalist and Islamic force, we must proceed with our plan for unification, liberation, and reform. The strength of each one of us as individuals lies in our combined strength, represented by our agreement, and not in the magnitude of a private military or security force. Birri affirmed: I would not be exaggerating if I said that the spirit of 6 February has been realized today.

Many Party Offices Remain Open

NC280748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] A security report has been issued on the number of militia offices that have been closed down. Of the 36 Amal movement offices, only 7 have been closed. Only 7 of the Progressive Socialist Party's 23 offices have been shut, and only 2 of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party's 7. Hizballah has closed none of its 13 offices, and the 7 belonging to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party are open as well.

Troops Take Up Designated Positions

NC280613 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The implementation of the capital's security plan began this morning. Some 900 troops from the 12th, 11th, and 6th Brigades took up their designated positions at 0600. This followed the supervised closure of all offices by the Amal movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the other nationalist parties.

We have been informed that the regular force has just begun patrolling the streets and neighborhoods of the capital. Now that the Beirut security plan has taken effect, the question of security is closed.

Damascus Notes Zones' Perimeters

JN281209 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut — Contacts and meetings continue among various concerned parties in West Beirut to apply the Damascus agreement. The regular Lebanese force of about 1,000 troops continues its deployment in the streets and quarters of West Beirut. At 0815 today, this force began to deploy throughout West Beirut, which was divided into three security zones after the parties ended their armed manifestations and closed their military offices. The force was distributed among three axes, beginning with Verdun. The first axis goes from Corniche al-Mzra'ah to Beirut's southern limits, the second from the northern side of Corniche al-Mazra'ah to Madame Curie Street, and the third from the north side of Madame Curie Street to the shoreline in the north.

During the past 3 days, a cease-fire was entrenched, the armed elements withdrew, and the roads were opened to traffic. All parties responded to this and showed their keen desire to put an end to fighting. Calm prevailed along all axes of the camps in Beirut. This created an atmosphere of general satisfaction among the various Lebanese circles.

Citizens Reassured of 'Serious' Plan

JN281457 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, 28 Jun (SANA) — Regular troops from the Lebanese Army and internal security forces were deployed in West Beirut's neighborhoods and streets as well as on the contact line in central Beirut today while units from these forces took up positions in front of public utilities and buildings.

Citizens in West Beirut went out on the streets and to work today after they were reassured about the serious implementation of the security plan. They also felt that as of today Beirut is under the care of the regular forces that were formed in accordance with the recent Damascus agreement.

Syrian observers today attended the deployment of the regular forces, which are drawn from the Army's 6th, 11th, and 12th Brigades, in addition to the internal security forces, in order to assist the deployment operation. This showed seriousness and determination to implement the security plan.

A battalion from the regular forces was deployed along the contact line in the center of Beirut while another battalion was entrusted with guarding public utilities. A third reinforced battalion was entrusted with maintaining security and patrolling Beirut's streets. These forces of about 800 troops set up fixed and mobile checkpoints in several places and important centers in West Beirut in order to control the security situation and to prevent armed movements and the wearing of military uniforms after the concerned parties announced the closure of their armed offices.

The task of the regular force, which was formed in accordance with the recent Damascus agreement, is to prevent all armed appearances, prevent any armed move or appearance in Beirut, and organize the positions of armed men along the contact lines as well as to supervise the crossing points between East and West Beirut and to maintain security along the road to the airport.

Gen Kan'an Meets Leaders on Plan

NC280639 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, is giving his utmost attention to the implementation of the security plan. He held intensive contacts yesterday with all parties concerned in order to ensure that the plan takes effect smoothly. He met with Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director of the Internal Security Forces, and former Minister Marwan Hamadah. In addition, Brig Gen Kan'an spoke with the leaders of Hizballah on Thursday, and visited the headquarters of the special force and held talks with its commander, Major Muhammad Farshukh.

During his meetings, Brig Gen Kan'an affirmed that he will remain in Beirut until all parties are assured of the situation. He asked the members of the special force to combat every security violation and to be strict in dealing with those who seek to obstruct the plan's implementation. Continuing, Brig Gen Kan'an noted that Damascus is serious about helping the security force agreed upon by the Ministerial Committee. He said Syria has decided to assist this force to the end, but explained that were this unit to fail in any way, that would not be the end of the world. He has reportedly expressed satisfaction with the outcome of his meeting with Ministers Birri and Junblatt. He said the two ministers want to put an end to the capital's security problems.

Kan'an's Car Hit by Gunfire

NC281137 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] According to some special information received by our correspondent, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an was shot at while his motorcade was passing through the Bristol Hotel area this morning. The shooting was done by gunmen hiding in a building. Although a number of vehicles were hit, Brig Gen Kan'an escaped. Gunmen from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] immediately deployed in the Bristol area on the pretext that that section of town was under their supervision. They also claimed that they had taken up positions in order to search for those responsible. The incident coincided with the passage of a patrol from the newly established security force. This led to a limited clash with the SSNP gunmen, which was contained after a brief exchange of fire.

'Black Palm' Claims Attack

NC281127 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1120 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] An anonymous caller has contacted the Voice of Lebanon and announced that the Black Palm Organization, which had previously threatened to strike at Syrian interests, was responsible for the attempt on the life of Ghazi Kan'an. The individual also threatened to assassinate Minister Nabih Birri.

Kan'an Warns Against Obstruction

NC281542 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has threatened to use the Syrian security apparatus if the regular force fails to implement the West Beirut security plan. He reiterated that Syria has decided to extend maximum help. Kan'an said: It is not appearances that count. Efforts continue to consolidate security and stability. No leniency will be shown to anyone who obstructs the implementation of the plan.

Birri: Deployment 'Successful'

NC281243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Commenting on the implementation of the West Beirut security plan, Minister Nabih Birri has expressed his satisfaction with the successful deployment of the Army and the internal security forces. He emphasized that this plan is not temporary, but must be strengthened and made permanent. He added: These words are directed to all the nationalist forces, and we reassert that this decision is final. We hope it will cover the other parts of Lebanon, particularly the South, the Western al-Biqa', and Rashayya, after the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli and Lahd armies from the entire country. The Amal movement is no substitute for a nationalist form of legitimacy now that it exists in our part of Lebanon. It is no secret that this legitimate force fights alongside us in more than one place in the South.

Minister Birri went on: I repeat, let the professionals do their job. Amal is a revolutionary movement and not an authority in the classical sense.

'Special Force' Patrol Shot At

NC290819 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] A patrol from the special force came under fire near the Al-Amir Bashir Barracks in UNESCO at 1030, and some of its members were wounded. One of the unit's cars, a Peugeot 504, was also shot at, and its occupants were injured.

A patrol clashed with gunmen from the SSNP in Jall al-Bahr at around 0945. Three of the gunmen were arrested, and their personal weapons were seized.

A security source in West Beirut has announced that the patrols follow these routes: Cola-Spinneys-Qasqas; Al-Hammam al-'Askari-al-Hamra'; and Al-Musaytibah-al-Qantari. We have learned that each of the 3 patrols has 25 men, 5 of whom are from Syrian intelligence. The latter ride in civilian vehicles.

Car Bomb Wounds SSNP Official

NC291926 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] SSNP official Yunis 'Abdallah was seriously wounded this afternoon when an explosive charge planted in his vehicle went off. The incident occurred on 'Abd al-'Aziz Street in West Beirut.

'Arafat Says 2,000 Casualties in Camps Fighting

NC290556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has announced that the 7-week military campaign waged by the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade against Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah has left 2,000 people dead or wounded. He added that there are no signs that the attacks have stopped.

In a similar development, the DFLP stated that the camps are still under siege. The Front noted that 57 people have been killed and 300 others wounded in Shatila. The figures for Burj al-Barajinah are 49 dead and 350 wounded. The DFLP indicated that the Amal movement has drawn up plans to expel the Palestinians from Lebanon.

PNSF Accuses Syria in Fighting

NC271501 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The security situation around Burj al-Barajinah camp deteriorated seriously this afternoon. Both Amal and the Palestinians carried out storming operations. The Palestinians launched an offensive on the Al-'Annan-al-Kulliyah-al-'Amiliyah line, in an attempt to gain more ground. Artillery and rocket exchanges took place, and Amal used tanks to shell Palestinian positions. At 1300, the clashes spread to include Al-'Annan Street, Zayn al-Din gasoline station, the Samid establishment, and Al-Mashnuq Palace. Personnel of the 6th Brigade intercepted Palestinian gunmen who were trying to advance toward their positions. The disengagement force and observers withdrew to areas away from the fighting. The road leading to Beirut International Airport has been closed as a result of the clashes.

This setback has occurred at a time when there are reports of deep differences between Amal and the Palestinians. The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] is said to have objected to the participation of the Al-Asad [pro-Syrian Ba'thist] Battalion in the security plan for the camps.

The PNSF has issued a statement accusing Syria and the Amal movement of striking at the Palestinians in the camps. It said that the security plan which has been drawn up is designed to eliminate and exterminate the Palestinians. The PNSF appealed to the Arab world and to the world at large to intervene quickly to stop the massacres of the peaceful Palestinian people.

Amal Issues Statement

NC271855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Statement issued by the Fifth Section of the Amal movement's Central Military Bureau on 27 June]

[Text] While members of the committees charged with the removal of ramparts and barricades were carrying out their mission in the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah camp, some irresponsible Palestinian gunmen started firing rockets at one of the bulldozers operating in the Al-Mashnuq area. The same thing happened along the Zayn al-Din combat line. This was followed by intensive sniper fire and anti-armor shells aimed at all the residential areas surrounding the camp, as well as at the positions of the disengagement force assigned to safeguard security. Three members of the Army force were martyred and 11 others wounded as a result.

In the meantime, the southern suburb, particularly the Harat Hurayk area and the airport road, were the scene of artillery fire from an unidentified location. This shelling left 3 citizens martyred and 28 others wounded.

'Violent' SSNP-IUM Fighting in Northern Town

NC291510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Violent fighting broke out between a SSNP company and members of the Islamic Unification Movement [IUM] immediately after the company entered the town of Sir al-Dinniyah [in northern Lebanon] today. IUM members killed four SSNP men last night and the area had been very tense.

Inhabitants fear the repercussions of the incident, which has assumed a political and party character. Local political and party leaders have intensified contacts to contain the consequences. They have been in touch with the prime minister, the governor of the north, the official in charge of Syrian intelligence in the north, and commanders of the internal security forces, among others.

The SSNP issued a military communique this afternoon saying: An entire SSNP company entered the town of Sir al-Dinniyah at 1200 today, and intermittent clashes are now taking place there. The SSNP force has outflanked the IUM in a bid to purge the town of IUM murderers and criminals, who had been expelled from Tripoli before. According to the latest reports, the fighting turned fierce this afternoon.

Syrian Forces Deploy to North

NC301139 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Before leaving Tripoli for Beirut this morning, Prime Minister Rashid Karami held a meeting at his house with Colonel Na'im Farah, commander of the northern military area, and Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Shu'ayb, director of the intelligence branch in the north. They discussed the current security situation.

Meanwhile, Syrian forces began to deploy in the Sir al-Dinniyah area this morning. A mechanized force arrived in Bayt Jida at 0900, after stationing units in Kafr Shillan, Baz'un, and ('Asmay). The force then moved toward Sir al-Dinniyah, arriving there at noon and taking up positions. The force will complete its deployment in and around Al-Sirah later.

Complete Deployment

NC301424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Syrian forces in the north completed their deployment in the Sir al-Dinniyah area, arriving at the entrance of the village of Al-Safirah at 1400 today. The Syrian forces this morning began to deploy in Sir al-Dinniyah because of the tension in the area in the wake of clashes between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and the Islamic Unification Movement.

AFP: Deployment at Towns' Request

NC301146 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Lebanon, June 30 (AFP) — Syrian Army units, stationed in northern Lebanon, moved into the Sir al-Dinniyah region of some 20 villages immediately east of here Monday amid new tension between rival groups, local reports said.

About 100 militia from the SSNP had set out Sunday in search of units from the fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement (IUM), accusing it of killing four of their men on Saturday night.

Monday's Syrian deployment, reportedly at the request of village leaders, was the first of its kind since 1983. Syrian officers were already supervising peace efforts at two besieged Palestinian camps in Beirut at the weekend.

Hundreds of militants from the IUM took refuge in nearby Sunni Moslem villages after Syrian forces moved into this northern capital last October 6, following heavy fighting. The IUM earlier controlled the city.

Some 700 men were reportedly led by Shaykh Hashim Minqarah, who set up bases on heights overlooking the villages two months ago. SSNP officials said Monday they had now moved east into the arid Mrebbin and Jouret al Njass [spelling as received] regions. But the IUM, a main ally of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat when he was here late in 1983, had also split, its emir, Shaykh Sa'id Sh'aban, entertaining good relations with Syrian allies.

Khalil 'Akkawi, chief of the IUM's main component, the Committees of the Districts and Mosques, was murdered February 9.

Al-Jumayyil Urges No Concessions to Terrorists

NC281531 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has urged those countries that have citizens being held hostage in Lebanon not to make any concessions to terrorist groups. He told the British *Financial Times*: I do not believe that compromises in dealing with the terrorists or the evacuation of foreigners from Lebanon can solve the problem. He added: When you reward a terrorist, you are actually encouraging him to repeat his deed.

Al-Jumayyil called upon foreign states that have hostages in Lebanon to discuss the matter with him, saying: Let them help me so that I can help them. He emphasized that he will not resign. He predicted that Lebanon's economic difficulties, which are inseparable from its political problems, will compel the militia leaders to return to the negotiating table. He blamed the 12-year war in Lebanon for the economic crisis, and warned that failure to resume the dialogue will lead to the toppling of all the militia leaders.

Foreign Minister Receives U.S. Congressman Dornan

JN291856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan today. Attending the meeting were Dr 'Isam Hayyani, acting director of the American desk, and William Eagleton, U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

Says To Help Release U.S. Hostages

JN300533 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0504 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan, who arrived in Damascus the day before yesterday, announced that he handed Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' a letter carrying the signatures of 251 American parliamentarians appealing to President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene in order to release U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

The U.S. congressman explained after the meeting that Al-Shar' officially promised that Syria will do all it can to help release the U.S. hostages.

Al-Asad: Release Effort To Continue

JN301157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Damascus William Eagleton.

Dornan conveyed to the president a letter carrying the signatures of 263 members of the U.S. House of Representatives requesting the president's assistance to secure the release of the kidnapped Americans in Lebanon. The signatories to the letter expressed their pride and appreciation for the influence which the president had used to secure the release of David Dodge, former president of the American University of Beirut, in June 1983 and the release of the U.S. passengers aboard the TWA flight 747 in 1985. They said that the help offered by the president in both cases was decisive in bringing about a successful result which undoubtedly prevented more bloodshed and violence against innocent people. For this reason, they are making this new appeal for the president to use his great influence to secure the release of the five remaining American hostages. They said they are seeking this help on behalf of the hostages' families, who like many families in this region feel pain and are eager to see their innocent loved ones again.

Dornan described the U.S. representatives' letter to the president as one of the most important letters ever sent by U.S. congressmen to the president of a foreign state. He added that never before had a letter carried so many signatures from the U.S. Congress.

The president affirmed to Dornan that Syria understands the feelings of the kidnapped people's families and the humanitarian aspect of their cause, and that Syria will continue its efforts to help release the hostages. The president said that in the past Syria tried not to link its efforts to secure the release of the hostages with the problems that occurred with the United States, and that it views the issue from a humanitarian angle and not from the angle of its relations with the U.S. Administration — relations which the Zionist lobby in the United States works to disturb.

Lebanese Speaker Al-Husayni Arrives From Moscow

JN271608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, has expressed his pleasure with the results of his visit to Moscow and praised the Soviet leadership's support for UNIFIL's role in southern Lebanon. Speaking upon arrival in Damascus this afternoon from Moscow, Al-Husayni said that his talks in Moscow also touched on the fraternal role being played by Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and the efforts it is exerting to help Lebanon in its struggle to liberate its land.

In a predeparture statement in Moscow, Al-Husayni expressed his appreciation for the Soviet Union's principled support for Lebanon in its struggle to liberate all of its territory from Israeli occupation and to regain its unity and sovereignty over its territory. Al-Husayni said that Lebanese disunity is due to Israel and its protectors, who sow discord and mistrust. He condemned the method of separate solutions to the region's problems and affirmed that the Camp David accords did not give anything to the Egyptian regime, but rather complicated the situation in the Middle East. Al-Husayni expressed Lebanon's support for the USSR's peace initiatives to purify the international climate and to stop the arms race for the sake of completely ridding mankind of the nuclear danger.

Algerian Foreign Minister Confers With Al-Shar'

JN271906 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi this evening. The meeting was attended by Diya'ullah al-Fattal, the foreign minister's assistant for political affairs; and Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry. The talks revolved around relations between the two fraternal countries, the current situation in the region, and issues of common interest.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN281024 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi at 1030 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Algerian ambassador in Damacus. Talks dealt with the situation in the Arab region and the Mediterranean basin and issues of mutual interest.

Departs After 3-Day Visit

JN291156 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi left Damascus at 1100 today following a 3-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Hasib al-Istuwani, chief of protocol at the ministry, and Salih Boujoumaa, Algerian ambassador in Damascus and his embassy staff.

PDRY Chairman Al-'Attas Makes Statement on Arrival

JN281742 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1704 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 28 Jun (SANA) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, arrived in Damascus at 1725 today on a visit to Syria at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad. Heading those who received him were President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and the PDRY Charge d'Affaires in Damascus Muhammad Mahmud al-Bihi.

Chairman al-'Attas is accompanied by Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, YSP Political Bureau member and foreign minister; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and minister of state for unity affairs; Muhammad Haytham, Central Committee member and deputy chief of staff; 'Ali Isma'il, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee: Muhammad Ahmad Jarhum, minister of information and culture; Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Shayi', adviser at the Presidency.

In a statement to reporters, Al-'Attas said: It pleases me and the accompanying delegation to visit fraternal Syria in response to an invitation from President Hafiz al-Asad to review the militant relations between our fraternal countries and means of promoting them and the current Arab situation, particularly the Zionist-imperialist challenges to the Arab liberation movement, its forces, and progressive regimes, chief among them fraternal Syria, which stands at the Arab frontline of steadfastness as a confrontation state against the Zionist enemy. I believe that our visit will contribute to exchanging views and discussing means of bolstering Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He added: The visit will enable us to discuss the current international developments and our countries' stands on them. He said: We express our pride in the firm militant relations between our country and fraternal Syria and reiterate our full support for its steadfastness in defending Arab rights and fateful issues. We are confident that our visit will be positive and fruitful based on our common objectives and the interests of our and the Arab peoples.

Al-Asad, Al-'Attas Hold Meeting

JN281814 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, began with a closed meeting at 1930 today. The talks deal with the situation and developments in the region and in the Arab arena and with issues of mutual interest.

Hold Second Closed Meeting

JN291153 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas resumed their talks in a closed meeting at the presidential palace at 1000 today. The Syrian and PDRY sides held a meeting at 1200 today. The meeting was attended along with President Hafiz al-Asad, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party; Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah; Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary general of the Ba'th Party; Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. On the PDRY side, the meeting was attended by Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas; Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, YSP Political Bureau member and foreign minister; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and minister of state for unity affairs; Muhammad Haytham, Central Committee member and deputy chief of staff; 'Ali Isma'il, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad Ahmad Jarhum, minister of information and culture; Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry, Shayi' Muhsin, adviser at the Presidency; and Muhammad Mahmud Rubayshi, PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Alignment Favors Shin Bet Inquiry Commission

TA290451 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Before today's Cabinet session Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will meet with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and discuss the question of an investigation into the Shin Bet affair with him. Mr Peres will also brief Mr Shamir on the Alignment ministers' position as it was formulated last night at the meeting in Mr Peres' residence.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that at the meeting a majority of the Alignment ministers decided that the irregularities in the evidence heard by the Zore'a and Blatman commissions should be investigated, and it was also decided that the political echelon's responsibility in the affair of the evidence should be examined because the operational echelon has been given the required defense. Our political correspondent also reports that at the discussion the prime minister said he did not have to provide a coverup for the political echelon. Mr Peres pointed out that he had defended in every possible way the institution for which he is responsible. The prime minister explained that the affair is not just a matter of the Alignment versus the Likud and has no connection with the rotation.

At the meeting in the prime minister's residence, three ministers expressed reservations about the investigation; they were Rabin, Bar-Lev, and Nehamkin. However, they announced that they would not vote against an investigation if it turned out that this was the position of the majority of the Alignment ministers.

Likud: Government Will Topple

TA290429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Last night the Likud leaders agreed that if the establishment of an inquiry commission into the Shin Bet affair is decided on, the government will no longer be able to exist. This is because if Prime Minister Shim'on Peres throws all his weight into a demand for an investigation, the Likud will regard this as casting suspicion onto Yitzhaq Shamir. The Likud members believe that in this case it will be necessary to go to elections. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav has also learned that in a conversation Peres and Shamir held the day before yesterday, Shamir explained that he would regard continued dealing with the affair after the pardon the president granted the Shin Bet head with great gravity. Last night the Likud leaders repeated their decision that they are opposed to a commission of inquiry. The National Religious Party has asked Minister Yosef Burg to oppose an investigation if the matter is put forward in the Cabinet.

Shamir: Attempt to Cancel Rotation

TA301010 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0950 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told IDF Radio that it is obvious that the Alignment's attacks on him and the Likud are aimed at canceling the rotation. The Likud's stand, Shamir said, is clear: The rotation agreement must be upheld, and the Likud will prevent any upset in the implementation of this agreement. Our correspondent Yinon Shenqar talked with Yitzhaq Shamir as he emerged from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meeting:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] It disturbs me that today I have to devote much of my time and energy to unnecessary, internal problems instread of dealing with the very important political issues.

[Shenqar] The impression is that the attacks between the Likud and the Alignment could lead to a government crisis.

[Shamir] It is clear that now the focal point in this whole affair is political. The attacks are aimed at canceling the rotation. It is as clear as daylight.

[Shenqar] How is the Likud planning to react to this?

[Shamir] The Likud's position is clear. The coalition agreement must be fulfilled. We will prevent anything that might cause the cancelation of the agreement.

[Shenqar] Sir, are you not planning to adopt any stand in clarifying the matter of an inquiry commission....

[Shamir, interrupting] I object to any inquiry commission, just as the prime minister, the defense minister, and all the ministers who dealt with the matter objected from the very beginning. I see absolutely no justification for a change in this position. [end recording]

Shinuy To Quit Coalition

TA300554 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Against the backdrop of his belief that Yitzhaq Shamir will oppose any form of investigation into his involvement in the Shin Bet affair, Minister 'Ezer Weizman is initiating a proposal for the immediate dissolution of the national unity government and, with the agreement of the Likud, a call for general elections in October.

Last night 'Ezer Weizman told *Davar*: "This is a government which has come to the end of its road; It has not furthered the political cause because of mutual paralysis. It is fraught with substantial differences of opinion over the rule of law and supervision over the security services. I doubt Yitzhaq Shamir's leadership because he is only ready to show firmness on matters involving himself. This government will not last and logic therefore demands elections in October. The Labor Party has no need to fear them."

People in the Alignment think that if, following Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein's expected resignation from the government, a chain reaction is sparked off and other ministers such as Health Minister Mordekhay Gur resign, the national unity government may be dissolved. Last night the Shinuy Secretariat decided that its representative, Minister Rubinstein, will resign if a commission of inquiry is not set up to examine the political echelon's involvement in the Shin Bet affair.

Debate on No-Confidence Motions

TA290941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The Cabinet has asked the Knesset to move forward the debate on the motions of no confidence over the Shin Bet affair and hold it tomorrow. At first it was intended that the debate be held on Tuesday. This was decided by the House speaker, in accordance with the procedure. Our correspondent has learned that the request to move forward the Knesset debate was submitted by the Prime Minister's Office. The motions of no confidence have been submitted by the MAPAM, HADASH, Citizens Rights Movement, Kakh, and the Progressive List for Peace factions.

Explosions Injure Several on Buses in Central Region

TA300414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] This morning a bomb exploded on a No 51 bus traveling in Tel Aviv. Several people sustained light injuries. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the bomb had been planted on the bus. It exploded while the bus was on Petah Tiqva Road, near the Sha'ul Hamelekh junction.

Last night an Egged Company bus passenger was slightly injured when a hand grenade was thrown at a bus on its way to Kefar Saba. The security forces have launched a search operation.

AFP: Force 17 Claims Responsibility

NC300932 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Jerusalem, June 30 (AFP) — Five people were injured on Monday when a bomb went off on an Israeli bus on the outskirts of Tel Aviv, police said.

The five casualties were taken to hospital but were said not to be seriously hurt.

Israeli security forces were questioning 30 Palestinian workers from the occupied territories in connection with the explosion.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed in a phone call to Agence France-Presse here by Force 17, a Palestinian unit, whose members used to serve as bodyguards to Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Rabin Sees Syrian Role in Madrid Airport Attack

TA291520 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has pointed an accusing finger at Syria, saying that Damascus played a part in the attempt to sabotage an El Al plane in Madrid over the weekend. Rabin also added that if tracks definitely led to a certain Arab country Israel would be faced with the serious delimma of whether this would be a reason to set out to war, but noted that one should also be prepared for such an eventuality. The defense minister made these remarks in a rally marking the 10th anniversary of the Entebbe operation which was held at Tel Aviv University. His remarks are reported by our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck:

[Begin recording] [Beck] Minister Rabin said that fighting terrorism is a problem because sovereign countries support the terrorist organizations and this support adds a new dimension to this fight. The support comes in various forms: Financial assistance without which the terrorist organizations would not be able to operate; permission to operate from their sovereign territory; construction of training camps and headquarters; recruiting of men; freedom of movement; permission to organize with virtually no interference; as well as putting at their disposal the use of diplomatic means, such as passports and embassies.

Minister Rabin noted that he has grounds to believe that the weapons and explosives used in the terrorist attack at the El Al counters in Rome were smuggled in the diplomatic pouch of an Arab country and were handed over to the terrorists in Rome. As for the attempted terrorist attack in Madrid, the defense minister disclosed that the man who brought the explosive luggage to Madrid carried a Syrian passport. According to Rabin, his operators knew about his actions.

Nevertheless, the defense minister suggested that one should think over and over again when to launch a military operation — certainly a comprehensive one — against an Arab country that abets terrorism. However, he admitted that if any of the attacks on El Al aircraft would have succeeded Israel would have been faced with a dilemma.

[Rabin] Should we set out to war because of this, or should we look for other loopholes and ways? We must be prepared for such an eventuality, as well.

[Beck] According to the defense minister, Israel should fight terrorism as follows: First and foremost it must do whatever it can to reduce its vulnerability and, at the same time, increase the vulnerability of the perpetrators; secondly, it must broaden international cooperation in the war against terrorism so as to achieve at least some limited goals which would represent the beginning of the beginning. [end recording]

Rabin: Israel 'On the Alert'

TA290958 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Shapira]

[Excerpt] "I can say with full certainty that if Syria did not want Abu Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha] to carry out the attack at Madrid airport, it could have prevented it. Abu Musa's organization is Syria's protege." This was stated by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday before a forum in Petah Tiqva.

Rabin said that of all the Arab countries, Syria is conducting an aggressive policy toward Israel. "Syria's policy is that guns come first, its serious economic situation notwithstanding. It is the Sparta of the Middle East. The Syrians have requested from the Soviet Union, and I believe they will also receive, more modern weapons than they have thus far received," Rabin said. He added that "if Syria attacks us suddenly and launches an all-out war, it will be my responsibility to make sure that we are on the alert and ready, but in a way that will not lead to an escalation. Syria is inferior to the IDF in its overall strength, and it knows that even if it surprises the IDF initially, in an extended war it will lose. However, we would like to prevent a war, even if we are bound to win it, because every war hurts."

Sela' Lawyers To Seek Immunity for Cooperation

TA290543 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Washington — Lawyers representing Col Avi'am Sela' are expected to meet here this week with the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia and other Justice Department officials investigating the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case.

Lawyers Hayim Tzadoq and Ram Kaspi and their Washington associate, Leonard Garment, are to attempt to arrange the ground rules for Sela''s questioning by American officials.

Israeli officials said that Sela' — now reportedly commander of the Ramon Air Base in the Negev — is prepared to meet with U.S. officials, but only along the same lines as the other implicated Israeli officials, including Refa'el Eytan, the former intelligence agent who master-minded the Pollard operation.

Sela's lawyers are reportedly to press the Americans for immunity from any criminal prosecution in exchange for his cooperation in the investigation. They are also to insist that Sela' be interviewed only in Israel.

Pentagon Shelves Zakheim Report at Rabin Request

TA290641 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Washington — Senior Pentagon sources have told *Ha'aretz* that the Zakheim report on the Lavi aircraft will be shelved and will not be published, following a request by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. "As far as we are concerned, we have no problem publishing the report and opening the data we have to public debate," the sources said, "but we have decided to accede to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's request and refrain from publishing it." The report includes data on the cost of building the aircraft according to the U.S. estimate and on the basis of information supplied to the U.S. delegation by Israeli sources.

Sources associated with the delegation have reported that Israel fully cooperated with the delegation, but that on some issues the Israeli representatives were unable to provide data "because Israel simply does not have it." The sources rejected the Israeli contention that the investments in the Lavi (approximately $1 billion) have reached a point of no return. "This is ridiculous," the sources said. "Besides, even the Israeli representatives are aware of this; this is a political, not a substantive argument."

As for the proposal to fuse the U.S. F-16 with the Israeli electronics systems, the sources said that this suggestion was brought up for discussion as far back as 1980, at the request of Minister Ari'el Sharon, but the U.S. report on the matter was shelved in Israel by order of Minister Moshe Arens, who was not prepared to listen to anything about an alternative to the Lavi.

Gaza Strip Muslim Extremist Violence Continues

TA291325 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] A Gaza doctor was severely beaten and hospitalized on Thursday in continuing violence by Islamic extremists, sources in Gaza said yesterday.

Dr Rabbah Mukhannah was attacked in Gaza's Rimal neighbourhood as he drove home from his clinic.

Two cars which had trailed him blocked his vehicle, and a gang, including members of the Islamic Mujama'a movement, fell upon him, breaking his legs and one arm, and beating him on the head. He was taken to Gaza's Shif'a Hospital for treatment.

Members of Mukhannah's family, who witnessed the attack from his home and went out to drive off the attackers, were also severely beaten and hospitalized. Mukhannah is known to have been critical of Mujama'a violence.

The attack, the latest in a wave of violence between rival Islamic and leftist groups in Gaza, came a day after the leader of the Mujama'a, Ibrahim Yazuri, was hospitalized after being attacked by an anti-Mujama'a group.

In Nabulus, a meeting of West Bank unionists, attended by MK Muhammad Mi'ari of the Progressive List for Peace, dispersed yesterday after security forces declared it an illegal assembly.

Israel 'Prepared To Withdraw' From Gaza Strip

TA270745 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Jun 86 pp 1,20

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Israeli officials have reportedly told deposed Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa that Israel is prepared to withdraw from the Gaza Strip in return for an arrangement that will preserve Israeli control of security and foreign affairs in the area.

Al-Shawwa told *The Jerusalem Post* he had discussed a withdrawal during conversations in recent months with Israeli and American officials on his proposal to have the territories captured in 1967 returned to Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Al-Shawwa said he had rejected the idea that Israel maintain control of foreign affairs in the Strip; but added that there could be discussion and possible agreement on mutually-acceptable security arrangements.

Al-Shawwa said he had also discussed a possible internationally-guaranteed corridor from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank after the Strip reverted to Egyptian control. The corridor could pass through Israel, or run through northern Sinai to Al-Nuwaybi on the Sinai coast, and then continue by sea to Aqaba in Jordan, and from there to the West Bank.

Al-Shawwa's proposals, including details of his discussions with the American and Israeli officials were published yesterday in the East Jerusalem *Al-Bayadir al-Siyasi* magazine. The journal said a high-ranking Israeli official had also told Al-Shawwa that Israel was prepared to withdraw from large parts of the West Bank but that strategic and religious reasons made a withdrawal from Gaza more feasible.

An informed Israeli source said last night that though "various ideas were discussed, nothing was concluded. There were proposals in the framework of noncommittal discussion," the source said. The source added he did not know of any concrete proposals of the type outlined by Al-Shawwa.

Israel Radio's Arabic service yesterday identified the Israeli and American officials who met with Al-Shawwa as Prime Minister Peres and U.S. ambassador Thomas Pickering. *Al-Bayadir* reported that Al-Shawwa said he had initiated his proposal after contacts with U.S. representatives, in which he urged the U.S. to honour its commitment to UN Resolution 242 which speaks of inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force.

Al-Shawwa told *The Post* that Egypt had been enthusiastic about his ideas, but had made any agreement conditional on Jordanian approval. He said the PLO could not well oppose any plan to end Israeli occupation of the territories. Al-Shawwa reportedly met a top PLO official in Cairo last month to discuss his ideas. Al-Shawwa said that under renewed Egyptian rule in the Gaza Strip, a Palestinian legislative council could be revived, but with more extensive powers that the one that existed under Egyptian rule before 1967.

Al-Shawwa originally raised his plan in discussions with President Husni Mubarak last month in Cairo. The plan was reportedly vehemently rejected by Husayn when he later met with Mubarak in Aqaba. Mubarak then announced he would not pursue any proposal for the Gaza Strip without the agreement of Jordan.

Navy Unveils New Dolphin Type Helicopter

TA291523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The Israeli Navy today unveiled a new helicopter which is operated from a missile boat. The helicopter, of the Dolphin type, is intended for discovering targets beyond the horizon. It is equipped with a new radar and is adapted to fight against submarines as well. It can also be used to closely aid task forces and in searching and rescuing crewmen.

The Navy commander, Rear Admiral Avraham Ben-Shoshan, told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the Syrian Navy has lately received several submarines and helicopters intended for fighting against submarines. He said that Libya too is equipping itself with modern vessels and that Syria and Libya are cooperating in the sphere of training terrorists.

ALGERIA

Reportage on State Visit by SFRY's Mikulic

Arrives 28 June

LD281334 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Branko Mikulic, arrived in Algeria today on a 3-day state visit at the invitation of prime minister and alternate member of the FLN Political Bureau, Abdelhamid Ibrahimi. In a statement to the press on his arrival, Mikulic expressed his pleasure at visiting Algeria. He praised Algerian-Yugoslav relations which he termed very dear and strong and ever developing. He added that these relations go back to the [words indistinct]. He said that the bonds which tie the two countries together cover all fields and are characterized by identity of views on numerous issues particularly in regard to matters connected with the Nonaligned Movement. He spoke of the need to bolster and strengthen these relations on all fields, affirming that his visit will help him to discuss bilateral cooperation and preparations for the nonaligned summit in Harare.

Meets With Brahimi

LD282301 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The president of the SFRY Executive Council began a visit to our country today. After being met at the airport by the prime minister, Branko Mikulic outlined the framework of his visit to the press. The talks began with a private meeting between Branko Mikulic and Prime Minister 'Abdelhamid Brahimi. The meeting, which was then opened up to include members of both official delegations, made it possible to take stock of bilateral cooperation in all its forms, as well as cooperation which is developing in a concrete way within the framework of the ties which unite Algeria and Yugoslavia, both nonaligned countires. International problems of common interest were also examined, namely, the situation in the region, peace and security in the Mediterranean, the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa, the situation in the Middle East, and common action within the Nonaligned Movement with a view to the upcoming summit in Harare. This first series of talks was characterized by a perfect unanimity of views.

Talks Held With Bendjedid

LD292203 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, received today Mr Branco Mikulic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, who is at present on an official visit to Algeria. The discussions during this meeting focused on bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the means to strengthen them, in addition to the discussion of international issues of common interest. President Chadli Bendjedid held a banquet in honor of Branco Mikulic today.

Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, today held discussions with Branco Mikulic at the Villa Djenane El Mufti. During the discussions, the two sides covered the different aspects of the relations existing between the two friendly countries.

LIBYA

Body of U.S. Pilot Reportedly Washes Ashore

LD292253 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] JANA has learned that the sea has washed up the body of a U.S. pilot on the shores of Bin Qardan, [Tripoli JANA in Arabic at 0700 GMT on 30 June transmits a report which it describes as a "corrected version" of the radio report, adding the following:

///of Bin Qardan in Tunisia.] the shoulder [kitif] separating the (Al-Bayane) region and the sea, situated 16 km from the (Ra's al-Tayr) area. This pilot lost a hand when he participated in the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah on 15 April and when his aircraft was shot down by the Libyan Arab air defenses along with dozens of U.S. aggressive aircraft. It is noteworthy that the body of another U.S. pilot was washed up by the sea on the Libyan Arab shores in the past after his aircraft was shot down.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Envoys, Representatives

Moroccan Envoy

LD282319 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Today at noon the brother leader of the revolution received brother Abdelouahed Radi, secretary general of the Arab-African Union and personal envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco.

People's Representatives

LD282340 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met yesterday evening with the secretariat of the General People's Congress, the General People's Committee [as heard], the General People's Committee of Municipalities, and the secretaries of the congresses of municipalities.

Burkinabe Envoy

LD291959 Tripoli JANA in English 1454 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahwal 23, Shahr al-Sayf 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received Captain Henri Zongo, minister of economic development and member of the Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso, as personal emissary of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso.

Jordanians Urged To Stage 'Revolutionary Act'

LD301000 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Popular masses in Jordan: Revolutionary Arab greetings. We address you at this decisive historical time with the message of the revolution, and call on you to stage a revolutionary act which will free our beloved Jordan from the treason of Husayn, this despicable man who has sold himself, as his forefathers did, to the enemies of the Arab nation. At these glorious historical moments, we want you to go out on the streets and declare a sweeping popular revolution against the brittle and dirty shameful and humiliating facades which Husayn and his rotten regime represent, this regime which has betrayed Arabism.

Husayn was wiping [the floor] of the U.S. Black House yesterday. Later he went kneeling to the U.S. aircraft-carrier — Britain — to seek the help of those enemies to assist him in suppressing and humiliating the Jordanian people and to help him to commit treason. This is very shameful indeed, O our masses in Jordan. It is very shameful to remain silent on Husayn's treason and the treason of his rotten and dirty regime. It is now our duty to shoulder arms against that regime and to destroy it and its capitulationist reactionary policy. It is our duty to bar all the ways in the face of that regime. The history of Arab resistance and heroic Jordan must be written anew. Shame must be wiped out now. Husayn and his regime must be kicked out from our pure Arab land. We must now lock the door for good in the face of anyone who wants to rule Jordan by suppressing the people of Jordan and dominating everything there. We must keep out anyone who want to betray Jordan and Arabism. Now we, the masses, must assume power. We must control everything and administer our own affairs.

Brothers in Jordan; this is the time for action. There is no justification for keeping silent on Husayn's treason. As you know, Husayn hails from a family well-known for its treason and his history is full of treason. His grandfather 'Abdullah and his other ancestors were traitors. They allied themselves with the Americans and the British. They sold out Arabism and signed the documents of treason a long time ago. We must destroy this lackey regime. It is a great shame for that regime to remain in power even for a single day. We must tell Husayn that we are free and liberated Arab masses who resist and challenge, and are prepared to sacrifice. We have a glorious history that Husayn cannot soil. Husayn now wants to misrepresent this history and wants to stick treason on every Arab citizen in Jordan. He now wants to totally misrepresent the history of the Arab nation. He wants to falsify the Arab nation's will and wants to sell the Arab nation to its enemies — the Zionists and the imperialists. By taking matters into our own hands and destroying that regime, we will not give him that opportunity. The masses must go out into the streets and stage a sit-in in the streets, airport, and all roads leading to the palace of this lackey and traitor ruler. The masses must bar all paths in the face of his henchmen and not return to their homes until they have eliminated that regime and completely achieved their will and until Jordan becomes Arab, and the eastern front becomes a front of resistance. It is a shame that the eastern front is a peaceful front against Zionism. It is shameful to see the biggest front in the Arab homeland inactive. It is a shame not to see the guns of the valiant Jordanian army trained on the Zionists. We are now addressing the officers of the Jordanian army; they must start now to incite their detachments and soldiers on revolution. They must use their weapons against that lackey regime, not against the masses. They must train their weapons on that dirty regime.

Not long ago Husayn shook Reagan's hands which are stained with the blood of the martyrs and the innocents, dirty Reagan who shelled houses in Lebanon, and then in Tunisia, and Tripoli and Banghazi not long ago. Husayn is like him, a traitor, criminal, coward, and backward. We must raise the slogan of Jihad against this traitor. Husayn shamelessly went to see the child-killer Thatcher. He does not feel shame as regards his subserviency and treason against the Arab nation. He feels no shame for his subserviency to that whore. We must fight against and resist the rotten [Jordan regime]. The valiant soldiers and officers of the Jordanian army must mobilize the masses and distribute arms among them so that they can resist that lackey regime. They must call that regime's bluff in the streets of Jordan. They must expose that regime's lie which claims that both the police and the army are with it. We must expose these lies. We must prove that the arms, power, sovereignty, and anything else belong to the people. The hour of action has struck. O great masses in great Jordan, you must affirm this historical victory. You must prove that the life of treason is short, and that it is inevitable that treason should end. You must reaffirm that Arabism is present in Jordan.

We are with you. The revolutionary committees in the Arab homeland and the revolutionary committees in the Arab homeland await your action, as do the revolutionary committees throughout the world. It has been established that the lackey Jordanian regime has betrayed Arabism, wants to sell out Arabism, and wants to hand over all Arab territories [to the enemies]; that regime wants to reaffirm the existence of the Zionist empire which is hostile to the Arab presence. It wants to revive the accords of shame — the accords of Stable [Camp]David, as the lackey Mubarak is doing. The Jordanian regime has sold out everything. It no longer has any honor or dignity. It has violated the Jordanian Army's military honor. It has violated the entire honor of the Arab nation. We must destroy that regime and avenge our honor and dignity. We must destroy the big heads of that rotten, lackey, and traitorous regime. We are waiting. The hour of action, god willing, is near. Forward and the revolutionary struggle continues.

Soviet Cultural Delegation Visits Mesratah

LD281938 Tripoli JANA in English 1808 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Mesratah, Shawal 22, Shahr Al-Sayf 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Leonid Gorshkov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Russian Soviet Republic, and the cultural delegation attending the Soviet cultural week, paid a visit to the city of Mesratah. The secretary of People's Committee for Services delivered a speech welcoming the Soviet delegation to the municipality. The secretary of the committee briefed the Soviet delegation on the history and civilisation of Mesratah and colossal achievements realised in various fields thanks to the great Al Fateh Revolution. An intellectual debate took place with the Soviet cultural delegation during which the popular masses system and its application on the soil of reality in Great Jamahiriyah in accordance with the third universal theory was explained. An intensive schedule of visits and tours was prepared for the Soviet delegation including an inspection tour to the steel factory, agricultural projects and production units at Mesratah municipality.

Tours Steel Works

LD291708 Tripoli JANA in English 0826 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Mesratah, Shawal 23, Shahr al-Sayd 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Soviet cultural delegation, which is at present visiting Great Jamahiriyah, yesterday visited the steel complex of Mesratah. The project officials briefed members of the delegation on various sections and units of the complex and phases of its realisation. Also, the delegation paid a visit to the poultry and cows project at Tawargha where officials explained to them the objectives of the project and its contribution to self sufficiency in Great Jamahiriyah. On the other hand the Soviet folk music group gave a tremendous performance at the hall of Al-Khalij hotel [words indistinct] aspects of Soviet popular heritage within the Soviet cultural week in Great Jamahiriyah.

JANA Reports USSR Proposal for Mediterranean

LD281023 Tripoli JANA in English 0939 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, Shawal 22, Shahr al Sayf 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Soviet assistant foreign minister said, in a press conference yesterday in Rome, that the USSR put forward a proposal for a European conference on the Mediterranean to reach an agreement which will bring to this basin security and peace. The Soviet official asserted the need for the withdrawal of foreign fleets including the American and Soviet from the Mediterranean. He added terrorists use American weapons to execute their criminal and terroristic operation.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Proposes Pan-Maghreb Institution

LD272115 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1622 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Address by King Hassan II to special session of the Chamber of Representatives "in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the Constitution"; in Rabat — live, read by Royal Adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira]

[Excerpts] Respected representatives: Morocco may be proud of and cherish its experience. Not a day passes without our conviction being strengthened that it has been and will continue to be, God willing, a successful experience. We opted for our course without hesitating for even a moment as soon as we took the throne of our glorious ancestors, at a time when the Third World was wondering about its fate. We are now more persuaded, by both our instinct and our reason alike, that God Almighty guided us to choose the best path at a time when many were warning us of the dangers of democracy and holding before us the shadowy threats of fragmentation and divisions which, they claimed, were sources of immobility, weakness, and lack of efficiency.

Our democracy is no doubt not merely a result of the written text representing it — the constitution — because democracy has become deeply rooted in our laws and has always been the behavior and the will that characterizes our nation: It is embodied in the bahavior and traditions of our nation. This point is, in our view, a fundamental factor in which everyone must take a strong interest so that our constitution may always remain a living document.

This is and will remain the foundation on which our behavior is based, God willing. This foundation is dictated to us not by necessity, but by our conception of democracy as being, in the first place, moral behavior built on virtue and earnest concern for the nation. The first virtue which must characterize every official is to involve our subjects in the decisions which concern them and their future in general.

Respected representatives, a character exists which derives its strength from deeply rooted foundations in our nation; it has linked and will always link us with our people. This charter is concerned first of all with the security of our homeland, especially its external security, the burden of which we are expected to shoulder under all circumstances. This deep-seated character was embodied in our constitution, which made us the guarantor of the independence of the homeland and of the integrity of its territory. To carry out this task, we have at our disposal various means, among which we must mention first of all our brave royal armed forces, which have for more than 10 years been facing an enemy which persists in its perfidy. Our forces fight with unparalleled bravery and dedication, which gains them the admiration of everyone and makes them a close-knit and formidable army. In our on-the-spot reviews of the army, we observed the nationalism and spirit of sacrifice of its men of different ranks in assuming the heavy responsibility which now lies on their shoulders.

Here we cannot but once again praise them and their brothers the gendarmes, the auxiliary forces, and the national security men, and express to them our gratitude, whcih is well deserved and which comes from all our people, who see in those who are fighting and sacrificing themselves so that the integrity of our territory remains secure a source of pride and a joy for the entire homeland.

The problem which faces us today must not be considered in any way an insurmountable obstacle since its solution stems naturally from history, legal principles, and the examples we have followed and for the achievement of which we have never ceased to struggle. Wisdom and reason dictate that we must not stop dealing with this problem and must continue efforts to put an end to it. We must also direct our thinking toward the large group of

Maghreb countries, even if the road is still full of obstacles, the generation which fought and sacrificed for the liberation of our countries must not cease its efforts but must accomplish the work which began. Then the skeptical ones and those who claim to be wise will discover the reality facing them, as well as possibilities offered by contemporary changes.

The world is continuously changing and developing. In order not to be exposed to grave danger, we all have to raise our aspirations and goals and put our disputes behind us. Only then will the virtues and beauty of the broad horizons be revealed, and we will see great projects, which are the only way to overcome the factors of dispersement, division, and inability. Yes, we should not hide the difficulties from our vision. On the contrary, we should make them a subject for joint efforts. These joint efforts should be frank, deep, and permanent, and should not be restricted to the higher authorities in our countries.

Since we have opened the door for dialogue and exchange of views in our country and have adopted this as our policy and course, why do not we take this as a rule whose jurisdiction extends to our Maghreb group? Nobody will lose as a result of this experiment. In this way, our peoples will have the opportunity, through their representatives, to participate in carrying out this joint construction. It is true that in this field there is a nucleus, but what we pursue will differ from this, a difference which we would like to be a qualitative one and not restricted to minor changes which do not affect the essence. [as heard]

In Tangier in 1958, the first meeting was held of the representatives of three political parties — the Neo-Destour Party from Tunisia, the FLN from Algeria, and from Morocco the Istiqlal [Independence] Party, which was then on its own in the Moroccan Government. Since then, it has become a tradition that these parties meet, more or less every year, to celebrate the anniversary of their first meeting. There is no doubt that what these parties discuss during their meetings contributes to bringing our peoples together and achieving better understanding between the peoples. However, this honorable organization, whose benefits we do not intend to deny, remains in our opinion incomplete and suffers from shortcomings in comparison to our institutions. The reason is that the Neo-Destour Party and the FLN are the only parties of the two countries which they represent, while it is clear that this is not the case with the Istiqlal party in Morocco. As for the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, which joined the group, undoubtedly it was at first considered by the Tunisian and Algerian parties as a wing of Istiqlal.

Our wish is to establish a broad institution with a new collective form, and in which the three Maghreb countries are represented according to the regulations of each country. [applause] At this stage, the matter definitely concerns only a consultative institution. However, even if this institution were not to have decision-making authority, it would make a great contribution and provide an undeniable benefit in helping those responsible for our public affairs in shouldering their heavy burdens.

We know that our wish is the wish of all our peoples who aspire for unity and fraternity. May God grant this wish for all the great prosperity which will result from it. Therefore, we appeal to all parties represented in your honorable chamber to respond to this call of ours and to submit to us a list of nominees to represent Morocco in the consultative collective institution whose formation we propose.

May God guide you, and may peace and God's mercy be upon you.

King Dispatches Message to Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

LD271700 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Abdelouahed Radi, secretary general of the Arab-African Union, left today for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah carrying a message from His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious, to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Abdelouahed Radi made the following statement concerning his mission:

[Radi] I am heading for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

[Question indistinct]

[Radi] No, this time the visit is not within the context of my office as secretary general of the Arab -African Union. But I was entrusted by his majesty with a special mission to His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

SUDAN

Prime Minister, Delegation Tour Military Units

JN271108 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June, SUNA — Prime Minister and Minister of Defence al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the delegation accompanying him returned here yesterday from Al-Ubayyid after a three-day inspection tour of the military units affiliated to central area command. Meanwhile Al-Mahdi said in a press statement that he has directed the concerned authorities in southern Kurdufan to follow stability of life there in preparation for the next agricultural season. He said rainfall situation is promising and that the citizens are ready for farming there. On the other hand the prime minister has directed the Armed Forces Engineering Corps to construct a bridge at (Khawr al-Sinjkia) in southern Kurdufan which divides the northern and the southern parts of the region.

Army, Government Responsibilites Delineated

JN291505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) — General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, today said the Armed Forces are not suffering from a difficult situation in southern Sudan and that they are performing their duties in the best way possible despite their limited resources. He also said: We are trying to solve the problem peacefully, politically, fairly, and successfully, adding that reaching a peaceful solution is the government's responsibility and maintaining security for the citizens and the homeland is the Armed Forces' duty.

Regarding the Armed Forces' stand on the security and economic deterioration in the country, Gen Taj al-Din said that the Army assumed power twice in Sudan prompted by some officers' ambitions. On these two occasions, the Armed Forces supported the people and expressed the people's will. He added that if anything threatens the country's security and safety, the duty of the Armed Forces is to safeguard the country's security and safety with the support of popular unanimity.

Militias Attack 'Outlaw Camps' in South

JN271036 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June, 27, SUNA — The people's militia forces which were formed by the citizens of (Kopoeta) southern Sudan raided the outlaws' camps in the 14th of the current June at the site of (Jabal al-Dahab), killing eight outlaws and losing seven of its forces. Moreover the militias have seized a large number of arms and ammunitions. Meanwhile the outlaws pounded Loa hopsital on Juba-Nimule road in Eastern Equatoria destroying the hospital equipments.

Refugees Relocated

JN271047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Juba, June 27, SUNA - Some 2,800 refugees have been shifted to a new settlement near Yei City, Western Equatoria Province due to sabotage and looting activities carried out by the outlaws of the western area of the East Equatoria Province. On the other hand, an authoritative source at the refugees commissioner told SUNA that a great number of Ugandan refugees expressed willingness for voluntary repatriation and that two thousand of them were being registered prior to transporting them home. He added that 4,734 have been transported to their areas across the border while necessary measures are taken to resettle those refugees who do not wish to return home at an area near Yei River.

33 Reported Dead

JN291437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Juba, 29 Jun (SUNA) — Thirty-three outlaws were killed by the People's Armed Forces in the (Jungles Saw) area [Mantiqat Minshar al-Ghabat] in East Equatoria Province last week. This was announced today by a military source in the Armed Forces, who also said that during the clash the Armed Forces seized seven Kalashnikov rifles, a number of vehicles, foodstuffs, and clothing.

Reportage on SPLA-SPLM-Alliance Meeting

VOA Reporting Denounced

EA261621 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The liaison committee meeting between the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Nation continued its deliberations yesterday in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. Our correspondent in Addis Ababa said that yesterday's talks concentrated on comments by the SPLM-SPLA delegates on the reports by the alliance on the creation of a conducive atmosphere leading to the holding of the constitutional conference. Our correspondent says that the two delegations are reluctant to release any information on the progress of talks to the public until the end of the meeting, which is expected to be tomorrow. Our correspondent adds that both the SPLM and the SPLA and the alliance have emphasized the need for continuous meetings and exchange of views on how the Sudan's problems could be solved peacefully through (?dialogue).

On the other hand, a spokesman for the SPLM-SPLA has deplored the misreporting by the Voice of America Arabic service which claimed last night that one of the conditions for the movement's participation in the constitutional conference is the resignation of the government. But the SPLM-SPLA says that after the constitutional conference the government should resign to give way to an interim administration to include the SPLM-SPLA in order to implement their conference's resolutions.

ANGOLA

Trade Minister Denies Regime Met With UNITA

MB270943 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 26 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] According to the publication *Africa Confidential*, there was a covert high-level meeting here in London earlier this month between top officials of UNITA and Angola's ruling MPLA. UNITA is, of course, fighting a rebel war with considerable South African backing against the MPLA.

Well, Angola's Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Martins is in London. He gave a press conference this morning and afterwards Willy Day asked him if the reports of a meeting were true.
[Begin recording][Martins] Now, first of all, I would like to make it absolutely clear that no senior member of the Angolan Government has met any individual of UNITA to talk about reconciliation. This has not taken place. A trial balloon has been somehow sent to the air to see whether we would react positively to this. People of UNITA are acting on behalf of South Africa. They are traitors to the cause of the Angolan people and we will not talk to them about reconciliation. What we say, and we honor this commitment, is that we are ready to accept the Angolans who are willing to come and work for the building of the nation. We have accepted quite a number of them already: ex-FNLA's [Angolan National Liberation Front], commanders of FNLA-COMIRA [Angolan Military Resistance Committee]. One of them today is president of one of the oil companies in Angola. He is holding a responsible position in Angola, and there are others holding important positions in Angola (?although) people found that this course of action was the wrong one vis-a-vis the national feeling. So, this is what we have put forward, but I would like to restate it again that there has not been and will not be such meetings that have been presented in the press as having taken place. Terrorists are terrorists. People come to plant bombs in Angola, to destroy, to kill people. They join hands with the worst enemies of Africa — apartheid South Africa. It is impossible.

[Day] Is the argument about terrorism very much similar to the one used by South Africa when it bans movements like the ANC? Surely, the calls for negotiations which are coming from all over the world to South Africa must be rather similar to a call for negotiations between yourselves and UNITA?
[Martins] That is ridiculous. The ANC is a national liberation movement whose fight is recognized by the whole world, by the international community, and, above all, recognized by the people, the majority of the people of South Africa. We are a government, responsible, with relations with everybody in the world, except South Africa. We are not a colonial state. There is no colonial situation in Angola to be overturned. UNITA is being (?used by) South Africa to satisfy a man's ambition — Savimbi who has [word indistinct] himself to South Africa to come back and do terorism in Angola. It doesn't pay. He is a loser — he is going to be. There is an answer to this problem. Don't give them credibility, don't print news that is fiction. [laughs] You know, if you wish, come to Angola, see us, talk to us and see what is going on in Angola today. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Threatens Anti-Sanctions Countermeasures

MB272028 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2007 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — South Africa would be forced to send home workers from the neighbouring states in the event of further punitive sanctions against the Republic which would also threaten cross-border cooperation, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Reacting to a statement issued after the European Community summit in the Hague which ended today, the minister said the neighbouring states would be "making a mistake" if they expected that South Africa's infrastructure would continue to be made available to them, as further economic steps against the Republic might force the government to curtail — or even end — important services and cooperation.

In a statement read by his spokesman to SAPA, the foreign minister said the Republic would welcome the mooted visit by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe provided he came to gain firsthand knowledge on the "facts and realities" in South Afriaca and to make a contribution to end violence. On the other hand, the South African Government was not prepared to be prescribed to from overseas on how to solve the country's problems and what measures were needed to protect the population against violence and terrorism.

Mr Botha criticised the "threats of further boycotts" as contained in the EEC summit statement, and said it was surprising how much time Western governments had to keep themselves busy with discussions on South Africa, instead of devoting attention to the needs of their own populations. It was also surprising that the European governments were apparently not interested in the economic regression and suffering that was increasing in so many countries.

Reacts To Howe Statements

MB301013 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he is surprised by statements made by his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe, about his proposed visit to South Africa. Sir Geoffrey said in London he regards his visit next month as a chance to persuade the South African Government to dismantle apartheid.

Mr Botha, in an interview with SABC, reacted by saying the British minister ought to be well informed about the steps already made in South Africa to dismantle apartheid. He says Sir Geoffrey could benefit by his visit, during which he could be provided with firsthand information by the government about developments in South Africa.

Healey Says Reforms Miss 'Real Issue'; Departs

MB272026 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2005 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 27, SAPA — Although some of the government's reforms had been more than cosmetic, they did not address the "real situation," Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's shadow foreign secretary, said before leaving the country today. "Now the issue is about majority rule. There cannot be the slightest disagreement about that. All that needs to be negotiated is what rights the minority will have and the length of the transitory period."

He said he had not previously realised the majority of black opinion was in favour of sanctions and he had been struck during his four-day visit by the depth of disgust most anti-apartheid leaders felt for the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. He had noted "big changes" since his last visit to South Africa in 1970, including the emergence of large trade unions and the United Democratic Front [UDF].

"On the other hand, South Africa seems to be much more of police state (now) than it was then. What worries me most is that the consequence could be an eruption of uncontrolled violence which will result in a bloodbath worse than World War Two."

White businessmen he met for lunch today agreed with his prediction but, "we differed on the issue of sanctions," Mr Healey said. They felt sanctions would not produce change in the right direction, but I received absolutely no reply from them as to what should be the alternative."

He said he had met a variety of South Africans, from UDF and union leaders to prominent businessmen, and "nobody thinks the situation will be capable of improving if it continues as it is ... for the next five years."

Mr Healey and his Labour colleague, Mr Donald Anderson, flew out of South Africa tonight for Lusaka to meet the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo. Mr Healey said there were several incidents he was aware of which he would take up with the South African embassy in London — which could not be discussed or reported in South Africa in terms of the state of emergency.

He went on to say: "The impression the government likes to give of black fighting black is ... a patent attempt to mislead the world." Commenting on the mooted visit to South Africa by the British foreign minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Healey said Dr Beyers Naude and the Rev Allan Boesak had said black leaders would not meet him.

He did not "despair" of the Afrikaner community, citing Dr Beyers Naude as an example, and referring to a "spirited" group of Afrikaans students who offered him bananas on his arrival in South Africa on Tuesday. "The demonstration was totally lacking in bitterness," he said. Mr Healey returns to London on Monday.

Abolition of Influx Control Act Published

MB271528 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1503 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — The abolition of Influx Control Act, 1986, No 68 of 1986 was published in a *Government Gazette* that was released in Cape Town today.

The act repeals the laws relating to influx control in respect of black persons and amends the Black Administration Act, 1927, so as to repeal certain provisions relating to the removal of "black tribes, communities or persons from land occupied by them; to amend the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, so as to provide for the uniform application of the act in respect of all persons irrespective of the population group to which they belong; to adjust the fines which may be imposed for contraventions of the act; to provide for controlled squatting on land designated by the minister of constitutional development and planning; to amend the Slums Act, 1979, so as to provide for the application of that act in the areas under the jurisdiction of local authorities in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982, and to provide for incidental matters.

The Provincial Government Act, 1986, No 69 of 1986, was also published and makes provision for the dissolution of provincial councils.

Buthelezi Addresses Mass Meeting in Soweto Stadium

No National Council Decision

MB291209 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1156 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Soweto, Sunday — The proposed National Council could be the beginning of the final victory in the black struggle for liberation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a mass meeting in the Jabulani Stadium here today. But he warned that the political progress which South Africa should be now be making would remain halted until the state of emergency was lifted.

He again made it clear that he could have nothing to do with the National Council unless a freed Mr Nelson Mandela could choose whether or not to take part. However, if Mr Mandela and others like him were given this choice, if the council were indeed aimed at negotiating a new constitution acceptable to all and if it were not merely a talking shop but given "bite" it would be foolhardy for blacks to reject it out of hand.

Chief Buthelezi described the former ANC leader's continued incarceration and that of people like him, including the PAC's [Pan Africanist Congress] Mr Zeph Mothopeng, as the hamstringing of black political development. He said that, in the final analysis, the question of whether or not blacks entered the National Council depended on whether they believed it could be used to bring about a constitution with which they agreed.

He wanted black South Africa to know that he was nowhere near to saying yes or no to the council. Only a draft bill had been prepared and as a black leader he had to reserve judgement. The state president had not disclosed why he had called a federal congress for the National Party in August, Chief Buthelezi said, and blacks would wait to see what courage he displayed then.

He pointed that if the National Council were introduced it would be during the Parliamentary session in September and it was therefore not necessary for blacks to rush into a decision now. At this stage he was simply seeking agreement that blacks must look at the council very carefully and that, if the conditions he had outlined were met, it would be foolish to reject it out of hand. However, as a constituency leader and a democrat he would make no final decision in this regard until he had canvassed black opinion very widely.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that when black demands for freedom from apartheid's opression in their own country were met with further oppression and increased violence from the state blacks were entitled to become angry. Their anger was their greatest asset in the struggle for liberation. But anger could be used or abused and could be a potent weapon or a terrible danger. The time had come to recognise that anger employed without wisdom achieved nothing for the noble cause which it should be serving in South Africa.

At this crucial time there were some who were allowing their anger to be used to create horrifying confrontations among their own people. Such black-on-black violence must now be eradicated along with the politics of coercion.

He had come to Soweto to be with the people in their hour of need as he had done for 10 years during Inkatha's existence and before that — "and today we must gather our strength and rally our resources before it it too late." Chief Buthelezi said: "It is because we have no democratic rights in this country that apartheid has trampled all over us...if we have no democratic rights in the struggle for liberation, those who pose as liberators will also end up trampling all over you."

Black South Africa was simply not prepared to exchange one dictator for another and one hideous political system for another. A black oppressor was just as hideous as a white oppressor — "we want democracy and we want it now."

34 Injured After Rally

MB300536 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The first political rally to be held in South Africa since the declaration of the state of emergency has been marked by bloodshed. The rally, addressed by KwaZulu Chief Buthelezi, was held at Sowetos Jabulani stadium yesterday. Reports say between 10,000 and 20,000 people attended. Officials have confirmed that 34 people were injured when a bus was attacked on the way back to KwaZulu. The UPI news agency quotes an eyewitness as saying at least one person was killed, but the government's Information Bureau says there were no deaths.

The bureau says the injuries occurred in a three-bus pile-up after a petrol bomb was hurled at one of the convoy of vehicles. The device did not ignite. And police headquarters in Pretoria says a man was arrested at the rally carrying an unlicensed firearm. The man, said to be from Umlazi in Natal, was picked up at the stadium in possession of a revolver. Police say he has been taken into custody.

Nonwhites Appointed to Provincial Committees

MB272019 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — Blacks have been appointed to executive posts in second-tier government for the first time with the announcement of Executive Committees (EXCOS) that will replace the provincial councils from July 1. Three of President P.W. Botha's 20 EXCO appointees for the four provinces are black, two are Indian and one a coloured.

Whites will have the majority of members in each province except in Natal, where the EXCO — including the administrator — will comprise three whites, two Indians, and one coloured person. The administrators of all four provinces, who will chair the EXCOS, will be white.

Of the 20 EXCO appointees named by the minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, today:

— Two are MPs, one in the House of Assembly and the other in the House of Delegates.
— Four are members of the President's Council.
— Eight are current members of Provincial Councils, seven of whom are MECs [members of Executive Committees].

The appointments will necessitate two Parliamentary by-elections, both in Natal, in the seats of Mr Val Volker (NP [National Party] Klip River) and Mr Mohammed Joosub (NPP [National People's Party] Brickfield).

Mr Heunis described the appointment of the new executive committees as "a first step in a new era of provincial government. "It is in line with the constitutional concept of shared responsibility and decision making in general affairs," Mr Heunis said. He added: "The provincial administrators will increasingly become development oriented and the transfer of additional functions will be made known in due course."

Reportage on Detaining of Zwelakhe Sisulu

MB280544 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0530 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 28, SAPA — The editor of the Johannesburg fortnightly newspaper, the *New Nation*, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, has disappeared. There are fears he has been kidnapped. Four armed white men, two of them wearing balaclavas, arrived at his home in Dube, Soweto, early yesterday and took him away, telling his wife: "You will see your husband next year."

The Bureau for Information has said that when people are detained, their family will be notified immediately. By late yesterday the Sisulu family had not heard anything. Mrs Zodwa Sisulu said she and her husband were startled out of their sleep by the sound of their front gate being broken down as the intruders barged in. They also flattened a garden wall.

"All of them were white men," she said. "When we opened the door we saw four guns pointing at us. They told my husband: 'Pack some clothes, but not for a holiday in Mauritius.' They were rude, arrogant and abusive and one of them followed me when I went to the toilet. They confiscated a video cassette without giving a receipt. As they drove Zwelakhe away they shouted that I would see him again next year.

Mrs Sisulu has reported her husband's dsappearance to her lawyers. Mr Sisulu, whose father Walter is serving life imprisonment with Nelson Mandela at Pollsmoor Prison, was the 1984 receipient of the Nieman Fellowship for journalists and spent a year at Harvard University. In 1980 he was president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa and led a protracted strike by black journalists throughout the country. He and four colleagues on the organization's executive were banned and house-arrested. Mr Sisulu was later detained without trial and spent over nine months in detention.

No Information Bureau Comment

MB280922 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0920 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, Sapa — Attempts to obtain clarity from the Bureau for Information today regarding the "abduction" of Johannesburg newspaper editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu from his home early yesterday were unsuccessful. Bureau spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said he could not comment on any person who may be in detention. He was also unable to discount that Mr Sisulu had been detained. The authorities have so far declined to comment on reports that four armed white men, two of them wearing balaclavas, were seen taking Mr Sisulu away, telling his wife: "You will see your husband next year." The bureau is the main official source of information available to the media.

Le Grange Confirms Detention

MB290446 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1731 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today confirmed the detention on Friday of *New Nation* editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu. A statement issued from the minister's office in Pretoria tonight said PFP MP for Houghton Mrs Helen Suzman had questioned Mr Le Grange on the detention on Friday and was "informed the Sisulu family was well aware Mr Sisulu had been arrested and detained by police on Friday. Police deny allegations by members of the family who said Mr Sisulu was abducted by men wearing balaclavas. It's a lie aimed at discrediting the police to create confusion and doubt," the statement said.

'No Comment' on Charges

MB300941 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0930 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 30 SAPA — A Ministry of Law and Order spokesman would not comment today when asked whether detained newspaper editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu would be charged with any offence. The ministry earlier confirmed that Mr Sisulu was detained on Friday [27 June], breaking its policy of not publicly confirming detentions to reject allegations that he had been abducted from his home by men wearing balaclavas.

Asked if publication of Mr Sisulu's fortnightly newspaper, the *New Nation*, would be stopped, the ministry spokesman today said that this would be "considered on merit" and that no decision had been taken. According to the emergency regulations a person may be detained if this is deemed necessary for the maintenance of public order, the safety of the public or of the detainee, or for the termination of the state of emergency.

The minister of law and order may, without hearing any person or notifying anyone, subsequently order the person to be detained for any period. No charges need be brought.

Stoffel Botha Expels FRG Television Reporter

MB301103 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, June 30 SAPA — A West German television reporter has been ordered to leave South Africa by Thursday night. Dr Heinrich Buettgen, the Southern Africa correspondent for the ARD German Television Network, was informed in a telex from the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, that he considered it "in the public interest" to order Dr Buettgens removal from the country.

The telex from Mr Botha reads: "In terms of powers vested in me by Section 45 of the Admissions of Persons into the Republic of South Africa Regulation Act 1972, (Act 59 of 1972) I have considered it to be in the public interest to order your removal from the Republic of South Africa by midnight Thursday July 3."

Dr Buettgen can make representations to the minister before 10am on Wednesday. Dr Buettgen — who has been in South Africa for four years — said he would appeal. Dr Buettgen, 55, is the fourth foreign newsman to be expelled from the country since the state of emergency was declared on June 12.

Security Operation Under Way in Cape Town Township

MB271824 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] There has been an extensive security forces operation in Cape Town's Nyanga Township. Police Liaison Officer Captain Jan Calitz says the operation was conducted to keep a strong security force presence in the area and to conduct a house-to-house search for weapons and explosives.

ANC Insurgents Indicted in Plane Attack Plot

MB271231 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1210 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 27, SAPA — Three African National Congress (ANC) insurgents entered South Africa on a mission to shoot down South African Air Force [SAAF] aircraft with SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles, a high treason indictment served on the men in a Johannesburg Magistrates Court yesterday alleged. Mr Sibusisa Ngwenya, 32, of Dube Village, Soweto; Mr Guy Malamba, 25, of Umlazi, Durban; and Mr Abraham Lentswane, 30, of zone 2, Meadowlands, Soweto; were arrested on June 13 and charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism. They were not asked to plead and will stand trial in the Rand Supreme Court on August 4.

The men all received military training in neighbouring states before returning to South Africa, it was claimed. Mr Lentswane allegedly joined the ANC in 1972 and received training in East Germany and the Soviet Union, accoridng to the indictment. Mr Malamba allegedly joined the ANC in 1981 and Mr Ngwenya in 1982.

It was claimed that their aims were to return to South Africa and:

— Establish a communications link with the ANC;
— Recruit members to the ANC;
— Establish a safe base for the ANC in the Pretoria-Johannesburg area;
— Reconnoitre electricity or power stations in the Pretoria-Johannesburg area with a view to sabotage;
— Reconnoitre the Swartkops and Waterkloof SAAF bases near Pretoria and other air bases unknown to the state with a view to sabotage;
— Construct a car bomb to be detonated in the densely populated Witwatersrand-Pretoria region; and
— To kill a Durban policeman, Det-Sgt Thabane Luthuli.

Mr Sibusisa allegedly had in his possession in a Meadowlands House on December 17 and 18 a variety of foreign arms and ammunition including 27 Russian hand grenades, three AK47 assault rifles, 12 AK47 magazines and 360 rounds, 10 demolition charges, 10 limpet mines, a Makarov pistol and two Westclox stopwatches adapted for utilisation as explosive timing devices.

The state indicated that it intended calling 46 people to give evidence in the trial.

Four 'ANC Terrorists' Killed in Skirmish

MB280903 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0902 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — Four ANC terrorists were shot dead in a skirmish with police near the Botswana border last night. Bureau for Information spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said in Pretoria today that the men lobbed several hand grenades at police when their light bakkie was stopped at a roadblock near Nietverdient, 30 km from the border, at 9pm. Police shot four men dead with rifle fire while a fifth suspected terrorist escaped. A policeman was hospitalised with a slight eye injury, caused by shrapnel. Three AK-47 rifles, nine loaded magazines and three grenades were impounded by police. Investigations were continuing, Mr Mellet said.

Anti-UDF Pamphlets Air-Dropped on Cape Peninsula

MB280606 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0605 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — At least two series of anti-United Democratic Front pamphlets were dropped in various areas in the peninsula today. In terms of the emergency regulations, comment on the matter from the UDF may not be published. In one incident, several thousand pamphlets were scattered over the Claremont business district, one of the busiest in the peninsula. It it believed they were dropped from an aircraft. The same pamphlets were found outside a cafe in Ryland Estate during the early hours of the morning. The emergency regulations prohibits as subversive any publications, including pamphlets, which would engender or aggravate feelings of hostility between people or goups.

Arson Suspected in 'Free Mandela' Office Fire

MB291133 Umtata Capital Radio in Egnlish
1100 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Police are investigating a charge of arson following a fire yesterday at a Hillbrow building which houses the offices of the Free Mandela Campaign. The fire started in Freeway House on the corner of (?Yell) and De Korte Streets at three different places. The Bureau for Information says a plastic container with turpentine was found later in the building.

Chain Store Workers End Johannesburg Strike

MB271613 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The numbers of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, who have been on strike at a number of chain stores in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle area for the past 2 weeks, began returning to work today. The Woolworths group had its full complement of workers again today and in other groups the situation is expected to return to normal in the next few days.

Labor Group Reports Unionist Detentions Exceed 900

MB281138 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 28, SPA — About 920 trade unionists are known to be in detention and 15 have been recently released, according to a report released today by the Labour Monitoring Group (LGM). The figure includes 183 shop stewards and officials who were detained individually and 740 workers who were arrested en-masse at their factories while on strike, the LMG said.

This updates the figure of 171 union detentions contained in a report released by the LMG earlier this week. The latest report takes into account the subsequent release of 15 unionists, 27 new detentions and the mass arrest off workers. The report says the 740 workers were detained about 10 days ago while on strike at various dairy depots in Johannesburg. They were demanding the release of detained union members.

A strong feature of the detentions is that a large number of shop stewards as opposed to officials have been taken in, the report said. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) has been hardest hit as 88 percent of the individual detentions are from unions affiliated to it. Of these the largest proportion is from the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), 21 percent, followed by the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA), 11 percent, the National Union of Textile workers (NUTW), eight percent and the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), six percent.

Nine percent of the known detentions are from the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA). No detentions from the United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA) and the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) have been reported.

"Meanwhile there have been reports of other strikes and stoppages at various unionised factories," the report said.

"Apart from the stoppages that have occurred at over 100 retail outlets in the Transvaal and parts of the Orange Free State, unions have reported eight stoppages at pharmaceutical and chemical plants on the reef."

Two of the affected plants are organized by the COSATU-affiliated Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) and six by the CUSA-affiliated SA Chemical Workers Union (SACWU).

Umtata: Police Ban Joint Funeral in Durban

MB280607 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] In Durban the joint funeral of five men who have died since the state of emergency has been banned. Four were shot by police in Chesterville a week ago, but the Bureau for Information has made no comment on how the fifth died. They were to be buried in Chesterville this morning, but according to police bans they must be buried singly during the week and the ceremonies may not last longer than 4 hours. The numbers attending have also been limited to 200.

Bomb Blasts Hit Queenstown, Westville Areas

Boy Injured in Queenstown

MB281205 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Queenstown, June 28, SAPA — A young boy was injured when a bomb exploded in a busy shopping centre in Queenstown at noon today. According to SAPA's correspondent the shopping centre was packed with last minute shoppers when the bomb went off outside a chemist. A young boy, aged between nine and 11 years, was badly injured in the left leg and rushed to hospital. It is feared his leg may have to be amputated below the knee.

The blast blew out the windows of the chemist and a next-door furniture store and scattered shards of glass across the shopping centre. A number of cars in a large parking lot near the centre had their windows shattered and bodywork battered by the blast. A number of shoppers who were paying for the groceries at a nearby supermarket were badly shocked after they escaped injury in the blast. A young woman who was signwriting on a window next to the chemist suffered serious shock but escaped injury when the bomb went off.

Two Explosions Near Westville

MB300721 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0718 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 30 SAPA — Two explosions rocked a highway at Westville, Durban, early today, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria. The explosions occured on the r268 highway, the bureau said in a statement. Water pipes were damaged. There were no injuries. The type of explosives used were still being investigated by the police, the statement added without elaborating.

Westville Water Cut Off

MB300811 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0748 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Durban, June 30 SAPA — Two explosions ruptured the main water pipeline at Westville today, cutting off supplies to the area and adjoining Pinetown. The blasts, one at about 3:15am and the other 20 minutes later, awakened hundreds of people in the Westville area. Minutes after the police had arrived to investigate the first explosion on the main water pipeline from Westville to Durban, the second went off. The two blasts ruptured two of pipelines in Dunburton Road, Westville. No one was injured.

For about two hours residents of Westville and Pinetown were without water as workmen repaired the damaged pipes which carry water from the Durban heights reservoir to Pinetown.

Crossroads Refugees Moved to Khayelitsha

MB271457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1413 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — Hundreds of Crossroads refugees have moved to the Khayelitsha emergency camp and St John Ambulance is preparing to shelter 500 in the shell of the Zolani Centre in Nyanga. Most of the refugees were living at schools which were due to reopen for the third term on Tuesday [1 July]. Although the opening has been delayed for a fortnight, teachers will be using the premises next week.

About 5000 people living in schools and school halls were told to leave by the end of this week. Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of constitutional development and planning, said "between 200 and 500 people" arrived at Khayelitsha from churches and halls in black areas on Wednesday and yesterday. The board was assisting relief organisations to provide tents and essential supplies to the new arrivals.

St John Ambulance public relations officer Mrs Ann Botha said 100 refugees from St Mary's school had moved into the Zolani Centre and between 300 and 400 from Siviwe School were due to move in tomorrow. Most of the centre was burnt down in fighting earlier this month leaving only a hall and two small rooms in which St John would attempt to shelter 500 people, Mrs Botha said.

A Western Cape Development Board spokesman said about 3200 people were living in tents at Khayelitsha. The board was negotiating with refugees who wanted to acquire permanent sites in the township.

Press Reviews Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Sowetan on State of Emergency

The page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 26 June says "No comment..." and goes on to say: "The facts speak for themselves." The paper notes that since the 12 June clampdown "at least 1,800 people are believed to have been detained" and "the average death toll has grown." "Seven blasts have rocked the country" killing 3 people and injuring 86. "A total of 118 organisations have been gagged in the Western Cape," "three journalists have been ordered to leave South Africa; and two security Bills which amount to a virtually permanent state of emergency were hurriedly passed by the President's Council."

Clerics Fight Apartheid

"It has been a long and turbulent road from Trevor Huddleston to Desmonnd Tutu: An era of the clerics who hold aloft banners against apartheid; who have been loved and scorned," says Themba Molefe in the "Focus" column on the same page. Three decades have passed since Father Trevor Huddleston, who had lived for many years as provincial superior of the Anglican Community of the Resurrection, left South Africa. "The 'turbulent priest of the 1950s' earned himself another title, of being 'the most contentious figure' in South Africa." "Now, 30 years later, many men of the cloth across the colour line have taken the challenge against apartheid," including Bishop Tutu, Beyers Naude, Father Buti Tlhagale, Reverend Frank Chikane, Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, Simeon Nkoane, and Nico Smith.

Citizen on Businessmen's Meeting With Tambo

Commenting on the meeting between Oliver Tambo and Barclays Bank Managing Director Chris Ball and Premier Group Chairman Tony Bloom in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 26 June notes that the meeting took place on the day limpet mines went off in front of a fast food restaurant and hotel in central Johannesburg and an explosive device damaged a Soweto stadium. "By having talks with the ANC while limpet mines, landmines and other explosives go off," Bloom and Ball are "acting without concern for the victims or potential victims of the terrorists. We expect better of our business leaders, whatever their political convictions, and we certainly expect better of businessmen who had giant public companies. What they are doing is a Blooming shame."

Star on Press Restrictions

A page 12 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 26 June says that the "Government is determined to ensure that the public gets only that information which the Government wants it to have. It sees control of news and suppression of some political views as a key to restoring order. And it is proposing to achieve its ends, in part, by the patent intimidation of the Press." "A Cabinet-level warning was conveyed that the State proposes to use its emergency powers to remove from circulation any newspapers that it finds offensive." However, the warning was "also notable for vagueness. No hint was offered of where Government objections lay." Some newspapers have been "threatened with closure; and they have been told that they are now at the mercy of the Minister of Law and Order and his minions. Readers may conclude that their right to know has been so savagely eroded as to make it almost non-existent."

Star on Reform

"No longer fully accountable — that is the Government today," says another editorial on the same page. Reform measures such as the opening of central business districts, the abolition of influx control, the extension of freehold rights to blacks in urban areas, the plan for an all-race National Council, and the restoration of South African citizenship "may not have fully met the hopes of those wanting rapid change, but they could have helped sustain a climate of optimism... were it not for unrest and the way it has been countered." "Violence has triumphed over reform" and "without the goodwill and co-operation of all groups, the Government can accomplish very little."

No Free Press

"The warning issued to newspapers yesterday by Deputy Minister Louis Nel has made explicit an unpalatable truth: from June 12, 1986, and for the duration of the state of emergency, Press freedom in SA has ceased to exist," says a page 5 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 26 June. "The question whether SA has crossed the line into totalitarianism depends now on the durution of the state of emergency." Newspapers must obey regulations which "are so wide as to be absurd" and "the courts offer no recourse." If the emergency lasts beyond a certain time, readers, will "lose the tradition of a free Press and the hope of democratic society. Many will decide at that moment, if it comes, that SA has descended into the darkness. They will surely look back, then, and see June 12 as the day it happened."

Repercussions of Educational Deficiencies

"In every apsect of life and living in South Africa — political, economic and social — we are now paying heavily for the deficiencies in the educational policy that is part of the Verwoerdian heritage," says a second editorial on the same page. "Black children are leaving schools under-educated and ill-equipped to play their part in the expanded industrial society which South Africa must be by the turn of the century if job creation is to make a dent in this country's fearsome unemployment problem." The private sector should "contribute to make good the defects that result from ideological myopia."

Prospects for Debt Repayment

Economic editor Gerald Prosalendis says in a column on the same page: "With every turn of the screw, both politically and economically, the chances increase that SA may throw down the gauntlet to its foreign creditors." If "pushed too far, SA may refuse to pay part or all of its commitments." When the debt rescheduling agreement comes up for review in June 1987, it is expected foreign banks will be "angling for maximum political leverage and an accelerated repayment of debt by SA," which would make them "reluctant to become party to attempt to bar exports from SA to world markets. The less SA exports, the less chance, to put it crudely, they have of being paid." South Africa could "refuse to pay interest on loans, forcing creditor banks to take a huge knock to profitability" or could "refuse to pay any money at all and batten down the hatches against the retaliation that followed." However, "SA authorities appear to be working on repaying all foreign debt by 1994." But, "at this level of debt the pressure exerted by foreign banks will be reduced substantially and the country could then perhaps hope to become again an attractive proposition to bankers — whose bread and butter business, after all, is dealing in credit."

Cape Times on Tricameral System

"The way the President's Council has been used to bludgeon through the two new security bills should surprise nobody, least of all the two Parliamentary chambers whose wishes were so patently rejected," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 24 June says in an editorial on page 10. The constitution "has been framed to entrench Nationalist rule, alone if necessary," and under the tricameral system "what the National Party wants becomes law and anybody else can like it or lump it." "It is strange" Allan Hendrickse has objected to the constitution for being used exactly as it was designed to. Hendrickse said the President's Council's action has "robbed the Houses of Representatives and Delegates of their earlier credibility in opposing the measures, and that it places a question-mark over the morality of the tricameral system. Those objections have existed from the start. The only surprise is that some people have taken so long to realize it."

Cape Times on Joint Debates

"Joint debates between members of all three houses of Parliament will be an improvement on the present system," the *Cape Times* says in a second editorial on page 10. There is already "racially joint debate" in the President's Council and various standing committees and "the earth has not fallen in, even on Conservative Party members who take part in them. Nor will the earth fall in if all South Africans have an equal vote." If joint debates were implemented, the constitutional provision that members of the three houses may not vote together would have to be amended. There is also the question of "how much longer can our complex society be controlled by a Parliament which normally sits only in the first half of the year? The delay in the government's accountability to Parliament during the second six months is far too long, a democratic weakness which could be solved by permanently convening at least two sessions a year, one in each half."

Cape Times on 'Deadlock'

Noting that U.S. President Reagan and British Prime Minister Thatcher are considering sending special envoys to South Africa in a "last-minute effort to get a dialogue going between the Nationalist government and the African National Congress," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 25 June says in an editorial on page 8: "Pretoria has not the slightest intention of getting involved in negotiations with the ANC in present circumstances. Pretoria believes it can smash the ANC and it is determined to do so. The outlook is one of conflict, economic stagnation, huge unemployment and increasing isolation." While the National Party "is determined to retain a monopoly of effective political power," "the ANC is determined to maintain a policy of armed struggle until there are negotiations, or until they have gained power. There is a deadlock which neither Mrs Thatcher or Mr Reagan will break easily if at all."

'Censorship by Inertia'

A second editorial on the same page notes that the police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee, issued an order requiring all reports on security force actions to be cleared by him or any person he authorized to do so. However, "since General Coetzee's order was issued nine days ago, this newspaper has not been able to publish one single independent report of the actions, or alleged actions, of any of these forces. Not because General Coetzee's censors will not authorize publication, or partial publication, but because General Coetzee's censors will not take a decision." "First we had censorship by confusion as police and the Bureau for Information could not agree on who the censor was. Now we have censorship by inertia, in spite of being told that incidents which involve the police 'line function' will be cleared by police officials at the Bureau. Nothing is being cleared, or even refused, because nothing is being done. So far the public has not been allowed one single peek into independent reporting of the actions of any of our security forces in the Western Cape. All they have are the bland daily statements from the ministry of truth in Pretoria."

Constitution 'Subversive'

In his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page, Michael Acott writes: "from the times of the first elections for the tricameral Parliament in Spetember 1984, this country has not known peace. We have had a rash of strikes by workers with political, not labour-related demands. We have had demonstrations and protest, to put it mildly. We have had shop boycotts. The campaign for sanctions and disinvestment aimed specifically at the provisions of that constitution, is gathering apace. Feelings of hostility between people and groups were engendered at those first elections, when coloured and Indian people showed forceful opposition to the new system and those elected entered Parliament backed by sometimes derisorily small polls. And now those coloured and Indian MPs in Parliament are having feelings of hostility aggravated as they find how powerless they are to stop measures like the 'mini emergency' security bills." In fact, the constitution which has caused all this to happen might very well be considered a "subversive document."

Die Transvaler on UK-ANC Talks

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 25 June says in an editorial on page 16 that it wishes the British Government success in its negotiations with the ANC, especially in its attempt to convince that organization that a solution to the South African problem lies in negotiation and discussion. "This is precisely the standpoint taken by the South African Government that the ANC is welcome to participate in negotiations in South Africa if it renouces violence." The ANC is really not prepared to do this mainly because peaceful solutions to African problems are not part of the agenda the communists have for the continent, and because the ties between the ANC and Moscow force that organization to be responsible to communism. "The sad thing about the decision by the British Government to negotiate with Oliver Tambo is that it will be interpreted as a sign of a crack, under pressure, in the armor of the Iron Lady who up to now has refused to have any dealings with the ANC."

Vaderland on Churches' Role

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 25 June says in an editorial on page 12 that "in these times the church has a difficult task in South Africa." It cannot withdraw from the political turbulence. The danger is that individual churches can identify themselves too closely with specific factions. The church does not stand aloof from the community it serves. Afrikaans churches have in the past identified themselves with a specific ideology to the detriment of their credibility. Today churches whose memberships are overwhelmingly black try to influence the political struggle of one group. "If a church allows itself to be used as a front for any interest group, it forfeits its right to play a role in reconciliation which is needed above all else in the country."

Beeld on Terrorism

Johannesburg *Beeld* says in an editorial on page 16 that "this week the ANC has ambiguously answered requests to cease violence in the form of two limpet mine explosions in Johannesburg's city center on the day its representative was holding talks with the British Government." If there are doubts about the devilish intentions this organization has toward South Africa, then these incidents in which innocent people have been injured have hopefully dispelled them. For those responsible for these acts of terror there is no place in South Africa which is trying to dismantle apartheid. The results of reform are ironically emphasized by deeds of terror. Terrorists are afraid that democracy will succeed. "What is at stake is not only the lives and property of innocent people but civilized norms and values."

Beeld on Reform, Healey

In another editorial on page 16, *Beeld* says "political reform inevitably causes temporary unrest and stability." Therefore few governments have the courage to carry out reform and when they do tackle it they frequently break all ties with the outside world for long periods and struggle through a period of turbulence and urgency. However, South Africa is expected to carry out reform under the focus of international opinion while everyone gives advice and flings reproaches. All this causes irrationality from the left to the far right. Therefore, one wonders whether it was advisable to allow British Labor Party leader Denis Healey into the country. He has been invited keep to the political climate in South Africa overheated. People like him accept invitations to come to South Africa to bolster their waning political standing. "We can do without people such as he."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda, ANC Condemn EEC Sanctions Decision

AB281125 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, June 28 (AFP) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the African National Congress (ANC) headquarters were strongly critical Saturday [28 June] of a European Economic Community decision to delay imposing sanctions on South Africa. President Kaunda — who has threatened to quit the Commonwealth unless Britain stops stalling on sanctions — called the EEC decision "incredibly outrageous", in an interview Friday night with the BBC. He accused Britain and West Germany of "bullying" other Western European governments on sanctions because they had profitable investments in South Africa.

"There is no more time to deal with the likes of Britain and West Germany because they are for apartheid," Mr. Kaunda said. He said despite British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's opposition, the Commonwealth would stand firm on sanctions at its scheduled August meeting in London.

ANC information officer Tom Sebina said: "We think it's a waste of time for the EEC to give apartheid-ruled South Africa three months (grace) before any action is taken. All that amounts to is that apartheid will still feel it has European backing." Mr. Sebina also hit out at Britain and West Germany for being "consistently and unacceptably out of step with the rest of the world" on South Africa. We would have thought Western Europe would have taken a leaf from the (Commonwealth) Emminent Persons Group report which implicitly calls for sanctions against South Africa," he said.

"Judging by the way Mrs. Thatcher influenced the decision taken by the EEC we are convinced the British Government will continue with its strong opposition to sanctions," said Mr. Sebina. Mr. Sebina described as "ridiculous and useless" the planned visit to South Africa by British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Sir Geoffrey, incoming president of the EEC council of Ministers, is to present EEC views to Pretoria and assess its willingness to legalise the ANC and free its jailed leader Nelson Mandela.

In London observers called Sir Geoffrey's task an "impossible mission." They said leading anti-apartheid figures like the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond Tutu and Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches had already closed the door on a meeting with Sir Geoffrey and the South African Government was treating the mission coolly.

Britain's shadow foreign secretary Denis Healey who recently returned from a factfinding visit to South Africa said: "all the South African black leaders will refuse to talk to Sir Geoffrey, because disgust at the British prime minister's behaviour is now total."

Kaunda: Race Propels UK Policy

AB290733 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, June 29 (AFP) — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said here Saturday he was strongly convinced the British stand over South Africa was more racial than a concern about protecting investments. "I can't believe it's the question of losing investments that's worrying them. There's more to it, and I hope and fear that the thing I am looking at is not colour," he told Labour's shadow foreign secretary Denis Healey at State House.

The governments in Britain, France, America and West Germany were refusing to analyse the situation correctly, Mr. Kaunda said. The decision by the latest European Community summit to give the Pretoria regime more time before taking any action was a trick being played on Commonwealth States, he said.

"It's a trick because Commonwealth heads of state are meeting in August, and all this time the EEC was saying it was waiting for the EPG (Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group) report. Now the report is out and it can't act and is now waiting for the August meeting," Mr. Kaunda said. He added: "We're playing round in circles, (but) we have seen through Thatcher and we won't allow that to happen."

If Britain was unhappy with Zambia's [words indistinct] South Africa, it could withdraw its aid from Zambia. "We'll be poorer materially but remain richer in principles," Mr. Kaunda said.

Denis Healey Appeals to Kaunda on Commonwealth

MB300626 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Britain's Shadow Foreign Minister Denis Healey has appealed to President Kaunda not to withdraw from the Commonwealth if he is disgusted with the British Government's refusal to apply economic sanctions against Pretoria. President Kaunda, during talks with Mr Healey at State House last night, said he was still contemplating leaving the Commonwealth if the Thatcher administration adheres to its opposition of full-scale economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Healey, who was speaking on television Sunday in an interview, said if Dr Kaunda was disgusted with the British Government's stubborn stand over the issue, he should punish them and not the Commonwealth. Mr Healey warned that the Commonwealth's ability to bring about changes in South Africa as well as solve other international issues would be weakened if President Kaunda called it quits. However, he expressed the hope that President Kaunda would seriously consider the plea made by other members of the Commonwealth before he makes the final decision. Mr Healey said carefully applied pressure might just be the right prescription. He said past experiences have proved that pressure plays a great role in showing support over political issues.

Healey, Kaunda Discuss Sanctions

MB290739 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said although Zambia does not want to look at American and British resistance to impose sanctions against South Africa in racial terms, it is forced to do so. Speaking when he met British shadow foreign minister Dennis Healey, the president said the tactics being used by Britain and America in refusing to impose sanctions show clearly that they are racially motivated.

The president said Britain's and America's refusal to impose sanctions against South Africa shows that there is more to the issue than (?business). He said if investment alone was the real issue, it would have been in the interests of both Britain and America to help in bringing about a majority government which would ensure the safety of their investments.

British Shadow Foreign Minister Dennis Healey has said South African businessmen have agreed that they fear their investments will go up in flames. Speaking at State House before he held talks with President Kaunda, Mr Healey said most South African businessmen agreed with President Kaunda's [word indistinct] of the situation in the country. He said most businessmen in South Africa agreed that only economic sanctions can prevent a bloodbath there.

On Britain's position on sanctions against South Africa, Mr Healey said it is very hard to change Mrs Thatcher's mind on South African issues.

ZIMBABWE

Kadungure Denies RSA Charges on ANC Crossing

MB280600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0540 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 27, SAPA — Zimbabwe has categorically denied South African allegations that three ANC guerrillas recently crossed from South Africa into Zimbabwe territory. In a statement read on tonight's television news bulletin the minister of state (defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure, said the three reportedly crossed over the border from South Africa on June 10.

He told the nation in a tense and brief special newscast that there was regular contact with South African security forces around the border town of Messina and the Beitbridge area on the Zimbabwean side of the border. But the incident was not reported to Zimbabwe, which first heard of it on the BBC 16 days after it happeneed.

How do the South Africans know that the three who reportedly crossed the border were members of the African National Congress, he asked? South Africa should have arrested the persons while they ere still on their territory if there is any truth in the allegation. "Would there by any particular reasons why South Africa did not notify Zimbabwe on the border crossing promptly if they could not apprehend them on their territory?

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

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Gulf Affairs

Kuwait — The foreign minister disclosed in a statement reported by KUNA that the government ministers have tendered resignations to the prime minister, Crown Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, who will decide on the fate of the government. The agency also cited an Interior Ministry statement announcing the arrest of a number of people suspected of involvement in bomb attacks last year, including the attempt to assassinate the amir.

GCC — Concluding the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council in Al-Ta'if, the GCC foreign ministers noted with "regret" that Iran is still insisting on using force in the Gulf war, and that it is not responding to GCC good office efforts. The GCC statement, which was carried by SPA, also condemned the recent explosions in Kuwait, and praised the Saudi king for his efforts to end the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces foiled a 30 June-1 July Iranian offensive aimed at recapturing the city of Mehran, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA, who added that the situation was "stable" although fighting was still continuing. However, Iranian military reports cited by IRNA said that "heavy casualties and damage" were inflicted on the Iraqis during the offensive, and that "a number of crucial points" were captured. As for air activity, an Iranian military communique cited by IRNA stated that Iraqi aircraft bombed the Iranian city of Shadegan 29 June.

Meanwhile, in a letter to the UN secretary general carried by INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz warned that Iran's recent surface-to-surface missile strike against the Iraqi city of Kirkuk opened the door wide for the renewal of the war of the cities.

Israel

The government crisis has not yet been settled and solutions are still being sought, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio 1 July. Stressing that ministers cannot be judges, he said the inquiry into the Shin Bet affair must be objective. Peres had earlier told the Knesset in an address reported by the radio that he blames no one from the political echelon in connection with the affair, but the charges must be examined to dispel any doubts. The prime minister stressed that he is personally willing to testify before an inquiry commission, though he noted that the cabinet has not yet decided whether to establish one. Jerusalem television reported that Likud leaders were "highly satisfied" with Peres' remarks to the Knesset, adding that this was probably because the prime minister did not express full support for an inquiry commission. While the television cited remarks by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reaffirming his opposition to an inquiry commission, Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that Shamir's associates say he is willing to contemplate the establishment of a committee empowered to investigate "working procedures" between political and executive levels in light of the Shin Bet affair. Avraham Shalom, the resigning Shin Bet director, told Alignment ministers 28 June that during Shamir's tenure as prime minister, the latter gave Shalom "general approval" to kill terrorists captured during an attack aimed at hostage-taking, according to *Ha'aretz*.

Lebanon

Syrian forces deployed in Sir al-Dinniyah, a small town east of Tripoli, because of tension in the area caused by clashes between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and the Islamic Unification Movement, Beirut radio reported. As for the security plan in West Beirut, the radio broadcast Prime Minister Rashid Karami's statement that "things are going well," with "encouraging" reports that the plan is being comprehensively implemented. The radio also cited a statement of support for the plan from Hizballah, which was not a party to the agreement announced in Damascus 13 June. Nevertheless, Voice of Lebanon radio stressed that the plan still faces the obstacle of stationing security forces in the areas that were the scene of violent clashes between Amal and the Palestinians.

Syria

Al-Ba'th commented on President Hafiz al-Asad's meeting with U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan in an editorial reported by Damascus radio, asserting that the U.S. congressional request for Syrian assistance in securing the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon reflects the fact that "ordinary Americans" continue to attach "great hope" to Syria's role in such problems after it has "proven its credibility on more than one occasion." Affirming that Syria places a high value on "humanitarian considerations," *Al-Ba'th said Al-asad told the U.S. envoy that Syria always* makes a distinction between U.S. practices in the Middle East and the subject of American hostages.

Libya

The Tripoli headquarters of 'Abdallah 'Abid al-Sanusi, a member of the former Libyan ruling family, was "abolished" by the "revolutionary force," according to JANA, which added that the step was taken in order to wipe out "remnants" of the former regime.

Reporting on the Libyan internal situation, a Cairo *Al-Ahram* report cited by MENA asserted that "another mutiny" took place in the Libyan Armed Forces "several days ago," quoting "eyewitness" accounts that shots were heard inside Bab al-'Aziziyah camp.

OPEC

A press release carried by OPECNA at the conclusion of the 25-30 June OPEC conference in Brioni noted that the conferees thoroughly discussed, among other things, "the critical market situation and ways and means to restore stability to the market." The conference decided to adjourn the meeting and reconvene on 28 July in order to allow delegates time to consult with their respective governments.

DRA

A DRA diplomat in Karachi was "kidnapped" 25 June by the "direct arrangement" of the CIA, according to Kabul radio, which also implicated the Pakistani CID in the action.

On the internal situation in Afghanistan, Western diplomats in Islamabad stated that the Mujahidin shot down a DRA military aircraft near Kabul 25 June, killing some 100 Afghan soldiers who were aboard, AFP reported.

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'Arafat on Syria, Palestinian National Unity

JN291853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has asserted that the Syrian regime continues to plot against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon through its exposed support for the agent Amal movement gangs.

In a speech to the second conference of the General Federation fo Paelstinian Artists which began work in Tunis the day before yesterday, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that without this support these agent gangs would not have managed or dared to attack the Palestinian camps and besiege them.

Regarding the endeavors being made to bolster Palestinian national unity, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said the endeavors the PLO and the Fatah Movement are making to achieve the national unity of all the Palestinian revolution's factions have made great strides on the way to unity. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said 5 Palestinian factions, the Fatah Movement, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, have expressed their complete readiness to hold a comprehensive and immediate dialogue, in addition to 11 popular organizations.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar added that efforts are being exerted with some of the remaining Palestinian factions without prior conditions.

PLO's Hani al-Hasan on 'Plot' To Replace Leadership

JN271803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, in a statement to a Fatah publication, has affirmed that 1986 is a year of surprises and that the goal of the current U.S. policy is to end the Lebanese problem by dominating Lebanon. Al-Hasan also said that the current plot against the PLO is aimed at carrying out political assassinations of Palestinian leaders and replacing the legitimate leadership of the PLO with a hireling leadership. He praised fraternal Iraq's unlimited support for the Palestinian people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Fatah's Zaki Says Factions Agree to Dialogue

GF281756 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

["Exclusive" report from Damascus and Tunis]

[Excerpts] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ibrahimi, who is currently in Damascus, will meet with various Palestinian factions today to continue Algeria's initiative to unify Palestinian ranks.

'Abbas Zaki, who is in charge of Fatah's foreign relations, told *Al-Ittihad* that five Palestinian factions have officially informed Algeria of their readiness to begin dialogue in Algiers in July on the basis of a working paper that affirms all Palestinian invariables. The factions are Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Front, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestinian Communist Party, and the DFLP. He said that the PDRY is currently making efforts to ensure success for Algeria's initiative. He noted that PFLP Secretary General George Habash's current visit to Aden is within this context. Zaki said the USSR and the socialist countries strongly support the Algerian president's initiative.

PLO's Al-Wazir Criticizes Syria, Amal Militias

JN301702 Baghdad INA in English 1217 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 30, INA — Deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolution, Khalil al-Wazir, has held the Syrian regime responsible for impeding endeavours to re-unify Palestinian detachments.

In an interview here today with *Al-Anba'* Kuwaiti paper, Mr. al-Wazir said that Syria failed to respond to the call made by Algeria to that end and adopted stands generally indicating its attempts to hamper any re-unification of Palestinian groups. Mr. al-Wazir, dubbed Abu Jihad, stressed that hireling Amal's militias could only act according to instructions from Syria, explaining that Amal's militias failure to adhere to the new cease-fire accord, recently reached in Damascus, was in line with Syria's instructions to Amal to prolong the war in Lebanon.

Abu Jihad said that when the Palestinian people carried arms it was to defend their very existence, security and safety, as many Lebanese factions, he added, wanted to shed Palestinian blood while several groups flexed their muscles in Palestinian camps. He explained that, in addition to the above-mentioned factors, Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon were surrounded by arms arsenals and all those factors put together prompted "us to bear arms so massacres against Palestinians will never recur."

Denying that commandos forces had been dispatched to Lebanon, Abu Jihad said "what has happened in fact was that Palestinians who had left Lebanon with fighters of the Palestinian revolution upon the Zionist invasion of Lebanon have begun returning to Lebanon as things returned to normal and directives were issued to them to come back to live among their families and friends."

He added that large number of Palestinians returned home legally via airports or Syrian territories, stressing "it is only natural that those Palestinians bear arms to defend their families and their own people."

PLO Denies 'Arafat Desire To Visit Iran

JN271857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 27 Jun (INA) — The PLO has refuted the recent reports by the Iranian regime's Foreign Ministry that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed a desire to visit Iran in order to mediate in the war. In a statement distributed here today by the Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, the PLO pointed out that Yasir 'Arafat has not requested a visit to Iran, but that Iran was insisting that a PLO representative be sent to Iran.

DFLP Delegation Meets With Hungarian Leaders

LD271751 Budapest MTI in English 1610 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) — A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah, paid a visit to Hungary from June 19 to 27 on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

Nayif Hawatimah met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Sandor Jakab, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women. He met Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, Gyula Suto, secretary of the Hungarian Solidarity committee, and representatives of the Hungarian press.

Discussions were held on the work of the two movements, major international issues and the situation of the Middle East and the Palestinian people. Talks with leaders of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee covered further possibilities for the improvement of bilateral links. It was stated that the Hungarian Solidarity Committee continues to support the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the elimination of Israeli aggression, and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their inaleniable national rights, including the right to independent statehood. The parties urged the organization of an international conference for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis, with the participation of all interested parties, including the Soviet Union and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The Hungarian party stressed that the PLO should continue to be important in the struggle. They pointed out that the prime Palestinian concern today is the formation of a united PLO on anti-imperialist bases, and the coordination and strengthening of action with all progressive patriotic forces of the Arab world. On Friday the Palestinian delegation left Budapest.

PLO's Qaddumi Meets SFRY Foreign Affairs Secretary

GF281714 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, met in Belgrade yesterday with the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs. Developments in the Middle East region, the Palestinian issue, and Palestinian-SFRY relations and ways to consolidate them were discussed. Brother Faruq Qaddumi is heading a high-level PLO delegation to the 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress currently meeting in Belgrade.

PLO's 'Arafat Sends Message to LCY Congress

LD271105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1002 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) — Despite all the horrors and sufferings endured, the Palestinian people, headed by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is not abandoning the efforts to achieve a peaceful solution, based on justice and peace in the region, as the message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to the 13th LCY Congress stresses. It underscores that the sought solution can be achieved through a U.N.-sponsored international conference attended by the permanent Security Council members and all interested sides.

In the message, 'Arafat pays a special tribute to the late Yugoslav leader Tito, who, as he says, laid the foundations of the friendship between the Palestinian and Yugoslav peoples. He says that Tito was known throughout the world as a champion of peace, freedom, and independence. Stressing that the tense international situation charges the Nonaligned Movement, with Yugoslavia in the forefront, with great responsibility and tasks, the PLO leader states the conviction that the Nonaligned will be successful in facing up to the challenge.

Israeli 'Intelligence Agent' Stabbed in Gaza

JN291805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with a sharp knife an enemy intelligence agent in a market of occupied Gaza Strip yesterday. The enemy agent was fatally stabbed and the revolutionary returned safely to base. The Zionist security forces immediately rushed to the area, besieged it, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of connection with the operation. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Three Palestinian Groups Claim Tel Aviv Bus Bomb

NC301613 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, June 30 (AFP) — Three separate Palestinian groups Monday claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion earlier on an Israeli bus in the outskirts of Tel Aviv. Israeli police said five persons were injured, not severely. But in Beirut, an anonymous caller claiming to represent the dissident "provisional leadership of Fatah" telephoned a Western news agency here and said that a "hero of the Abu Farid group" had placed a charge aboard the bus. The charge had exploded and killed or wounded "a large number of Zionist colonists," the caller said.

Similar claims were made in Jerusalem by the Palestinian "Force-17" group and in Damascus by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Jerusalem reports said Israeli security forces were questioning 80 Palestinian workers from the occupied territories in connection with the explosion.

OPEC Issues Statement at End of Meetings in Brioni

LD301407 Vienna OPECNA in English 1327 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 30 June 86 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion today of the 78th ordinary meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

'The 78th meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Brioni, Yugoslavia, from 25 to 30 June 1986. H.E. Andrej Ocvirk, president of the Federal Committee of Energy and Industry of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, inaugurated the conference, which was opened by the outgoing president, H.E. Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, minister of energy and mines of Venezuela and head of its delegation, whose efforts for the organization received the conference's appreciation.

'The conference unanimously elected as its president H.S. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, minister of petroleum resources of Nigeria and head of its delegation. H.E. Javier Espinosa Teran, minister of energy and mines of Ecuador and head of its delegation, was unanimously elected alternate president.

'The conference reviewed the report of the ministerial monitoring committee, chaired by H.E. Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, as well as the report of the Group of Five Ministers, established by the 77th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference to examine the basis for cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC oil producing/exporting countries.

'The conference discussed thoroughly the critical market situation and the ways and means to restore stability to the market, the OPEC annual ceiling, and the required production during the third and fourth quarters 1986, as well as the distribution of the total OPEC production into national quotas.

'In view of the crucial importance of these matters, the conference decided to adjourn its meeting and reconvene on 28 July 1986 to allow enough time for their excellencies, the heads of delegations to conduct consultations with their respective governments.

'Furthermore, the conference decided that the Ministerial Committee on Long-Term Strategy, chaired by H.E. Ahmed Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia, should resume its work as soon as possible with a view to defining the right strategies to be adopted by OPEC in all areas of interest, including the price levels, as well as OPEC's relationship with the other oil producing/exporting countries and the consuming countries.

'The conference deferred the discussion of the appointment of the secretary general until further consultations are made and, in the meantime, asked the president of the conference to continue to supervise the secretariat's work.

'The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to the Socialist Republic of Croatia for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the meeting. The next ordinary meeting of the conference will be convened on 14 December 1986.'

Conference President Comments on Production Quotas

LD301412 Vienna OPECNA in English 1346 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 30 June 86 (OPECNA) — OPEC conference President Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman said here today that the organization's overall production would have to be decided by the national quotas of each member-country. Addressing the press at the conclusion of the 78th ordinary meeting of the OPEC conference, he said the ministers would consult their governments on the basis of national quota figures suggested by Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto. Lukman said, in preparing a formula on national quotas Subroto had taken into account the requirements of each member-country. The Indonesian minister arrived at the figures following extensive consultations with the ministers, Lukman said. He added that the present OPEC overall output was not based on an OPEC decision.

Nabi: Algeria To Reject 'Any Quota Specified'

GF291320 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Algerian Energy and Petrochemical Industries Minister Belkacem Nabi, in a statement to *Al-Ittihad* prior to his departure from Brioni for home last night, said that his departure from Brioni does not constitute a withdrawal from the OPEC conference but is due to the fact that he has important work in Algeria. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* following the OPEC ministerial meeting yesterday, Belkacem Nabi refused to specify the quota which Algeria could accept as part of the new production ceiling. He asserted that Algeria will reject any quota specified for it because Algeria, an independent and sovereign state, will produce the amount of oil it deems appropriate. In conclusion, he said OPEC ministers are now discussing agreement on a n[illegible] date for an extraordinary conference to be held in Geneva in August, when oil prices will have fallen to a new low as a result of the insistence of many states on increasing their production — an insistence that has brought OPEC's current total production to more than 19 million bpd.

Aqazadeh on Conditions for Adherence to Quotas

LD300849 Tehran IRNA in English 0728 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, June 30, IRNA — Iran's Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Sunday that if the new OPEC quotas were based on political considerations, Iran would act according to its announced stance and would not abide with OPEC quotas. He added that any change in the quotas of the OPEC member-countries should be made rationally and on the basis of their quotas during the past 25 years. Aqazadeh reminded that to announce a figure for the production ceiling and divide it on the basis of political intentions was an invalid measure. Aqazadeh stressed that whatever figure added to Iraq's quota should be doubled for Iran.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Statement Issued at End of GCC Session

GF301814 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1735 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) — The GCC Ministerial Council concluded its 19th ordinary session this evening in the presence of their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers. following the meetings of its session the council issued a press statement read by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah. Following is the text of the statement:

The GCC Ministerial Council held its 19th ordinary session in Al-Ta'if from 28 to 30 June 1986 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and in the presence of all of its members.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, explained in detail to the council the explosions witnessed by the state of Kuwait. The council expresses its condemnation of this criminal act which is aimed at undermining the security and safety of all member states and declares its solidarity with and support for the state of Kuwait and its determination to confront terrorism collectively and to combat the sabotage acts with means that safeguard the region's security and prosperity.

The council heard a detailed report by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the good results achieved through the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to eliminate differences between the states of Qatar and Bahrain. The council praises the generous efforts exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz so that love and amity can prevail in relations among the GCC states. The council also blesses the determination of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to continue efforts to settle the issue completely in a way that conforms with the principles on which the GCC statute is based. The council hails the positive spirit shown by the two fraternal countries in responding to these efforts.

The council also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and its developments. It notices with regret that the Iranian side still insists on using the policy of force and that it does not respond to the good office efforts which the GCC and many other parties have made.

The council recalls its previous stand and the policy which it followed since it was established; it affirms its determination to consolidate the efforts to find a peaceful settlement between the two Muslim neighbors which would preserve their legitimate rights based on good-neighborliness, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for the sovereignty and security of all parties in the region.

The council also recalls Security Council Resolutions 540 of 1983, and 552 of 1984 which expressed the world community's stand on free shipping in international waterways and the freedom of passage by commercial ships to and from the ports of the GCC countries. The council reiterates its awareness of its responsibilities in defending the member-states' legitimate rights in securing free shipping for them and in not intercepting ships which move to and from the ports of the member states.

The ministerial council also discussed the Arab situation in view of the current contacts to hold an Arab summit conference. The council expresses readiness to consolidate the good efforts which are being made in order to clear the Arab air and remove reasons of tension so that the Arab summit can be held in an atmosphere that will contribute toward its success. The council studied the developments of cooperation between the member states in military and economic spheres. It approved the minutes of meetings of various ministerial committees and adopted the necessary recommendations on the resolutions of the first meeting of the GCC information ministers. The council also listened to a report on the progress of negotiations with economic groups and decided to continue these contacts provided that they take into consideration the legitimate interests of the member-states.

KUWAIT

Ministers Tender Resignations to Prime Minister

LD011029 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[By Saleh Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Tuesday announced that the government members have tendered their resignation to H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'ud al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah. Shaykh Sabah said, in reply to a KUNA question on news reports tackling that issue, that the government has tendered resignation to H.H. the crown prince and premier, and added that the resignation is now under H.H.'s disposal. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad prayed to God Almighty to preserve Kuwait's stability and security and its people's welfare and safety.

Authorities Announce Arrest of Saboteurs

JN011053 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jul (INA) — The Kuwaiti Ministry of Interior today announced the arrest of persons who were behind the attack on the Kuwaiti amir's motorcade almost a year ago and the placing of explosives in public cafes. The ministry's announcement said that the Kuwaiti security authorities also arrested the person behind the attack on Ahmad al-Jarallah, chief editor of the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah*.

Foreign Minister on GCC Support Against Sabotage

LD010454 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir returned to the country tonight after leading the Kuwaiti delegation in the meetings of the 19th ordinary session of the GCC Ministerial Council which ended in Al-Ta'if yesterday evening. On his return, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir stated that during the session he informed his brothers, the foreign ministers of the GCC member-states of the explosions incidents witnessed by Kuwait lately, and that they had expressed their condemnation of these incidents, their stand, and support for Kuwait as well as their solidarity with it in the struggle against the acts of sabotage and terrorism.

Oil Minister Briefs Cabinet on OPEC Talks

LD291937 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1508 GMT 29 Jun 86

[By Shamil Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jun (KUNA) — Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah Al-'Athbi, Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry, left for Brioni Island this afternoon after a brief return to the country during which he submitted a report to the government on the progress of work at the OPEC ministerial council which has been meeting in Yugoslavia since last Wednesday.

Shaykh al-'Adhbi told KUNA prior to his departure that the reason for his return to Kuwait was "to hold consultations with the government concerning Kuwait's share of production under the new OPEC production ceiling" agreed upon at the Brioni conference. Shaykh al-'Adhbi did not give any other details.

He arrived in Kuwait from Brioni last night and stayed for 19 hours before leaving. During his stay, he attended the Cabinet's weekly meeting this morning. A statement issued about the cabinet meeting said that the minister of oil and industry reported on the progress of the OPEC ministerial meeting and the most important topics discussed. The statement, read by Rashid al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs, gave no other details.

Kuwait's production share at present amounts to 900,000 B/D under the old OPEC production ceiling of 16 million B/D. The OPEC ministers, now meteing in Brioni, have been trying to reach a unanimous agreement on a new production ceiling and determine each country's share accordingly.

Reports from Brioni say that the OPEC member-countries have all, with the exception of Iraq, Iran and Algeria, agreed on raising the production ceiling to 17.5 million barrels a day during the 3d and 4th quarters of the current year. The conference has entrusted Indonesian Oil Minister Dr Subroto with the task of drawing up proposals concerning each country's share under the new ceiling and present this to the conference during its meetings tonight or tomorrow, if the meeting are resumed.

OMAN

Peninsula Shield Force Delegation Arrives

GF291312 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Muscat, 29 Jun (WAKH) — A delegation from the Peninsula Shield force led by Major General Turki Hudayjan al-Nufay'i, commander of the force, arrived in Oman on a 3-day visit today. During its visit the delegation will meet with officials of the Omani Ministry of Defense.

PDRY

PFLP's Habash Concludes Visit, Departs

GF301610 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, left Aden yesterday following a visit to the PDRY lasting several days, during which he held a number of meetings with party and state officials. The meetings dealt with the measures adopted by our party's leadership aimed at eliminating the effects of the 13 January plot, as well as cooperation between the YSP and the PFLP. The meeting also reviewed developments on the Palestinian and Arab arenas and means to bolster the unity of struggle of the Arab liberation movements with all their nationalist and progressive systems and factions against all hostile challenges and conspiratorial schemes of imperialist and Zionist forces which are aimed at undermining and liquidating the liberation gains of our Arab peoples and restoring colonialist hegemony to the Arab region. He was seen off at the airport by Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and the brother PFLP representative in Aden.

YSP Official, YAR President Hold Phone Conversation

GF301920 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] A telephone conversation was held this morning between Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. During the conversation they reviewed the unity efforts by the leaderships of the two parts of Yemen and the results of the visit paid by Brigadier General Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior, to the northern part of the homeland.

ANA has learned that Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bayd and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed the determination of the leaderships of the two Yemens to exert further joint efforts to achieve the unity of the Yemeni homeland and maintain security and stability in the region. In this regard they stressed the importance of the meeting which is scheduled to be held shortly between Brothers Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary gneeral of the General People's Congress.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on AWACS Delivery, Other Issues

GF010827 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, inspector general, and chairman of the board of directors of Saudi Arabian Airlines, chaired at his office in Al-Ta'if yesterday the meeting of the board of directors of the Saudi Arabian airlines. The meeting was attended by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for civil aviation affairs; the director general of Saudi Arabian Airlines; the Ministry of Communications under secretary; the Ministry of Planning under secretary; and other members of the board of directors.

His Highness Prince Sultan asserted that with the guidance of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is pursuing the correct path and is charting its policies in accordance with its interests and resources. In a statement after the meeting of the board of directors of Saudi Arabian Airlines last night, Prince Sultan said that the first of the AWACS aircraft — Saudi Arabia concluded an agreement to purchase these aircraft 3 years ago — will arrive in Saudi Arabia at the end of the current week. He affirmed that every aircraft delivered to Saudi Arabia will have its Saudi crew and technicians in accordance with the agreement concluded with the United States in 1981 and which had not been amended.

Referring to Saudi Arabia's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, Prince Sultan said that such efforts were decided by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who in his statements announced that such efforts are being made. Prince Sultan indicated that the differences that arose between the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain have been resolved through the efforts of King Fahd and the sincere desire of the brothers in Bahrain and Qatar.

Answering a question on the explosions that took place in Kuwait recently Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that the GCC adopted a resolution in this regard yesterday in which it clarified everyone's stand on the matter. Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Prince Sultan expressed the hope that the good efforts made by the GCC states will be successful in ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Answering a question on whether there are plans to develop the Peninsula Shield force, his highness said that everything agreed upon is proceeding satisfactorily. A meeting of the defense ministers of the GCC states will be held in the next months. Any new development in this regard will be announced. Answering a question on Saudi Arabia's diversification of its sources of arms Prince Sultan said that Saudi Arabia is buying arms from various sources and that all such quarters are in rapport with Saudi Arabia and meet its needs for arms.

Answering a question that Saudi Arabian airlines is sustaining great losses that undermine its ability to compete with other airlines, Prince Sultan contended: That is untrue. Saudi Arabian airlines is competing fully and is one of the best companies, praise be to God. As for the deficit, anyone who works in earnest is bound to make profits or losses.

In a statement to SPA after the meeting, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah said that the board of directors discussed topics on its agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions. He said that the board discussed the establishment of a center in Europe for the assembly of cargo, and also reviewed the financial situation of Saudi Arabian airlines and the administrative measures adopted by the airline in that regard. The board also discussed the 1985 final budget and approved it, and discussed the report of chartered accountants and auditors. Prince Fahd said that Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his thanks and appreciation to the members of the board of directors, Saudi Arabian airlines, and to its administrative apparatus for their efforts that resulted in the improvement of the financial situation and the raising of the standard of the airline's services. Prince Fahd said that Prince Sultan praised the young Saudi personnel — pilots, technicians, administrators, or others — who are developing Saudi Arabian airlines.

King Fahd Gives Dinner for Sudan's Al-Mirghani

LD292138 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his excellency the chairman of the Sudanese State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani had a bilateral meeting this evening at his majesty's office in Al-'Aqiq Palace. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening at Al-'Aqiq Palace gave a dinner banquet in honor of his excellency the chairman of the Sudanese State Council, Ahmad Al-Mirghani, and the delegation accompanying him.

The banquet was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; their highnesses and princes; their eminence the 'Ulama, their excellencies the ministers and senior civilian and military officials.

King Chairs Cabinet Session 30 June

GF301726 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the cabinet session which was held at the cabinet's secretariat this afternoon. After the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir issued a statement to SPA in which he said: At the outset of the session the cabinet listened to a comprehensive address by his majesty on some Arab issues and developments in the region which require united efforts from all brothers in order to stave off the threats menacing the Arab region. His majesty's speech also touched on Islamic issues and the plots some Muslim people are facing which require the sons of this nation to quickly become coherent and united in order to foil the intrigues and plots their enemies are hatching.

The information minister said: Then, his majesty, the custodian of the two holy mosques, briefed the cabinet on the outsome of the meetings which he has held during the last few days with senior guests to the Kingdom. Among these was the meeting yesterday with Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese Supreme Council of State, and his meeting with Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister. His majesty told the cabinet that discussions during these meetings and other meetings dealt with strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation between Saudi Arabia and these fraternal countries.

His majesty the king held consultations with them in a spirit of frankness [sarahah] on current issues of mutual interest.

He affirmed the Kingdom's eagerness to do anything that will bring closer the views of Arab brothers in order to achieve practical solidarity to which every citizen in the region aspires and which the leaders of the Arab nation seek.

When efforts are unified, goals are clear, and intentions are good, then we can hope for the awaited bright future, God willing.

The information minister continued: His majesty the king also briefed the cabinet on the activities of the committee which was formed to discuss border issues between the two fraternal countries, Qatar and Bahrain.

His majesty expressed satisfaction with the efforts which are being made in this direction.

In view of the report submitted by His Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal on the outcome of the meetings of the GCC foreign ministers, which is currently being held in Al-Ta'if, his majesty said: No doubt the session of the GCC foreign ministers, being held under the delicate current circumstances, will help greatly toward consolidating the efforts being made to remove the reasons which led to some tension in the Gulf atmosphere during the last 2 months out of the instructions of the GCC leaders and their good intentions and continued response to every good effort.

YAR

Salih Departs For Ethiopia; Libya Summit Scheduled

GF301406 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, left Sanaa for Addis Ababa at noon today on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed pleasure at making his first visit to the friendly neighbor, the republic of Ethiopia, which is linked to our country through firm historical ties. The president said that during the visit he will hold talks with President Mengistu Haile Mariam on cooperation between the two friendly countries and means of developing it in a manner that will serve the mutual interests [words indistinct] security and stability in the region, which will enable its countries to bolster joint cooperation ties in order to achieve their peoples' aspirations for solidarity, progress, and prosperity.

Meanwhile, SABA' news agency has learned that following his visit to Ethiopia the president will pay a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in response to an invitation from Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to brothers Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, for holding a tripartite summit in Libya. The summit will discuss the most important developments in the Arab arena, aspects of cooperation [word indistinct] between the two parts of Yemen and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and means of confronting the repeated aggressions against the Arab nation and the plots designed by [words indistinct] forces and colonialism in the heart of the Arab nation and on the soil of occupied Palestine. The two leaders have accepted the invitation and the date for the summit has been set for Wednesday, 2 July.

Weekly Says Abu Ghazalah To Become Vice President

PM301018 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "After his Recent U.S. Visit Marshal Abu Ghazalah to Assume Vice Presidential Post"]

[Text] *Al-Ahali* has learned that talks during Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah's recent visit to the United States, which ended last Sunday after a series of important meetings with U.S. senior officials, dealt with, in addition to military matters, the internal political and economic situation in Egypt. Observers have noted that during his visit to Washington Marshal Abu Ghazalah achieved what no other Egyptian official has achieved.

The U.S. officials expressed their satisfaction with the marshal's assurances that Egyptian policies will remain unchanged and his denial of any significance in [Minister of State for Foreign Affairs] Dr Butrus Ghali's recent visit to the Soviet Union and to [Foreign Minister] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's visit to Czechoslovakia as well as with his assurances about the Egyptian Government's commitment to the policy of normalization with Israel in all spheres. The marshal's confident tone during the talks and his desire not to appear just as a military commander and minister of defense contributed to encouraging the U.S. officials to promise to meet the Egyptian Government's demand to reduce interest on military debts.

This has resulted in the marshal summoning a number of Egyptian ministers to Washington in order to hold talks with the U.S. Government and IMF, World Bank, and U.S. AID officials to discuss details of the Egyptian economic situation with them.

Al-Ahali has also learned that one of the visit's first expected results of a comprehensive political nature will be the appointment of Marshal Abu Ghazalah as vice president, a post that has been vacant since President Mubarak became president. Political quarters assert that a decision appointing him to the post will be issued in the next few days. As a result, Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi will be appointed Defense Minister, and Chief of Operations Major General Salah 'Abd al-Halim will become chief of General Staff. The appointments will be part of a limited cabinet reshuffle in which Dr 'Ali Lutfi will remain prime minister and a limited number of ministers will be replaced by new ones. Meanwhile, other quarters say that these decisions might be delayed for some time.

On the other hand, certain sources assert that the coming changes are the principal reason for the sudden recess of the People's Assembly next week. This would give the leadership the opportunity to work in the absence of the opposition, particularly since a number of deputies have submitted some important questions to the government regarding the Egyptian Government's offer of military facilities to the United States, the agreement with General Motors, and the government's refusal of Sudan's request for the extradition of Numayri.

The attitude of the People's Assembly speaker toward the last question has caused embarassment for the political leadership. Speaker al-Mahjub said that this question cannot be put to the government but should be put to the president of the republic, thus embarassing President Mubarak.

U.S. Adviser on Tabah Arrives in Cairo

NC291521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — Abraham Sofaer, legal adviser of the U.S. State Department and leader of the American delegation to the Tabah talks, arrived in Cairo this afternoon at the start of a new round of negotiations to settle the pending differences between Egypt and Israel on this problem, particularly the question to be put to the arbiters.

'Abd al-Majid, Sofaer Discuss Tabah

NC301308 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this afternoon with Abraham Sofaer, head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, leader of the Egyptian delegation to the talks. During the meeting, they discussed issues related to the differences between Egypt and Israel over the formulation of the question to be put to the arbitration committee.

'Surprise' at Call for Compromise

NC300830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA) — Today's edition of the *Al-Akhbar* newspaper comments on the shuttle trip which Abraham Sofaer, legal adviser for the U.S. State Department and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, has begun. His tour is intended to settle pending differences between the Egyptian and Israeli sides with regard to the Tabah problem. Although the newspaper hopes that the U.S. official's tour will prove successful, it also expresses surprise at a statement issued prior to the U.S. envoy's departure to the effect that he will initiate contacts with Egyptian and Israeli officials to narrow the gap in their differences and reach a compromise. In this respect, the paper emphasizes that the United States knows full well that Egypt has refused and will continue to refuse any compromises regarding sovereignty over its land in Tabah.

Al-Akhbar raises the question as to why certain U.S. circles blame Egypt for differences with Israel over the formulation of the question to be put to the international arbitration committee on Tabah while they do not put any blame for this on Israel. Concluding its editorial, the paper notes that the United States is the first to know any details pertaining to Israel's tactic of wasting time in order to achieve gains over an area that it knows belongs to Egypt.

NPUG Asks Syria To Change Tack on Iran, PLO, Amal
PM301503 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "NPUG Calls on Syria to Change Its Attitude Toward Iran, the PLO leadership, and the Lebanese Amal Organization"]

[Text] An official spokesman at the NPUG General Secretariat stated that the party is following with concern the current negative developments in the Arab homeland and the continuing deterioration of relations among Arab countries to the extent that it has become impossible to effect any serious and responsible Arab confrontation of the principal Arab issues, particularly the Palestine problem — the central problem in the Arab-Israeli conflict — but also the Gulf war, the Lebanese war, and the repeated U.S.-Israeli aggression against the Arab territories.

The NPUG feels that national duty makes it incumbent on it, in the light of recent developments, to address itself to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Government. Despite our unswerving support for the Syrian steadfastness in the face of U.S.-Israeli aggression and rejection of unilateral settlements and solutions and the Camp David policy, we cannot fail to make our position clear in respect of certain serious actions that are harmful to the Arab situation as a whole.

The Syrian Government's alliance with and political and military support for the ruling regime in Iran, despite the continued aggression against Iraq, the continuing occupation of its territory, and the Iranian regime's dealings with the Israeli enemy, will not benefit the Syrian stand against U.S.-Israeli aggression and constitutes a stumbling block to the establishment of normal relations between Syria and Iraq.

The stand against the PLO's legitimate leadership and the attempts to split the PLO ranks — regardless of the intentions behind it — serves only the Israeli enemy and the American enemy.

Syria's alliance with the Amal organization, despite the suspect role it is playing in the Lebanese arena and its repeated attempts to liquidate the Palestinian people in Lebanon, is harmful to the Syrian people, the Lebanese people, and the Palestinian people.

It is no coincidence that the Syrian attitude is the principal cause of the failure of all attempts to convene an Arab summit, including the recent attempt which aimed at supporting Libya against the U.S. aggression against it.

The NPUG General Secretariat calls on the Syrian Arab Republic's government, under the leadership of the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and President Hafiz al-Asad, to review these attitudes and actions, which are contrary to their declared stand against Camp David and its aggressive plans in the area, out of the desire to defend the national Arab interests and causes. We believe that it is not too late to do so.

Abu Ghazalah on Mirages, Early Warning Aircraft
NC301530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Alexandria, 30 Jun (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has announced that A-2 C early warning aircraft will become part of our armed forces next year. He added that this type of aircraft is the most advanced in the world.

In his address at the graduation of Group 14 held at the Air Defense College in Alexandria today, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that negotiations are under way to reach an agreement with the United States for the manufacture of the M1 tank. He added that additional contacts are now taking place with France to increase cooperation in the manufature of the Mirage 2000 in Egypt. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt welcomes any cooperation with friendly states in the field of military training involving various types of weapons. On his visit to Jordan, he said that it will take place as scheduled; that is, in July.

Speaking on international terrorism, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that international cooperation exists to promote the use of anti-terrorism methods. There are also agreements between Egypt and other countries in the area to help fight terrorism through an exchange of information and training equipment.

Concerning pollution of Egyptian shores, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that a squadron of four aircraft will join the armed forces next year to patrol the coast and combat environmental pollution. These aircraft are fitted with modern electronic equipment that will allow them to track ships polluting our territorial waters for the navy to impose punitive measures. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah denied foreign news agency reports that he had signed a loan agreement with Britain to purchase arms for Egypt. He said that he had exchanged views on existing agreements between the two countries during his visit to Great Britain.

Alluding to the role of air defense, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that it played a decisive role in the glorious October war and managed to neutralize the enemy air force. The air defense forces have proved to be efficient; they ushered in a new era of air defense and made the entire world introduce new systems in the field of air defense. He stressed that air defense cadres must be well prepared and trained on how to use their equipment in a professional manner. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah praised the prominent and efficient role of the armed forces in dealing with the February riots and in defending the security and safety of the Egyptian citizen.

New State Fiscal Budget Takes Effect 1 July
NC301719 Cairo MENA in English 1640 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 30 (MENA) — The state budget for the new fiscal year 1986/87 takes effect as of tomorrow, July 1st. Foremost among the guidelines according to which the new budget has been drawn up is to provide for all the state expenditures without imposing fresh taxes or reducing the existing tax exemptions made to maintain an encouraging climate for investment in the country, an official source at the Finance Ministry said today. He pointed out that the government was keen on adopting this policy despite the drop suffered by the state in its main resources.

The absolute priority in the governmental spending was given to the requirements of the armed forces with a view to buttressing their defensive capabilities to keep abreast with the modern developments in the military field. Next to the military needs, the new budget came to provide allocations for the state debt interest (a billion and 843 million pounds depleting 14 per cent of the current revenues), in addition to the due installments (857 million pounds), thus bringing the total debt service to two billion and 700 million pounds.

The new budget set aside three billion and 865 million pounds for the civil servants' wages and salaries, including bonuses, allowances and incentives, taking up in total as much as 30.4 per cent of the current revenues, exclusive, however, of the salaries paid to the public sector authorities and firms which enjoy an independent financial position. Another guideline observed in working out the budget is to achieve social justice, the source said. In this respect, a billion and 746 million pounds were earmarked in the form of subsidies and allocations aimed at reducing living costs. They represent 13.7 per cent of the current revenues.

Concerned over the fast-growing consumption rates, the government paid interest to rationalisation of governmental spending without encroachment on the standard of public service, especially as far as the limited-income brackets are concerned. The new budget market a success by the government in bringing down governmental expenditure growth rate from 7.2 per cent last year to 2.9 this year. The public investments in the new budget are estimated at five billions and 150 million pounds, out of which 60 per cent was allocated to the public sector, while the ministries and state administrative bodies were given 40 per cent, the source added.

Attempt To Move U.S. Embassy To Jerusalem Hit

NC300705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — ***Al-Jumhuriyah*** warns Arab and Islamic states against expected Israeli attempts to have the U.S. embassy moved to the occupied city of Jerusalem. The paper says that the Arab states must confront this attempt with a firm campaign of information and principles that will explain the Arab and Muslim position on this matter. In its commentary to be published in Monday's issue, ***Al-Jumhuriyah*** says that Egypt was among the first Arab and Islamic states to inform the U.S. Administration of the seriousness of any steps to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. Egypt also instructed its embassy in Washington to hold contacts at the highest level of the U.S. Administration to explain Egypt's strong views.

The paper affirms that President Reagan's administration has responded to the Egyptian warning and emphasized that its position on Jerusalem is firm and has not changed, and that it does not want the issue to be raised while it is trying to resume peace efforts. The paper points out that the attempt by some congressmen to bring up the issue of the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem is renewed every time there are presidential or congressional elections, or by-elections for the House of Representatives or the Senate. The reason for this is to try to satisfy the strong Zionist lobby in the United States and to win the votes of the Jews.

Ghali Visits USSR for Talks With Soviet Officials

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and his talks with Soviet officials, see the 27 June edition of the Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Tariq 'Aziz Evaluates Syria-Iran Alliance

JN281007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Tehran's relationship with Damascus is a conspiracy and the only thing uniting them is a negative stand consisting of their hatred of Iraq and their blackmail of the Gulf. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah*, published in today's issue, Tariq 'Aziz described the alliance between Iran and Syria as an anomalous one. He said they have no common concept of life and the only things uniting them are their official meetings for the purpose of concocting conspiracies.

Tariq 'Aziz added: One other thing is the predicament in Lebanon, as Iran covets Lebanon because it considers it an extension of its programs following their foundering on the strong and cohesive Iraqi rock. It views a divided Lebanon as a place more suitable for its programs. Tariq 'Aziz said the Iranians dream of a republic of their own in Lebanon which will have an outlet on the Mediterranean, through which they will provide this republic with weapons. He added Lebanon is not a great financial burden to Iran. 'Aziz explained all this undermines Al-Asad's strategy in Lebanon where many communities and movements are beyond his reach, preventing him from maneuvering.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed another basic contradication between Syria and Iran in Lebanon; this contradiction is covert, as all of Syria's allies in Lebanon fear Iran's allies. He said all will finally act as Lebanese and will reject the groups loyal to Iran, as was the case between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and Hizballah.

Tariq 'Aziz then addressed economic aspects of the Syrian-Iranian alliance. He said Syria benefitted on two levels, first by prohibiting Iraqi oil from flowing through Syrian territory in 1982. In exchange for this, it obtained [word indistinct] millions of Iranian oil, 1 million tons free of charge, the rest at reduced prices, and did not pay anything in 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The second benenfit is in threatening the gulf and blackmailing it. Tariq 'Aziz explained that since 1984 the war has entered a new economic stage, when Iraq started attacking Iranian economic targets by dealing them decisive blows.

Tariq 'Aziz said: Important results have occurred after 1 year of continuous blows. The most important of these results is the drop in Iranian oil production to 1 million barrels per day, thus preventing the existence of any oil surplus Iran may give to Syria, because Iran's priorities are to provide oil to those who can pay in cash and to those who can provide it with weapons and foodstuffs. 'Aziz said as a result of these priorities, the Syrian tanker has to wait its turn, and when its turn comes there is no oil left for Syria. The Syrians have an oil refinery and an electricity network. They were forced to buy electricity from Jordan. In addition to all this, revenues from the gulf have diminished. the Syrian economy is foundering, and Syria has no resources to extract from its soil.

Tariq 'Aziz emphasized that even the economic aspect of the Syrian-Iranian alliance is shaky and unstable. He also stressed the Iranians are using Al-Asad in the same way he is using them and when an operation deals with the essence of Iranian strategy the Iranians pay no heed to Al-Asad.

'Aziz said the deception created by Al-Asad in the gulf region has been exposed. Al-Asad had created the impression through political cunning that Syria could protect the gulf from Iranian expansion. It was said Syria had an interest in persuading the Iranians not to approach the gulf. However, after Al-Faw, the situation changed. People began asking: Where were the Syrians when the Iranians came?

Replying to a question on the relationship between the summit and the Iraqi-Syrian meeting, 'Aziz said it is wrong to make any link between the summit and the Syrian-Iraqi meeting, as there is no relationship between them. 'Aziz added: What we really need is a new mechanism for holding Arab summits regularly every year with those who are willing to attend to represent the majority of Arabs. We have spoiled the Syrian regime by appeasing it and only meeting after its approval. 'Aziz said: What we also need today is proper organization of the Arab League's work. We also need to pursue a polite course regarding Arab dealings. It is inconceivable for 19 of the 21 Arab states to fail to meet and solve their problems through mutual understanding. They have become captive to two Arab states. The Syrian and Libyan regimes are behind all the problems in recent years. Tunisia had problems with Libya and Jordan and Iraq had problems with Syria.

'Aziz explained the majority of Arabs are capable of taking joint, organized action. The two best resolutions, he said, were ones adopted by this majority at the Fes summit on the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestine question. 'Aziz reiterated: We need a new mechanism for joint Arab action based on holding annual Arab summits with those willing to attend, in other words, summits representing the majority. Certain parties must stop encouraging the Syrian regime to adhere to its negative attitude. 'Aziz affirmed that the Syrian role is destructive and not constructive by virtue of Syria's geographical position. 'Aziz warned that magnifying the Syrian role is a bad policy, encouraging the Syrian regime to resort to blackmail. The exaggeration of this fallacy has made Syria assume more than it can handle. 'Aziz explained: Those who exaggerate the Syrian role show ill will. They are not being realistic and live by an empty policy. 'Aziz emphasized that a regime which cannot solve its own problems cannot solve other people's problems. Regarding the situation in Lebanon: The Arabs have surrendered Lebanon to the slaughterhouse.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,273

JN281628 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,273 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The triumphant Iraqi forces continue to direct their blows on the

rapacious enemies of Iraq, inflicting further losses and imposing their domination over various areas in the operational theater. The following is a roundup of last night's and today's activities:

1. Our brave forces on the VII Army Corps front opened artillery and tank fire on enemy positions opposite them, destroying several positions and setting them ablaze. The enemy also lost two ammunition dumps, two vehicles, one mortar, and one machine gun emplacement. A number of enemy men were killed.
2. Our heroic patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector seized the following weapons which the enemy had abandoned in the no-man's-land following recent battles: Six 40-mm tubular launchers, one SPG-9 gun, one GC rifle, one RPG-7 launcher, and one radio set. Our patrols returned safely to base with their booty.
3. An enemy group tried to advance on our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector, but our fighters opened fire, inflicting losses and forcing the group to flee. A brave patrol seized two Kalashnikov rifles and one RPG-7 launcher, which the enemy abandoned in the no-man's-land in previous battles. Two infantry positions were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed elsewhere in the same sector.
4. Three infantry positions were destroyed, one soldier was killed, another wounded, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Four enemy men were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.
5. Escaping the anarchy in which the Iranian people are living,a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 28 June 1986

Communique No 2,274

JN281937 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1906 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,274 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Armed Forces General Command announces to the great Iraqi people, the brave Iraqi Armed Forces, the glorious Arab nation's masses, and world public opinion that the Iranian regime, continuing its habit of deceiving the Iranian people and world public opinion and as an expression of its cowardliness and spite against the Iranian people, has committed a new act of madness which shows its lack of responsibility and immense flouting of the Iranian people's interests. This regime directed a number of its missiles at a residential area in the city of Kirkuk yesterday. This regime tried to hide its ugly crime by claiming that it had launched an air raid against the economic installations of the Al-Ta'mim Governorate, thinking that such methods could deceive public opinion and imagining that with such action it could hide its use of such a weapon against purely residential areas.

We announce from a position of strength and capability that the cowardly act committed by the regime of charlatans will open the way for renewing the war of towns. Therefore, we affirm Iraq's overwhelming superiority and its ability to hit any target it may choose deep inside Iran with a power that exceeds 100 missiles. We remind public opinion that the regime of charlatans in Iran is solely responsible for the direct consequences of this cowardly act, which is a legitimate, fierce reaction. We would like to recall Iraq's deterrent strikes when the suspect Khomeynite regime shelled residential areas.

We affirm to our people that this crime will not go without harsh punishment. Those who followed their whims will know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. Those who start crimes will come to realize that they only wronged themselves and harmed their own people. Iraq, which is responsible for its people and their security, will take harsh measures that will deter the evildoers from their misguidedness. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 28 June 1986

Iranian Offensive Foiled

JN010724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi forces have foiled an Iranian offensive on the fronts of the 443d and 705th Brigades to recapture the city of Mehran. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that the Iranian offensive occurring last night and this morning aimed at the right flank of the Iraqi defensive positions in Mehran. The spokesman affirmed that the situation in the aforementioned region is now stable although fighting continues.

Saddam Husayn Contacts Jordan's Husayn 29 June

JN292017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — INA has learned that President Saddam Husayn contacted by telephone this evening his brother Jordanian monarch King Husayn following his return from London. President Saddam Husayn congratulated the Jordanian monarch on his safe return to the homeland.

King Receives Report on Yarmuk University Incidents

JN301836 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, in the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon the ministerial fact-finding committee on the Yarmuk University incidents. The committee handed its report to his majesty. His majesty thanked the committee, which comprises the minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs as its chairman and the ministers of higher education and justice as its members, for their intensified efforts and for the scientific method employed in their delicate investigation to determine the circumstances, factors, motives, reasons, and various academic and nonacademic sides responsible for the incidents as well as the course of these incidents and how they developed. The prime minister provided the Senate president, the House of Representatives speaker, and the Higher Education Council with the report of the ministerial committee.

Prince Hasan Pays 'Surprise Visit' to Radio Station

JN301911 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
29 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Jordan's 1986-1990 five-year development plan is a comprehensive framework for the Kingdom's progress in the fields of economy and social affairs, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Regent, said Saturday.

Speaking during a direct call-in programme broadcast by Radio Jordan, the Regent said the provisions in the five-year plan for development projects in the West Bank were not only aimed at improving the quality of life of the Palestinian people living there but also at maintaining and emphasising the Arab identity of the Israeli-occupied territories through providing assistance and support for the social and economic sectors there.

"We always endeavour to keep the door open to all the Arab World so that all sectors and societies, particularly our sons in the Gulf, can continue to play their role through a comprehensive concept of development and maintain the Arab identity of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip," the Regent said.

Jordan would focus on the social and eocnomic aspects and interests as the starting point to widen the scope of development aimed at strengthening the citizens' attachment to their land, he said.

In answer to a question from a Gazan about Jordan issuing identity documents to the people from the Gaza Strip, the Regent pointed out that His Majesty King Husayn has always expressed his keen interest to meet the Gazans' demands. A comprehensive study is under way to arrive at a clear solution to the problem upon the King's return home after his current visit abroad, the Regent added.

The King pays special attention and care to the issue of people from Gaza and the solutions to their problems would be conclusive and would contribute to solving the problems and alleviating the sufferings of citizens from Gaza as well as Beersheba, the Regent said.

During the direct call-in programme, Lower House of Parliament Member Mufid al-Mubaslat paid tribute to the Regent for his keen interest in the well-being of the citizens and his efforts to strengthen the channels of dialogue with the citizens.

Replying to Mr. Mubaslat, the Regent praised the responsible dialogue that takes place during meetings of the parliamentary committees. The Regent noted that such a dialogue is also conducted by British parliamentary committees away from the limelight of television so that the dialogue does not assume the form of divisive rhetoric speech.

"We hope that we reach such a modern stage in our country in the near future so that we can cope with the advancements of our age," the Crown Prince said. He called on parliamentarians to maintain close contacts with the issues of today such as the next five-year development plan and development plans for the West Bank.

Commenting further on Jordan's plans to extend assistance and support for development projects in the occupied territories, Prince Hasan noted that there was an increasing trend towards shifting the focus from individuals to institutions. Such a trend, said the Regent, was aimed at "enabling our kinsmen to maintain their steadfastness in the occupied territories and underscore their Arab identity."

In answer to a citizen's question about needs at the national level for setting priorities for social work and charitable societies, the Crown Prince said there was a need for some form of a survey to collect accurate information. Such a survey, said the Regent, could contribute to drawing up programmes of social work in the country in accordance with the right priorities. In this regard he stressed the importance of comprehensive planning and called for provisions to cover all needy sectors of the society under the umbrella of social work.

The Regent's answers to citizen's questions through the call-in prorgamme came during a surprise visit he paid to the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation. He also met with staff of the corporation.

Junblatt Says Tripartite Agreement 'Finished'

NC271436 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Speech by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in Baysur on 27 June — recorded]

[Excerpt] I was supposed to attend a meeting of the Ministerial Committee in West Beirut today, but I preferred to come to Baysur, to Fsiqin, and to Kafr Matta, to this honest and benevolent land, as the solutions that will be proposed in Beirut will not work. The only answer lies in the establishment of a truly national administration in Beirut, on the mountain, and in Sidon, if we are to meet all challenges — economic, political, and military. It is pointless to deal with matters by traditional, classical, or routine means applied through the so-called government administration. The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], the nationalist parties, Amal, the Nasirite Organization, and all the nationalist forces should create a genuine nationalist administration for their own areas. This alone will allow us to face the future and deal with the intrigues of Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese isolationists, the Lebanese Army, and all the other conspiracies.

It is high time we abandoned sloganeering. It is high time we realized that the battle is one and indivisible — from Baysur to Qabr Shmun, 'Aytat, the southern suburbs, Ra's al-Nab', Kafr Falus, and every position held by honest nationalists. If we divide our battle, we will fall into the trap of a religious, sectarian, and tribal war; we will also fall into the trap of partition. We have fought for a Lebanon that is both Arab and progressive, and we shall continue to do so. We did not fight to reach a political settlement that goes by various names.

They talk about the tripartite agreement [signed in Damascus by Junblatt, Birri, and former Lebanese Forces Chairman Elie Hubayqah]. What is it? Did we fight and offer up thousands of martyrs in order to arrive at a hateful sectarian settlement, and with whom? With some suspect symbols? Did we fight to get this? Never. I say it frankly and I am not ashamed of anyone [as heard]: The tripartite agreement has fallen, and it is finished. There was an opportunity to reach a true national accord, but when Al-Jumayyil was given the chance, the tripartite agreement fell. Regrettably, it fell and it is finished.

It fell, and here we are once again, forced to wage a vicious military, social, and economic battle to achieve our goals. Any accord based on the principle of neither victor nor vanquished will collapse. Either the true nationalist, progressive, Arab line will triumph, or we will remain in this whirlpool of no peace, no war.

We know that the enemy will show us no mercy, and that we, too, will show him none. Let us pool all our efforts, weapons, and resources, and mobilize them at the front. May our weapons be weapons for the defense of the Arabs' national dignity. Let these weapons be pointed at the Israelis and the isolationists in the South. Let us protect together, Amal and ourselves, let us, together, protect the Palestinian people. [applause] The Palestinians are a trust placed in our hands. They are a trust in the hands of all nationalists. There is a great difference between 'Arafat and the Palestinian people. However, regrettably, the policy that is being pursued today will make every Palestinian a supporter of 'Arafat. We should deal with things rationally and wisely, and together protect this people, who fought alongside us and were martyred with us from Sannin to 'Aytat.

We must not forget their sacrifices. Mistakes were made in the past. However, one cannot correct mistakes by making more. Let us escape this whirlpool; otherwise, we will all fall, in Lebanon and elsewhere, into the trap set by imperialism, Zionism, and the spiteful policy of the United States.

Gulf States 'Not Prepared' To Receive Envoy

NC281228 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The Gulf states have answered those who have chosen to send an envoy to explain their views on political and security conditions in Lebanon. They have announced that the governments of the Gulf states received a complete briefing on all the details and implications of the Lebanese situation during President Amin al-Jummayil's talks with their leaders. Therefore, they are not prepared to receive any representative of any party, for they are now fully cognizant of the current state of affairs in Lebanon. Nor are they ready to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs. This collective response from the Gulf came in the wake of talk that a Lebanese diplomat would be sent on a tour of the area to explain the opinions of the government body sponsored by Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Karami Says Security Plan Proceeding Well

NC301503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following weekly meeting of West Beirut Coordination Committee on 30 June — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Coordination Committee has reviewed the execution of Beirut's security plan since Saturday. The committee concluded that things are going well and that the implementation process is taking its course. Everyone is now aware of the seriousness of our work to ensure the peace of mind of citizens and to resolve their complaints about violations and excesses that have gone beyond all limits.

Offices were closed and all shows of force eliminated. The regular forces are now playing their full role on the ground. I would now like to ask the owners of the apartments used as offices to take them back. If anything occurs to prevent them from doing so, they should report the matter to the police which will ensure that the apartments are returned to their owners.

I have read in the press that there are obstacles to the chamber holding an extraordinary session. I would like to stress that I agreed with Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni prior to his departure for Moscow, to open a session lasting until October, so that the chamber may sit long enough to fulfill its responsibilities. Therefore, a decree was sent to the presidential palace this morning. I would like to assure those who make a mountain out of a molehill that matters in this regard are proceeding well.

[Question] Your Excellency, it has been observed that there have been recent parliamentary activities aside from the matter of the extraordinary session. Were you informed of such activities, particularly since several demands were made to the government?

[Karami] We support all positive moves that aim to serve the interests of these people and alleviate their burdens. We welcome every act of this kind.

[Question] Your Excellency, you have asked the owners of the apartments occupied by offices to take back their apartments. Has a date been fixed for that?

[Karami] I have asked the owners to report to the police if they cannot get their apartments back.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Karami] There is no doubt that the implementation process is comprehensive and involves all areas, particularly West Beirut and the camps. All reports are encouraging and bring good news, God be praised.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Karami] There is nothing new.

Hizballah Supports Security Plan

NC301752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Hizballah issued a statement today concerning the Beirut security plan. Hizballah emphasizes that efforts to control security in Beirut and curb individual or party excesses are the responsibility of all devout people and forces that want to help the resistance to step up its operations in the occupied areas.

Hizballah voices approval of and support for all steps designed to establish security for the oppressed Muslims and Christians in the capital. It stresses the need for understanding between all Islamic and nationalist forces over the practical security procedures to be applied, as this will give impetus to such procedures. Hizballah calls on all brothers and friends to eliminate all shows of force, not to carry arms on the streets, and to fully abide by instructions, as well as to avoid anything that might upset fellow Lebanese and create disturbances.

Birri Calls for Dialogue

NC301758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has called for a frank dialogue between the Amal movement and the Palestinians on the basis of a common plan of action in order to avoid a new setback. He emphasizes the need to implement the new security plan so that it will not start out strong and then peter out, as has happened in the past.

Security Plan Said Facing Obstacles

NC301840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The camps security plan must still overcome the chief obstacles, particularly the stationing of forces in the areas that were the scene of violent fighting between the two disputants. According to our correspondent, Yasir 'Arafat has asked his group to oppose the stationing of the Al-Asad battalion around the camps and to welcome Junblatt's men at the observation points. 'Arafat insists that wounded Palestinians must be treated at the American University of Beirut [AUB] hospital or at hospitals in the mountain area. We should note here that a unit of the Druze 11th Brigade has assumed security at the AUB and its surroundings in compliance with the security plan.

A tour of West Beirut's three sectors covered by the security plan reveals the following: The Amal movement has closed 14 out of its 36 offices, the Progressive Socialist Party has shut 10 of 26, Hizballah 2 of 11, the Socialist Ba'th Organization has not closed any of its 9, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party shut 2 of 6, the Socialist Union Party has not closed any of its 4, and the Communist Party closed 1 of its 3.

According to exclusive information, the Syrians have blamed the armed organizations, particularly the Amal movement, for the continued presence of gunmen in some areas of West Beirut. The conferees [not further identified] discussed the special status of Hizballah, which refuses to close its offices. 'Ali Hammud, the deputy of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, has been quoted as saying: Give us 3 days and we will take care of the matter.

More Sick, Wounded Removed From Camps

JN301852 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The International Red Cross today continued to evacuate more wounded and sick from the Palestinian camps in West Beirut, which have been exposed to a shameful 1-month war ignited by Nabih Birri's Amal movement supported by the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade. Yesterday the Red Cross evacuated 21 injured Palestinians after a Lebanese Army force took positions around the camps as part of the cease-fire agreement to end the camps war. A Palestinian spokesman said the road to the Burj al-Barajinah camp is still closed and efforts are underway to evaucate more wounded from the Palestinian camps.

Palestinians, Nasirite Movement Clash Near Sidon

NC301714 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] There was extreme tension today in the area of Al-Awwali, north of Sidon, between Palestinians and members of the Nasirite Popular Organization, following a clash in which four men from both sides were wounded. The fighting broke out at a roadblock manned by members of the Nasirite Popular Organization near the Al-Awwali River and the northern entrance to Sidon, when a truck transporting members of the Palestinian National Salvation Front failed to stop at a traffic light. Three Palestinian gunmen and one of the men at the roadblock were wounded in the exchange of fire that followed.

'Facts' About Mountain Explosions Disclosed

NC301739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon today disclosed the facts about what happened in 'Alayh and Bhamdun [in the mountain areas] last Saturday. The radio has learned that the explosions that echoed for 90 minutes were the result of Syrian T-54 shelling of Palestinian positions between 'Alayh and Bhamdun. An ammunition dump in Bhamdun al-Day'ah was blown up. The Syrians cleared the way for their operation by opening rocket and mortar fire on the Palestinian positions using as a pretext that they had participated in the shelling of the southern suburb of Beirut and the camps during the recent fighting between Amal and the Palestinians.

According to other information received by the Voice of Lebanon, 'Arafat's group was able to hold on to its positions in the 'Alayh-Bhamdun area as a result of the fortifications it had set up some time ago. It has been learned that the Palestinians want to control the mountain road, the main route for Syrian supplies and troop movements.

The Syrians have demanded that Junblatt hand over the Palestinians who shelled the southern suburb and allow interrogation of the officials responsible for the security police in the Progressive Socialist Party, concerning the presence of Palestinians at the police roadblocks in the areas of 'Alayh, Bhamdun, and (Dayfur). Trucks transporting men, weapons, and ammunition to back up Amal in the camps war had been detained at these roadblocks.

Palestinian Official Found Dead; Amal on Alert

NC010848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent in the south reports that tension was high in 'Ayn al-Hilwah camp this morning, following the discovery of the body of Palestinian official Jamal Muhammad Jabr, who had been kidnapped by the Amal movement. Our correspondent adds that a state of alert has been announced among Amal movement units in Harat Sayda, Al-Miyah Was Miyah, Maghdushah hills, and Al-Qurayyah.

AL-MAJALLAH Interviews Vice President Khaddam

PM271531 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
25 Jun-1 Jul 86 p 17-19

[Interview with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by *Al-Majallah* correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that Iraqi "behaviors," contrary to what Jordanian monarch King Husayn conveyed during his mediation efforts, were the reason for postponing the border meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers. He pointed to the strong ties linking Syria and Iran, saying that these existed before the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war. He also spoke about sectarian mini-states in Lebanon, saying that they are absolutely not allowed to come into being. On Syria's dispute with Lebanon's Hizballah Party, he denied that Iran has anything to do with this. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: A Syrian-Iraqi meeting was supposed to take place at foreign minister level. Why did it not take place?
Answer: The meeting did not take place because of certain behaviors by the Iraqi side incompatible with what King Husayn, who was seeking to arrange this meeting, conveyed to Damascus. It was these behaviors that led to the meeting not taking place.

Question: Could you tell us what King Husayn conveyed to Damascus?
Answer: When our Arab brothers were endeavoring to rectify Syrian-Iraqi relations we explained our viewpoint to them, which is that these relations are of a special characteristic not found in relations between two other Arab countries. Therefore, solutions should be sought within the framework of this characteristic. King Husayn informed his excellency the president that the Iraqis say the same thing about the special characteristic and the strategic ties. This helped to open the door to a meeting, but then we were surprised by behaviors incompatible with what we were told.

Question: The Iraqis, through [Foreign Minister] Tariq 'Aziz, say that the meeting on the Syrian-Iraqi borders held some time ago to discuss security matters did not develop into political meetings because you laid down the condition of immediate unity as the basis for any dialogue. In his opinion this is impossible because relations had been severed for a long time. Do you have any views on a meeting with the Iraqis outside the framework of immediate unity?
Answer: Discussions at all the meetings between Syrian and Iraqi officials have revolved on the special relations between the two countries and on the need for these meetings to take place in the light of the special relations. Unless a formula is worked out on this basis, the situation will remain unstable and could collapse at any moment.

We have put forward our proposals to solve this crisis in the light and on the basis of the special relations between the two countries, but the Iraqi side has proceeded from different principles. This is what happened at the previous meetings. During King Husayn's shuttle trips it was agreed that talks at the meeting, which was canceled, be conducted within the framework of a new idea. This was on the basis of what King Husayn conveyed.

Question: The Iraqis say the principal point of disagreement is the relations between Syria and Iran. Did King Husayn discuss this point with you during his visits?
Answer: The dispute between us and the Iraqi side did not begin after the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war; it goes back to the time before the war. I do not wish to review this dispute and its development. When relations were tending toward unity between Iraq and Syria, our relations with the Iranian revolution were good from the beginning. They remained good with the revolution after it triumphed. When the Iranian revolution broke out it raised principled slogans that agreed with our general political line. The first slogan was participation with the Arabs in the struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem. This slogan was the opposite of the policy Iran had formerly pursued, which was the policy of alliance with Israel.

When a country like Iran — contiguous with the Arab homeland, eight centuries of relations with it, and an Islamic country — changes its position from being quite hostile to that of advocating and pursuing a new policy that serves our objectives in the area, then we must cooperate with it.

These two factors have played and continue to play a major role in our relations with Tehran. We should seek to maintain the best relations with Iran, for our relations influence the present situation between Iraq and Iran and affect its potential development.

Question: In the West it is said you are seeking to realize a Greater Syria. This has confirmed the fear of a Lebanese faction that has used this as a basis for refusing to come to an understanding with you and for rejecting the tripartite agreement. Are you really seeking to realize a Greater Syria?
Answer: As far as I know, the principal circles in the West are aware of the amount of assistance Syria gave to Lebanon, which no country would give to another country. Since the outbreak of the Lebanese crisis, President Hafiz al-Asad has been dedicating the greater portion of his time to the Lebanese problem because he is aware of its importance and the nature of the existing ties between our peoples in Syria and Lebanon. But if there are people in the West who voice such views, then what they say is based on firm stands; they continually reflect the Western mentality that has divided and disrupted the Arab nation and wants the state of disruption in the Arab homeland to continue. With regard to our Lebanese brothers, they all, with the exception of a handful of people who have links with quarters outside Lebanon, speak about distinguished and special relations with Syria. These people reject Lebanese integrity and seek to prevent its achievement; they even refuse to live with the rest of the Lebanese. It is natural for this handful of people to make allegations that find no response among the Lebanese.

Question: It is said in the circles of your Lebanese allies that the agreements which you sponsored — with the exception of the tripartite agreement — were merely security agreements intended to calm the situation. They believe there is no way for security to be established without a comprehensive political plan. Did they discuss this matter with you, and do you intend to sponsor any new political reconciliation plan?
Answer: Since the outbreak of the Lebanese crisis, our viewpoint has been that the security issue is linked to a political solution.

The current conflict in Lebanon is not a security conflict, but a political conflict. Unless there is a comprehensive political solution, no serious security solution can be reached in Lebanon. Throughout the stages of the crisis we have been emphasizing the fact that we are seeking a security solution separate from a political solution. Our friends and brothers in Lebanon and all the Lebanese are aware of our viewpoint.

Question: Recently there have been signs of Iranian-Syrian disagreement with regard to Lebanon. This disagreement was evident in the Hizballah Party's rejection of the tripartite agreement. It was also reflected on the ground in the form of small skirmishes in Al-Biqa' between your allies on one hand and the Hizballah Party on the other. How true are these reports?
Answer: The Iranian leaders affirm to us their support for Syrian policy in Lebanon. What is happening in the Lebanese arena among the Lebanese themselves should not be attributed to the Iranian leadership. What is happening there is strictly a Lebanese matter and part of the bloody crisis in Lebanon. Therefore, we would not and should not hold the Iranian leadership responsible for actions by elements having ties with Tehran, whether these ties are strong or weak. Moreover, had there not been a coup against the tripartite agreement on 15 January, it would now have been in the course of implementation and it would not have been really possible to block its implementation in the areas under the control of the authors of the 15 January coup.

Question: Fragmenting Lebanon into mini-states and then fragmenting the Arab region has been the principal target of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Lebanon is now being divided into a Maronite mini-state, a Sunni mini-state, a Shi'ite mini-state, a Druze mini-state and so on. Has Israel achieved its invasion objective?
Answer: I agree with you that Israel's objective is to fragment and dismantle not only Lebanon but also the Arab nation as a whole. Israeli security borders are not geographic borders; they are political borders. The more united the Arab nation and the more cohesive Arab society, the stronger it stands as a barrier to the achievement of Israel's aggressive objectives. And the more disrupted and weaker the Arab nation is, the more open is the road to the achievement of Israeli designs. Therefore, Israel's objective is not just Lebanon but the Arab nation. But I do not agree with your deduction that there are sectarian mini-states in Lebanon. There is no Maronite mini-state, no Druze mini-state, no Shi'ite mini-state. Also, eastern Beirut and the areas adjacent to it do not constitute a mini-state. Al-Shawf does not constitute a mini-state. Of course we cannot say there is a Shi'ite mini-state.

Question: You meant a Shi'ite mini-state in Tyre...
Answer: There is a civil war and security situation that has made human contact between the conflicting Lebanese parties impossible. If we look at east Beirut and its adjacent areas, we would find that the consensus of public opinion is for the integrity of Lebanon. Even those in the eastern area do not raise the issue of partitioning or the establishment of a mini-state although there are elements with links with abroad who do. But the great majority in this area is for the integrity of the country and for coexistence. The situation in this area does not constitute a state or a mini-state. If we look at the Al-Shawf area we would see that the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] is in control there. This party is a nationalist party struggling for the integrity of Lebanon and for Lebanon's Arab identity. It is unjust and unfair to say there is a mini-state in Al-Shawf. There is a security situation resulting from the security situation in Lebanon as a whole. You mentioned Tyre district. There is no mini-state, not even a quarter of a mini-state. There is no aspiration to create such a thing. It is unjust to say about those who are fighting against Israel that they are establishing a mini-state. The central government and its institutions are in a state of disruption, but this does not mean that mini-states have been established or are about to be. No one can set up such mini-states because this is the red line no one is allowed to cross. This line is Lebanon's political, geographical, and social integrity.

Question: Allow me to speak more frankly. A group of Lebanese say you are seeking to maintain your presence in the north and in Al-Biqa' and that you have no objection to the conflict continuing in other parts of the country. How do you view this matter?

Answer: This is not true. We are in Lebanon physically in certain areas and politically in all the others. Everybody believes that benefit must be gained from the efforts being made to resolve the Lebanese crisis. Furthermore, most of the areas wish the Syrian forces were present there because they realize these forces offer valuable assistance to Lebanon and the Lebanese. We want Lebanon to reach the shore of safety and peace and to fully regain its political and social integrity. We have no interest in anything to the contrary. What interest does Syria have in the continuation of the conflict in Lebanon? Those who say such things are either agents of Israel or of some intelligence service hostile to Lebanon's integrity and to Syria.

Question: The Lebanese president considered President al-Asad's statements regarding adherence to the spirit of the tripartite agreement and the possibility of discussing its details as a positive stand. He said he will respond to this with positive steps. Did President al-Jumayyil contact you or put forward any proposals?
Answer: Reconciliation, or the lack of it, is a Lebanese problem. The tripartite agreement is an agreement among the Lebanese parties. Syria has helped the parties concerned to sit at the negotiating table. President al-Asad told the Lebanese Lawyers Association that Syria agrees with whatever the Lebanese agree upon. I reiterate here what the president said — that Syria's policy is unequivocal. Everything the Lebanese agree on is agreeable to us. Syria is not a party to this agreement to the effect that it should be involved in a dialogue on it.

Question: Since the beginning of the Lebanese crisis Syria's plan has been to separate the Lebanese crisis from what is known as the Middle East crisis. Is it really possible to separate these two issues?
Answer: Yes, we must seek to separate the Lebanese civil war from the Arab-Israeli conflict. If we link the internal Lebanese crisis with the Arab-Israeli conflict, we are contributing to the killing and destruction in Lebanon because there is no foreseeable solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict: It is a long and ongoing conflict. Consequently, linking the Lebanese crisis to this conflict means the continuation of the crisis and the state of fighting. This is contrary to our people's interest in Lebanon and to the Arab nation's interest. Those who are seeking to link the two crises

want to hijack Lebanon and use it as a bargaining chip to find for themselves a place on an imaginary negotiating table for a settlement that is nonexistent in the foreseeable future.

Question: Following his talks with French officials, Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni returned with the impression that international conditions are now conducive to the implementation of Resolution 425. No doubt he has briefed you on these talks. Do you agree with him that there is a possibility of the said resolution being implemented without its being vetoed by the United States or without the United States proposing an interpretation of it that would be unacceptable to Syria and the Lebanese?
Answer: Brother Husayn al-Husayni has acquainted me with his talks in Paris and with the French attitude, which is a good one. We believe that the implementation of Resolution 425 is basically linked to the Lebanese nationalist resistance operations in the south and the western Al-Biqa'. The Lebanese nationalists' ability to pave the way for the resolution's implementation is proportionate to the amount of military pressure they can exercise. Apart from this there are no effective means of implementing the resolution, particularly since no international political or economic pressure is being brought to bear on the Israeli enemy to compel him to implement this resolution. Nevertheless, I believe that our brothers in Lebanon should pursue two courses: The first course is to escalate the nationalist resistance in order to achieve a total withdrawal, and the second, which is a political course, is to rally and mobilize world opinion in order to support Resolution 425.

Question: It has been said that the escalation of the U.S.-Israeli campaign against Syria is the result of your refusal to give security guarantees for Israel in the south. Would you tell us about the kind of guarantees the Americans are asking for?
Answer: The Americans have not asked for guarantees because they know it is not Syria's business to give guarantees to the Israeli enemy. As for the real reasons for the U.S.-Zionist campaign against Syria, it is because Syria pursues a nationalist policy course hostile to Zionism and imperialism and because it opposes the U.S. policy that aims at bolstering its domination of the area and strengthening the aggressive Zionist enemy's hold both in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territories. The United States considers Israel its principal and only ally in the region. Israel is the only state with whom the United States has signed strategic agreements. It also determines its relations with the other countries in the area in the light of Israel's political, security, and economic interests. Syria stands against all these policies. The United States under the present administration is in a hurry to tighten its control, and so it has resorted to threats against Syria and to violence against Libya. But this has not affected our policy and its course. I believe that such a provocative policy is not only bound to fail but will also suffer a major crisis.

Question: No sooner does the war between your ally, the Amal organization, and the Palestinian camps calm down than it flares up again. Amal rejects the return of Palestinians to Lebanon. Do you support it in this rejection? In your view, how can the Palestinian presence in Lebanon be regulated?
Answer: I would like to point out in this context that the responsibility for the fighting in the camps does not rest with Amal, which is fighting the Israelis in the south and has shouldered and is still shouldering the major burden of nationalist resistance in the south. It would not initiate conflict with any Palestinian faction [jihat]. The fighting in the camps is linked to the policy of certain Palestinian factions who are trying to reinstate their control of Beirut and create a sectarian conflict. This faction has been able to exploit a certain sectarian faction in order to return to Beirut and restore its influence there. This Palestinian faction believes it must restore its place in Beirut so as to win a seat at the imaginary negotiating table to which I referred a while ago. This stand has been rejected not by the Amal movement alone but by all the Islamic and nationalist forces and personalities in Lebanon. If we go back to the statement of the plenary Islamic meeting recently held in Damascus, we would find in it a clear paragraph on this subject and on the question of the return of the [Palestinian] faction that wants to reinstate the situation, which played the principal role in bringing about the collapse that Lebanon has experienced and in causing the Lebanese and the Palestinians to suffer what they have suffered. As for the presence of our Palestinian brothers in Lebanon, there is a national consensus on the need to put an end to what they suffered during the seventies. Also, the Lebanese nationalist forces and personalities are committed to organizing the Palestinian presence within the framework of the Damascus agreement concluded last year between the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] and the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Al-Ba'th on Response to U.S. Congressional Letter

JN010710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "An Opportunity for U.S. Public Opinion," *Al-Ba'th* says: In its international relations in general and in the context of its pan-Arab tasks in fraternal Lebanon, Syria always makes a clear distinction between its official relations with any country and the crisis that may be faced by the nationals of that country, whether in Lebanon or anywhere in the world, especially when the matter involves humanitarian considerations, which Syria highly values. This has been a firm principle in Syrian foreign policy. Syria believes that international disputes cannot be solved by kidnapping, bomb explosions, or attacks on the nationals of any country whatever the justifications and circumstances. Proof of this is Syria's position on a number of incidents involving U.S. or West European interests in different parts of the world, including Lebanon. Even when official relations between Syria and the United States or a West European state were going through their worst stage, Damascus still extended the hand of assistance in solving any crisis involving the nationals of those states when such assistance was of some use.

Despite the fact that the Zionist lobby has always tried to keep Syrian-U.S. relations tense, there are people in U.S. public circles who know this true Syrian position and its importance and efficacy. Ordinary Americans have continued to attach great hope to the Syrian role in such problems after it has proven its credibility on more than one occasion. It is with such an inspiration that the U.S. Congress' message, with its famous signatories, came to President Hafiz al-Asad asking him to help find a humanitarian solution to the American hostages in Lebanon. In light of Syria's adherence to its firm principles and commitment to playing a positive role in solving any humanitarian problem within its capability, leader Al-Asad explained to the U.S. envoy [Congressman Robert Dornan] Syria's concern to always make a distinction between U.S. practices in our region and the subject of the American hostages as well as Syria's position on any act which is not approved by international law and which is not harmonious with the spirit of human values.

If this occasion is an opportunity for Americans, who find themselves exposed to an act that is not harmonious with humanitarian principles, to make their voice heard, it is also an opportunity for them to come closer with their minds and conscience to supporting a right which has always been upheld by Syria — a right which, along with its owners, is being exposed to official Zionist and American terrorism and is sometimes ignored by American public opinion to the point of denying this right.

AL-THAWRAH on Efforts To Release Hostages

PM261517 Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 22 Jun 86 p 2

[Muhammad Zuruf article: "Syria Shall Remain the Guarantee for Rescuing Lebanon"]

[Text] The intensive efforts Syria has made in order to release the kidnapped French journalists Philippe Rochot and Georges Hansen were widely welcomed by French public opinion and world opinion. The efforts clearly underlined the importance of the role Syria is playing and the effectiveness of this role in providing security and stability not only for the Lebanese brothers but also for foreigners staying in the sisterly country for work and business. These efforts will continue at all levels and will achieve good results for the release of the rest of the foreigners kidnapped in Lebanon. President Hafiz al-Asad has made this clear in his recent interview with a group of French journalists. He stressed that Syria will continue to make further efforts for the release of the French citizens and other foreigners kidnapped in Lebanon.

All this is taking place within the framework of the major national role Syria is playing in both the Lebanese and Arab arenas. When Syria declares that it is opposed to terrorism, it translates this into actions, but at the same time it continues to expose the American game which is trying to confuse the concept of terror and that of resistance. Syria is now making persistent efforts to release foreigners kidnapped in Lebanon who were the victims of individual terrorist actions. These efforts are bound to bear fruit and yield good results just as they did in the case of the release of the French journalists Rochot and Hansen.

Syria is offering great sacrifices for the sake of consolidating security and stability in Lebanon. When Syria stresses its determination to help the Lebanese brothers in their efforts to get out of the present abnormal situation and to resolve the Lebanese crisis once and for all, it is expressing the realism of its strategy and ability to deal with absolute positiveness with the issues and general problems of the Arab-Zionist conflict. It is time for those who wager on imaginary solutions for Lebanon to abandon their fancies and to deal with Syria realistically because everybody realizes that there is no solution for Lebanon without Syria and no stability and security in the sisterly country except with Syria's brotherly initiatives. If Syria's role stems from the existing distinguished Syrian-Lebanese relations, then it is only proper to stress that these relations have actually become the general framework which alone can bring about the desired national solution and which, consequently, lead to consolidating security and stability and contribute to speeding up the steps toward liberating southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation.

Al-Ahmar Confers With CPSU Delegation

JN291307 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received Comrade Valentin Dimitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party's National Command. The USSR ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

Talks revolved around the strong and developing relations between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU and around the exchange of expertise and benefits resulting from the experience of the two parties in various fields.

Comrade al-Ahmar stressed the need for meetings between the two parties' leaders and for exchanging viewpoints on issues of mutual interest. He pointed to developments in Arab and international arenas and to the hostile role which the United States is playing against peoples and their security and stability. He said the United States and Zionism are responsible for the aggravation of the situation.

Comrade Dmitriyev hailed Syria's national and progressive course under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Republic. He also lauded the stands of steadfast Syria toward imperialist schemes and wished the Syrian Arab people further prosperity and progress.

Delegation Concludes Visit

JN301905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — The CPSU get-acquainted and organizational delegation led by Comrade Valentin Dimitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, left Damascus today after paying a week-long visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Further Reportage on Shin Bet Inquiry Commission

Shamir Would Accept 'Some' Form

TA301300 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1252 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that the Likud faction will vote according to what the prime minister says in his speech [in the Knesset]. Mr Shamir added that he objects to the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry, but did not rule out some form of inquiry. Our correspondent Alon Ben-David reports that in response to a question on whether the Cabinet might be dissolved over the affair, Shamir said this depends on our partners in the coalition.

Peres: No Cabinet Decision Yet

TA301620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that he blames no one from the political echelon in connection with the Shin Bet affair, but the charges must be examined so as to dispel any doubts. In an address to the Knesset, Mr Peres said that a group of ministers has requested the establishment of a legal commission of inquiry on the perjury by Shin Bet officials, but since the Cabinet has not yet made up its mind on the matter, he can present only his personal opinion to the Knesset. Personally, I have nothing to hide, he said; I acted in good faith, and if the decision is to set up a legal or other commission of inquiry, I will testify before it.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that in an emotional speech, Mr Peres outlined the entire progression of the Shin Bet affair from the hijacking of the bus to date. He pointed out that when he first entered office, he had no idea about cases of perjury, about which he first heard last October. Mr Peres strongly denied allegations that the Cabinet had dragged the president into the affair, noting that Attorney General Yosef Harish had always been updated on matters, including concerning the matter of the presidential pardon. As we have said before, Mr Peres noted that the political echelon shoulders responsibility, has nothing to conceal, and, if necessary, will be examined.

Knesset Member Yoram Aridor, who was the first to speak on behalf of the Likud, announced that his faction would not join the no-confidence motions because the Cabinet has not yet decided and there are differences of opinion. At the same time, he emphasized that this is not meant to indicate the faction's confidence in the prime minister's position, which he strongly attacked.

Shamir Reacts to Peres Remarks

TA301821 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1813 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Here is the first reaction to the prime minister's Knesset speech. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said: This was a brilliant show; Peres outlined all the arguments against an inquiry, but refrained from reaching the self-evident conclusion, which is that there is no need for a commission of inquiry. This has been reported by our correspondent Yig'al Goren.

Personnel in the Prime Minister's Office have said that at this stage, after Peres' Knesset speech, the ball is in Shamir's court, and one can safely assume that he will announce his readiness to appear before a commission of inquiry together with the prime minister. Our political correspondent adds that apart from Minister Rubinstein, who has threatened to resign from the Cabinet if no commission of inquiry is established, no other ministers announced that they were contemplating a similar move.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told our correspondent this evening that if the Labor Party decides to vote unanimously on this subject, he will accept this decision and vote for the establishment of a commission of inquiry.

Likud 'Highly Satisfied' by Remarks

TA301840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1817 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report from the Knesset by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir]

[Text] These are the initial reactions to the prime minister's remarks to the Knesset this afternoon: The Likud is highly satisfied with Mr Peres' statement. Minister Moshe Arens told us that he does not foresee a government crisis. Clearly, Mr Peres did not say that he personally fully supports the establishment of a state commission of inquiry to investigate the political echelon. Mr Peres did not say this, and this is probably the main reason why the Likud is pleased.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman, on the other hand, said about the prime minister's speech: I heard it, I accept it. The prime minister's speech, he added, revealed nothing new. Minister Weizman told us that Minister Moshe Arens, the former defense minister, told him that the Zore'a commission was told misleading things, and since this is so, Weizman believes this should be investigated. This should even be cause enough for elections, Weizman said, because this involves the moral ethics of the state as a whole.

However, in general, one feels that the reactions to the prime minister's speech from both ends of the political spectrum indicate that not only will the Cabinet win the Knesset's confidence in the vote this evening, but that even in the Knesset corridors there is no feeling of an impending government crisis that looms dark behind the national unity government.

Shamir Considering Committee

TA010422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Associates of Voce Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says he would be prepared to contemplate the establishment of a committee empowered to carry out a through probe of the working procedures between the political and executive levels in the wake of the Shin Bet affair. The committee would deal with past precedents, such as the No 300 bus affair.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that associates of the prime minister regard this change as a possible compromise that may settle the crisis and preclude the disbandment of the unity government.

Shalom: Shamir Approved of Killing

TA010456 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Avraham Shalom, the Shin Bet director who is resigning, told Alignment ministers that when Yitzhaq Shamir served as prime minister he gave him general approval to kill terrorists captured during an attack for the purpose of taking hostages. This was reported at a meeting of Alignment ministers at the prime minister's residence on Saturday evening.

In contrast, Shamir's associates claim that he never approved the murder of the terrorists or the deception that occurred during the investigation of the bus affair. According to them, this is well known by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and therefore he is not fighting for the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry. The same associates said that Peres' speech in the Knesset points to a desire on his part to contain the crisis and reach a consensual solution.

Court Hears Appeals Against Pardons

TA301740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice, a short time ago, decided to remove the name of President Herzog from the list of respondents for the applications regarding the security services' affair. On the bench were Supreme Court President Justice Shamgar, his deputy, Miryam Ben-Porat, and Justice Baraq. Just back from the courtroom is reporter Tzvi Pantonovitz:

Five petitions were filed in the High Court this afternoon, demanding that the Shin Bet security services' affair be investigated, and that the pardons granted by President Herzog to the Shin Bet head and three of his officers be cancelled. The court first heard petitions by two Tel Aviv lawyers who insisted that President Herzog's name be included as a respondent. Lawyers Meroz and Zikhroni argued that the president had exceeded his authorized powers in granting the pardons, and that he had no right to grant them to people who had not been proven guilty in the court of law. They cited a number of legal experts on their behalf.

Attorney General Harish appearing for the state was brief in his counterargument. He said that the law stated clearly that the president could not be answerable, he was immune from a summons, and it would be an act of disrespect against the presidency to have him appear in court.

The bench took a 5-minute recess which lasted more than 20, and then ruled that the president's name be struck from the petitions. The judges' reasons will be given later.

The court then continued to hear the five petitions on the main issue: a call to continue the investigation of the Shin Bet affair and the pardons granted. In the course of the hearing on the presidential issue, Attorney General Harish disclosed details of the appeal for clemency made by the Shin Bet head, Avraham Shalom. Shalom said that all his actions regarding the bus hijack by the terrorists 2 years ago were aimed at maintaining state security and preventing the disclosure of state secrets. The Shin Bet request does not specifically admit guilt for the allegations made about the killing of two captured terrorists and the subsequent coverup. The three senior Shin Bet officers based their clemency appeals on the fact they were acting under orders.

Knesset Defeats No-Confidence Motions

TA301845 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report from the Knesset by Ya'qov Ahime'ir]

[Text] Right now, we can witness the political debate, or rather the comprehensive Knesset debate on the no-confidence motions submitted by four leftist opposition factions and Knesset Member [MK] Kahane's KAKH, nearing its end.

The Cabinet, naturally, has won the Knesset's vote of confidence in this vote. It is interesting to note that this vote was preceded by an administrative debate on whether the leftist opposition motions should be separated from MK Kahane's. MK Nahmias, who chairs the session, decided against this separation, but ultimately the two were presented separately, and this is the end of the debate on all the no-confidence motions. The Cabinet won the Knesset's vote of confidence following an argument on the Shin Bet affair.

Peres: Government Crisis Not Over

TA010908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister has said that the government crisis has not yet been settled and that solutions are being sought. He emphasized that ministers cannot be judges and that the inquiry into the Shin Bet affair must be objective. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Mr Peres made these remarks during a tour of the Misgav District in the Galilee.

Alignment Faction Demands Inquiry

TA011435 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1420 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A new development in the Shin Bet affair: The Alignment Knesset Faction a short time ago decided to demand the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry, on the basis of the Commissions of Inquiry law, which would examine and interrogate the political echelon regarding all the developments concerning the Zore'a and Blatman Commissions. Ministers 'Ezer Weizman, Moshe Shahal, Gad Ya'aqobi, and Ya'aqov Tzur, as well as most of the faction's members, voted in favor of the proposal.

POST on Political Alternatives

TA301315 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Jun 86 p 1

["Analysis" by Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The Alignment Ministers and Knesset Members who are demanding a judicial commission of inquiry into the role of Vice-Premier Yitzhaq Shamir in the bus hijack coverup may well be leading their party up a blind alley.

The Likud will continue to reject the demand ad infinitum and the Alignment has no way of mustering a Cabinet majority to defeat the Likud.

Even if, in theory, the Alignment managed to create a majority in the full Cabinet, the Likud could always transfer the issue to the Inner Cabinet, and block the proposal for a judicial inquiry there, in a tie vote. The Likud is in such a strong position that it does not need to consider proposals for something less than a full inquiry, if it does not wish to.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres knows that if he brings the Government down, by resisting, he not only violates the coalition agreement, but brings about an impossible situation in which the only government which could emerge would be virtually the same as now.

Peres knows that the Alignment will find it hard to muster the necessary Knesset majority for a bill dissolving the Knesset.

If he brings the Government down by losing a vote of no-confidence, thus paving the way for elections, he must face the risk that the Alignment could be returned with less seats than today, and with less prospect of attaining a judicial inquiry.

The Alignment Knesset faction cannot compel *all* the Alignment Ministers to vote for judicial inquiry. The Labour Party Central Committee can so compel them, but that step would not produce a Cabinet majority, and in any case the Inner Cabinet would always play the decisive role, and kill the inquiry proposal.

The High Court would weaken the Alignment case if it threw out the pleas against the presidential amnesty procedure. The High Court might bolster the Alignment's resolve if it allowed the pleas, but it might not bolster enough electoral support for the Alignment to make elections worthwhile, even if elections could be brought about, which is doubtful.

Alignment agitation against Shamir, while perhaps reflecting some moral conviction, cannot disguise political weakness. The hardbitten politicians who are mounting the Alignment crusade against Shamir, know they could lose by bringing the crusade to its final destination. They know that the inquiry issue will only remain lethal ammunition, if they never shoot it off.

Rabin Calls on U.S. To Act Against Aid to PLO

TA291820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has called on the U.S. Government to pressure Saudi Arabia into stopping its financing of the PLO. According to Rabin, without Saudi financing the PLO would have deteriorated to a very sorry condition. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that Mr Rabin was talking at the Tel Aviv University during a rally which marked the 10th anniversary of the Entebbe operation.

Work on Several Lavi Prototypes Postponed

TA010933 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by aviation affairs correspondent Dan Arkin]

[Text] Work on several prototypes of the Lavi plane has been postponed because of "adjustments to the budget to suit the resources available to the Israel Aircraft Industries."

The Aircraft Industries has prepared several prototypes of the Lavi: the first plane, which is scheduled to fly at the end of the year; the second plane, for which the official "roll-out" ceremony will be held at the end of the month with the participation of hundreds of people; another two or three prototypes, one of which will undergo an examination of its avionics and is scheduled to fly in 1988; and a two-seater plane intended mainly for pilot training.

Recently it was decided that all efforts and work will be concentrated on plane No 1, which is scheduled to fly at the end of the year, and work on it is continuing 24 hours a day. The plane which will be put on exhibition at the "roll-out" ceremony, plane No 2, will not be ready to fly; rather, it will simply emerge from the hangar for the purpose of the ceremony, which will be held at the end of the month in the presence of many heads of state and guests from abroad.

The new instructions stipulate that work on all other prototypes be reduced to a minimum, stopped completely, or postponed. The Lavi's test flight program is scheduled to last approximately 4 years, during which the plane and all its systems will be tested. The Israeli Aircraft Industries management said in response that a "reevaluation" of the timetable and the allocation of manpower for the construction of the prototypes was conducted recently, and that "internal adjustments" in the work plans and the allotment of the Aircraft Industries' resources had been made.

IDF, ASL Search S. Lebanon; IDF Withdraws

TA301625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] IDF and army of southern Lebanon units have carried out wide-scale searches in southern Lebanon following the katyusha attack on the northern Galilee today. UN sources have told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that assault helicopters, tanks, and armored personnel carries were used in those searches. UN observations reported several cases of exchanges of fire between the IDF soldiers and terrorist squads that fled northward. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the searches ended early this evening and that the IDF unit left the area.

IDF Soldier Slightly Injured

TA301710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] An IDF soldier sustained slight injuries today during searches carried out in southern Lebanon to find the launchers of the katyushas that hit the northern Galilee this morning. The unit searching the area withdrew to Israel this evening.

Shells Fired; Tractor Drives Over Mine in Zone

TA010710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Several mortar shells were fired at the security zone in southern Lebanon last night but there were no casualties. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a Lebanese tractor drove over a mine this morning near the Israeli border. The driver sustained slight injuries.

IDF Using Drones 'Deep Inside' Enemy Territory

TA261145 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] Since 1978 the IDF has covered areas deep inside enemy territory with the help of various types of pilotless planes, gathering intelligence information, conducting land observations, and operating optical and electro-optical systems. This was disclosed yesterday by Colonel M, the commander of the unit which operates the drones, while talking to touring military correspondents.

The IDF uses two kinds of drones: a Tadiran-made drone called "Mastiff" and an Israel Aircraft Industries one named "Scout." The two planes are able to remain in the air for 6 hours, cover an area of about 100 km, and ascend to an altitude of 10,000 feet.

The commander of the drones unit disclosed that the IDF is the only army using pilotless planes, except for the U.S. Army whose experts trained in Israel in operating this plane. No Arab country uses drones today but some of them have already begun to show interest in purchasing them.

The use of the drones in the IDF gained momentum after the Lebanese war. The IDF today has a drone network which meets all its needs. The drone unit is deployed to give an overview to any ground forces consumer. The price of a drone ranges from $0.25 to 0.3 million, and the price of a control van which receives the pictures transmitted by the drone and transfers them to the intelligence consumers is about $1 million.

Col M emphasized that the only case in which this kind of plane was shot down by ground fires was in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' in August 1983.

LIBYA

Eyewitnesses to Armed Forces 'Mutiny' Cited

NC302229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jun (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* says that it has been confirmed that there was another mutiny in the ranks of the Libyan Armed Forces as a result of resentment caused by the extremist line of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and which finally led to the U.S. air strike against Libyan targets in April. The paper reports in tomorrow's edition that following the U.S. strike, the Libyan military felt that its position at home had become critical. Consequently, there have been several attempted revolts, the most recent of which occurred several days ago. Eyewitnesses stated that they heard shots inside the Bab al-'Aziziyah camp, Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters, and that eight rebels had been killed.

Al-Ahram also reports: The effects of the U.S. ban on the sale of new civilian planes to Libya are beginning to become apparent. Libyan airlines has been experiencing a sharp drop in revenue since January, when the General People's Committee forbade Libyan travel abroad. The long-serving planes were using too many spare parts, and the Libyan company could not purchase new ones as a result of the U.S. ban. Also, the price of food has risen sharply in Libya. A kilogram of meat now costs five dinars, and sufficient food is not available. Libyan authorities have tried to explain spiralling prices by blaming them on a new class of black market merchants. Authorities admit that this phenomenon has been rather widespread in Libyan society of late.

Statue of Liberty Celebrations Termed 'Idolatrous'

LD302127 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 24, Shahr al Sayf 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency — U.S. official circles are preparing for celebrating the centenary anniversary of the so-called Statue of Liberty. JANA's international affairs editor has commented on this stressing that this statue together with the government of the country it is placed in has had no right to talk of freedom. It has [word indistinct] to represent the ugly face of imperialism, exploitation and hegemony in the eyes of peoples worldwide especially those peoples in South America, Asia and Africa who have suffered from the evils of U.S. imperialism. This statue does only represent by substance out of which it is made. [sentence as received] Additionally, it stresses U.S. idolatrous concept in dealing with human questions.

To commemorate the anniversary of a mere helpless idol confirms the [word indistinct] of ignorance the Dark House is engulfed with, let alone that such celebrations represent a heathen indulgence and an open official announcement of godlessness. USA, while announcing its celebrations on the idol of the Dark House, commemorates this anniversary on the dead bodies of tens of thousands of people crushed by U.S. war machine in many a part of this planet where people are being exploited and forced to starve by the U.S. cartels ghoul. Because of this and also because of the necessity to have freedom it is imperative to stress that the real anniversary the world at large is supposed to commemorate is Marikh, March 2nd and that the greatest and most cherished document to be venerated by peoples worldwide is that of people's power.

As such, the celebrations on the anniversary of erecting a statue stuffed with bricks is seen as absurd by world community in general and U.S. citizens in particular. U.S. and its satellite circles have neither as [words indistinct] freedom nor its humanitarian contents. Rather, they only know the cowboy films and Rambo posings. Perhaps U.S. citizens together with those of West Europe think that such celebrations are ridiculous, so much so as they make the world go thousands of years backwards and bring into memory the godless rituals or those of the Middle Ages.

The truth or rather the shrill scream which may rock American mentality and it West European counterpart to drop their primitive concepts of democracy and freedom is unavoidably this new age — the age of the masses. The world in its entirety now witnesses the uprisings and movements of the peoples that reject the worn out concepts and they have started marching to the manufacturers and farms destroying the unjust bases. They have realized in this march the movements of the green alternative where the solution lies in establishing people's power, as is represented in the document of the establishment of people's power and the dismantlement for ever of the ages of statues, lies and falsification against the peoples.

Forces Abolish 'Stray Dogs' Headquarters

LD302342 Tripoli JANA in English 1744 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 24, Shahr al-Sayf 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency — In the process of implementing the revolutionary programme endorsed by the revolutionary force in its eighth meeting and to wipe out all the remnants of the demolished era by deep-rooted destruction of their filthy remnants and to ensure the pressing ahead in destroying all abolished era's symbols and dens together with eliminating the stray dogs who sold the homeland, honour, dignity and themselves to the devil, imperialism, Zionism and reaction and to root-out for ever the forces of evil and despotism to lay the foundatiton of the happy free community — the master society which owns authority, wealth and arms, the revolutionary force in Tripoli — the centre — abolished this morning the headquarters of stray dog the so-called " 'Abdallah Abid al-Sanusi" [member of former Libyan royal family] which he built from the wealth of the Libyan Arab people which used to live in tents and huts before the great Al-Fateh revolution while the reactionaries, the bourgeois and the symbols of the abolished era used to live in luxurious palaces.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Chad's Goukouni Oueddei

LD301640 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening received Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Chadian GUNT.

Reportage on Visit by CPSU's Gorshkov

Meets Information Secretary

LD271914 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 21, Shahr al-Sayf 27, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The secretary of the General People's Committee for information and culture this morning received Mr. Leonid Gorshkov, member of the USSR Communist Party's Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the Russian Soviet Republic, and the delegation accompanying him who are taking part in the Soviet cultural week in Great Jamahiriyah. The two sides discussed various aspects of cooperation in culture and information between Great Jamahiriyah and Soviet Union and ways and means to develop them.

Banquet by Foreign Liaison Bureau

LD302319 Tripoli JANA in English 1417 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 24, Shahr al-Sayf 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau held last night a dinner banquet in honour of Mr. Leonid Gorshkov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and vice premier who is currently on a visit to Great al-Jamahiriyah. Also present at this banquet which has given on the floating hotel, Tolido, the accompanying delegation of Mr. Gorshkov and a number of secretaries of people's committees and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Delegation at Green Book Center

LD302327 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jun (JANA) — Leonid Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy premier of the RSFSR, and the delegation accompanying him to attend Soviet cultural week in the Great Jamahiriyah, today visited the International Center for the Green Book Studies and Research in Tripoli. The Soviet cultural delegation heard detailed explanations on the implementation of the Third Universal Theory in the Great Jamahiriyah, democratic construction, and the exercising of direct people's authority according to the vanguard theses of the Green Book and the receptive human mind. An intellectual dialogue focussing on the universal theory and the Jamahiri system which has brought glad tidings to the world's peoples was held during the visit. The Soviet delegation commended the implementation of the theory in the Great Jamahiriyah and the exercising of direct people's democracy by the masses of basic people's congresses — the cornerstone of people's authority.

CSSR Deputy Trade Minister Arrives 27 June

LD281046 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Jun (JANA) — The Czechoslovak deputy foreign trade minister, Frantisek Langer, arrived here yesterday evening on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

Al-Mirghani Comments on Arab, African Issues

LD281107 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0842 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jun (KUNA) — The speaker of the Sudanese sovereignty council, Ahmad al-Mirghani, called for putting an end to the hemorrhage depleting the blood of the Islamic nation since September 1970. He called for the need to deploy capabilities, which are wasted as a result of the Iraq-Iran war, to fight the common enemy "Israel" and to liberate the holy Al-Quds [Jerusalem].

In a statement to the Kuwaiti *Al-Anba'* published today, Al-Mirghani called for an Arab summit conference to find solutions to problems and big challenges facing the Arab nation. Al-Mirghani expressed the willingness of his country to mediate between Iran and Iraq to reconcile their points of view, particularly as Sudan enjoys great respect from both parties. He added that Sudan has a plan to clear the Arab atmosphere and to mediate in solving Arab differences and in achieving Arab solidarity. He also expressed Sudan's readiness to try to bring Egypt and Libya's viewpoints closer.

With regard to Sudanese foreign policy, Al-Mirghani affirmed that its policy is based on positive neutrality, nonalignment,and noninterference in the internal policy of all countries. Concerning Sudan's relations with Ethiopia, which has a role in supporting rebels in southern Sudan, Al-Mirghani said that relations between both countries will witness a considerable development through talks which are going to take place soon to settle several important matters.

The speaker of the Sudanese sovereignty council called for the necessity of coordination between Arab states and for serious action to consolidate Arab-African cooperation in order to create good and firm relations with countries of the black continent, particularly as the Zionist snake has slithered into it. Among the important aims to be achieved by this cooperation is containing and confronting Zionist expansion. Sudan has a plan for this move and for Arab action needed to achieve Arab solidarity.

With regard to the internal situation in Sudan, particularly the constitutional and economic situation, Ahmad al-Mirghani stressed that the Sudanese Government had diagnosed the mistakes leading to these problems and has found solutions to some of them, and is currently trying to find the cure for other problems. He added that steps are being taken actively by all Sudanese forces to make a success of the constitutional congress which will clearly outline Sudanese policy, and all tendencies agree on the principles of the unity and safety of the country, and that it should be united, successful and prosperous. The Sudanese official expressed his hope that all forces, including the leader of the Movement of Southern Sudan, Colonel Garang, will participate in this congress.

With regard to the problem of the south, Al-Mirghani said: It is among our priorities, and we will exert our efforts to contain and solve it and reach a settlement through dialogue; the coming few weeks will reveal more about the achievements of this aim.

Concerning the economic situation in Sudan and the problem of debts which it faces, he said that the government is trying to discuss ways of cooperation with the international bank, the IMF and the EEC as well as other quarters which financed, and still finance Sudan, in order to find a new joint way to work between us. He added that the government is currently working on a comprehensive plan for agricultural reform and is trying to provide all material means for it so that the saying "Sudan is the food basket of the world" would become a visible reality. At the same time, he would welcome Arab monetary capitals playing a role in investing in Sudan in accordance with sound and beneficial investments rules for both sides. Al-Mirghani praised the assistance given by Kuwait to Sudan in developing projects in southern Sudan and for helping Sudan during the drought plight in Sudan and other African states during the past few years. He described relations between his country and Kuwait as excellent. He expressed his gratitude and thanks to Kuwait, the government and people, for their continuous solidarity with Sudan.

Assesses Arab, Foreign Ties

PM300831 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani by 'Irfan Nizam al-Din in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nizam al-Din] Mr Chairman, how do you assess Sudan's current experiment, and under the new system is there no conflict of jurisdictions between the State Council and the cabinet?

[Al-Mirghani] As you know, after the blessed Rajab uprising Sudan chose democracy as a way of life and it chose rule by consultation to do away with autocracy. The people gave their verdict in the recent general election and constitutional institutions were born. There are the State Council, the cabinet, and the Constituent Assembly. They all work in complete understanding, with no conflict of jurisdiction. The State Council is the sovereign authority, the cabinet is the executive authority, and the Constituent Assembly is the legislative authority.

[Nizam al-Din] Apart from domestic issues and the steps to complete the constitutional institutions, there is the contentious issue of your relations with Egypt. How do you stand on the joint defense agreement and the Egyptian-Sudanese integration question which has been in the news for months?

[Al-Mirghani] Out of our concern for permanent Egyptian-Sudanese relations and our interest in having continuously developing ties in the interest of both peoples, we are now working on a new concept to fulfill these aspirations. Of course, the question of integration between the two countries falls within that context. We believe that anything which serves mutual interests must be strengthened and that everything else is open to revision and study without any sensitivity, bearing in mind that we are all for bolstering relations between the two fraternal peoples who are joined by blood, language, and the Nile.

[Nizam al-Din] I will be more specific. It has been claimed that there are differences of opinion between you and Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on several issues including relations with Egypt, the military solution for the south, the September laws related to the Shari'a, and Libyan-Sudanese relations.

[Al-Mirghani] Let me first make a correction. There are no differences. Under the present democratic regime we rule through the constitutional institutions. We express numerous opinions, but our decisions are always joint decisions based on a common view in the common interest. The government will soon announce a general concept including methods of implementing approved policies. There are no differences of opinion.

[Nizam al-Din] On foreign policy, there is talk about balanced and clear international relations. Do you have any particular concept as to the kind of relations you would like to have with the Soviet Union, the United States, and Ethiopia?

[Al-Mirghani] Since the birth of the democratic regime Sudan's foreign policy has been based on firm principles to which we are committed. These principles are positive neutrality, nonalignment, good-neighborly relations, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and establishment of relations which serve mutual interests without exploitation. These principles are quite different from the policies from which Sudan suffered under the defunct May regime. Today we enjoy good relations with the United States as well as the Soviet Union and we are most eager to establish good and developing relations with our fraternal neighbor Ethiopia.

[Nizam al-Din] What about your Arab policy, particularly following Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's visit and his talks aimed at strengthening Saudi-Sudanese relations?

[Al-Mirghani] Saudi-Sudanese relations are deeply rooted in history and abound in fraternity and affection. His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's talks were successful, reflecting an identity of views between Sudan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia emanating from their interest in uniting Arab ranks and uniting the Islamic nation. I can say that, although the visit was brief, it was fruitful, constructive, and successful.

Al-Hindi on Integration With Egypt, Summit

JN301258 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 30 Jun 86 pp 1, 19

[Text] Cairo — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that new principles for integration between Egypt and Sudan are to be discussed. In a statement to *Sawt al-Sha'b*, Al-Sharif al-Hindi said that these principles must be based on a realistic study and not on any emotional factor because economic relations are based on profits and losses. He added that when endorsing any formula for integration between Egypt and Sduan, it is necessary for young men to be present and participate with their opinions in formulating the ideas and strategy of integration which is in contrast with the previous situation. At the same time, the capital needed for the integration projects should be available and be an incentive to starting the implementation. The Sudanese official explained that all previous prerequisites were not available in the integration that existed before the Sudanese people's revolution because the Sudanese people were completely excluded from it and projects were not submitted to them. Moreover, the Numayri regime was constantly pressuring Egypt to continue with the integration, which was regarded as a heavy burden for Egypt. Regarding the priorities and the prerequisites the new Sudanese Government deem necessary for integration with Egypt, he said that there were several priorities such as specifying the type of projects that have to be implemented within the integration, selecting the appropriate expertise to complete these projects, specifying agricultural crops needed to support integration between the two countries, and affirming the need to define the contribution of each side to integration in accordance with their capabilities. On the direct reason that prompted the Sduanese Government to demand a change in the integration system, he said: We aspire to acheive a real unity between the two peoples. We do not want the two peoples to be thrust into a sudden unity based on government decisions and lacking popular support and participation because we are eager to spare all aspects of this unity the whims of the authority.

Regarding Numayri's extradition, Al-Hindi said: Undoubtedly, Egypt has always been a refuge for strugglers who led their peoples against hostile movements. However, Ja'far Numayri did not fight or struggle for his people. In fact, he harmed his people throughout his 16-year rule over Sudan. He affirmed that Numayri did not respect his right to political asylum in Egypt and began to interfere once again by plotting to topple the new regime which was chosen by the Sudanese people themselves. Actually, the Sudanese authorities are investigating a number of activities which Numayri carried out while he was in Egypt. A number of letters written and voice recordings by Numayri instigating some of his supporters in Sudan to conspire against the current regime in Khartoum have been seized. Sudanese authorities are currently investigating this and will submit a detailed report to Egypt. Al-Hindi said: After all this, can we believe that Numayri respects his right to political asylum? Although we strongly believe that Egypt has always been a cradle for free men, can we regard Numayri as one of these free men?

Regarding the Sudanese Government's recent invitation to convene the Arab summit conference in Khartoum, Al-Hindi said: The invitation still stands. We are seeking to achieve this because we in Sudan still live the memory of the Arab summit which was held in Khartoum after June 1967, during which Arab leaders adopted their most important resolutions to confront Israel. We affirm that Sudan today is the same Sudan that received the Arab leaders in Khartoum. We are always eager to achieve the unity of Arab ranks in order to confront the changes our Arab nation is experiencing.

SPLM-SPLA Alliance Issues Joint Statement 29 June

EA291812 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jun 86

["Text" of the statement by the joint liaison committee of the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation at the conclusion of a meeting held from 24-28 June in Addis Ababa and issued 29 June 1986]

[Text] 1. The joint liaison committee of the SPLM-SPLA and the NANS [National Alliance for National Salvation] met from 24th to 28th instant in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

2. The delegation of the National Alliance briefed the SPLM-SPLA delegation on efforts exerted by the alliance since the last meeting in order to bring about a conducive atmosphere, which has yet to materialize. However, the alliance informed the SPLM-SPLA that the government assured the alliance of the creation of a conducive atmosphere as embodied in the Koka Dam declaration; that is, the cancellation of the 1983 September laws, the defense pact infringing national sovereignty and return to the 1956 constitution, amended 1964, and finally the lifting of the state of emergency.

3. The SPLM-SPLA delegation hailed the determination of the alliance, its continuous endeavors and unfailing efforts to effect a conducive atmosphere for the convening of the conference and for adhering to the dates agreed upon for the meetings of the joint liaison committee.

4. Both sides reiterated their commitment to the letter and spirit of the Koka Dam declaration and stressed their determination to maintain channels of communications wide open. The SPLM-SPLA and the NANS are determined to continue working together towards the implementation of the declaration as a necessary step to bring peace to the country through the convening of the national constitutional conference, which should be held as soon as possible.

5. Conscious of the national famine, both sides reviewed the activities of their relief organs, namely, the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association, SRRA, and the TU [Trade Union], Popular Committee for Relief, Pupcor, and committed themselves to promoting and speeding relief operations.

6. Both sides expressed the hope that the national media will contribute to the peace process in the most constructive way by promoting clear understanding of the issues and not fanning emotional and divisive rhetoric.

7. The joint liaison committee has agreed to meet again in Addis Ababa on any date convenient to the alliance after 10 July 1986.

Signed for the SPLM-SPLA by Major Arok Thuon Arok, member high command SPLM-SPLA, deputy cos [chief of staff] for administration and logistics, and leader of the SPLM-SPLA delegation; and for the Alliance, by Dr Taysir Muhammad Ali, leader of the NANS delegation. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 29 June 1986

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister Attacks U.S.-Based Opposition

AB281204 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, 27 Jun (AFP) — The Liberian foreign minister, Bernard Blamo, has accused Liberian "dissidents" living in the United States of "spreading false information" on the economic and political situation in his country. Mr Blamo told AFP on Thursday that Americans are now satisfied "to see Liberia turn towards economic stability, and they recognize the efforts made by President Doe toward the reconciliation of the Liberian people."

However, he added, if the Liberian opposition does not enjoy the support of the American Government, "there are several officials of Congress and other American Government agencies who sympathize with them."

The minister complained in particular that these opponents, among whom are former university lecturers, are putting pressure on congressmen to try and persuade President Reagan to force the Liberian head of state to organize new elections. In this regard, he reaffirmed that the Liberian authorities have categorically rejected the holding of new elections in conformity with the demands of the opposition which feels that the October elections were "rigged."

Talks Between Opposition, Ruling Party Collapse

AB281208 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1110 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Negotiations between the opposition parties and the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, have collapsed following the withdrawal of the Liberian Council of Churches [LCC] as a mediator. This was disclosed at a press conference in Monrovia yesterday by the four opposition parties — the Liberia Action Party, LAP, the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, the Unity Party, UP, and the United People's Party, UPP.

In a letter to the opposition parties dated June 26th, the Council of Churches informed them that the decision to withdraw from the talks was reached after President Samuel Kanyon Doe, who is also standard bearer of the NDPL, rejected a 10-point proposal put forward by the council as an agenda for further talks on national reconciliation. The Council of Churches quoted President Doe in their letter as saying it was his considered opinion that their proposals were biased and one-sided, favoring the other parties. He said there was no need for the council's services again, and therefore they should stop their mediation in this process of reconciliation. President Doe further said the politicians will sort out things for themselves and expressed thanks to the Liberian Council of Churches for its efforts thus far.

The LCC took the initiative in late April this year to mediate between the opposition and the ruling NDPL so as to bring about dialogue and national reconciliation, and since then their talks have been held behind closed doors. The opposition parties then warned that the responsibility for the failure of the efforts of the Liberian Council of Churches aimed at helping to bring about national reconciliation and unity must rest with the leaders of the NDPL.

NIGERIA

Babangida on Ban on Ex-Politicians, Budget

AB272150 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Address to the nation by President Ibrahim Babangida in Lagos on 27 June on domestic and economic issues — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: The year 1986 is a historic landmark in the political and economic evolution of our nation. Halfway through, it is necessary that we take stock of our recent experiences, assess our efforts at reconstruction, and articulate further measures for the near future.

In my 1986 budget speech on 31 December 1985, I announced a number of policy measures aimed at achieving the basic aims of economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance. The budget outlined specific proposals for moving the economy gradually out of its long recession by cumulating agricultural production, reactivating idle factories, and containing inflation. These proposals were by themselves an elaboration of the 16-month economic emergency measures announced on 1 October 1985 to deal more seriously with the economic crisis and provide the foundation for a more enduring development.

As you will recall, the specific objectives of the budget were to reconstruct and diversify the productive base of the economy in order to reduce dependence on oil and imported goods, achieve a fiscal and balance of payments viability, and lay the basis of noninflationary goals over the medium and long terms. We were aware that the successful outcome of the economic stabilization program depended on a favorable and stabilized foreign market, good weather for agricultural production, effective implementation by the public bureaucracy, and an inherent political understanding and mass support.

Our experience on each of these factors has so far been a mixed one. Some of the more significant statistics and economic indicators have been released by the Federal Ministry of Finance on the occasion of progress reports. Generally, we have been adversely affected by reduced oil receipts and slow non-oil export promotion. Where inflationary pressure has responded favorably to tight monetary or fiscal measures, urban unemployment has so far not been overcome.

On the administrative and political front, there have been some unfortunate perversionary developments. It is, however, gratifying to note that as we approach the second half of the year, the domestic situation and the international oil market are beginning to improve, and we can look at the immediate future with greater confidence and renewed hope.

In the face of recent economic and financial uncertainties, it was understandable for some vocal segments of our society to call for a revision of the 1986 budget. However, there is hardly justification for a major review exercise. Government remains undaunted in its determination to pursue its program of economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance.

Our international creditors appreciate our commitment in the path of agro-structural adjustment which we have started for ourselves. They have remained in useful dialogue with us to ensure successful implementation of our programs. We are particularly gratified that the major international financial institutions have come to recognize and to agree with this administration's position not to take the IMF loan, and not to devalue the naira overnight.

The task ahead remains difficult but I will ask all of us to remain commited to our declaration in the 1986 budget, namely that solutions to our social and economic problems must be found through our efforts, at our own pace, and on our own volition, consistent with our own long-term national interests. Our memories must not be too short in evaluating the immediate past as we lay a stronger foundation for the future.

If we are to translate rhetoric into concrete achievement, it is necessary that we should appreciate not only the magnitude of the problems confronting the nation, but the essentials of the structural adjustment program designed to address those problems. The various measures, as enunciated, will only work if everyone understands them and is determined to make them work. Our economic experience as a nation over the past 2 decades has revealed that there are many aspects of our lifestyle, our attitude to work, and the way in which we harnessed our resources or utilized our wealth which have impeded true development. Our structural adjustment involves new uses of wealth, new property relations, new products and production processes, new attitudes to work, new consumption habits, and new interaction with the rest of the world. It seeks to harmonize what we consume with what we produce using our domestic endowment of human and material resources, while government can play an active role, as structural adjustment processes necessarily entail a greater participation of all citizens as producers, workers, and consumers.

An important lesson of historical experience is that structural adjustment is a very painful process, particularly for a country which has not laid appropriate foundations for self-reliance. It is therefore important not to postpone the painful corrective measures because they can only intensify the consequential hardships.

True national development means increasing economic, financial, and technological self-reliance in [word indistinct] list of products, especially food and other (?waste) goods. It is in that context that the recent pronouncement by the government, banning the importation of wheat from 1 January 1987, can be appreciated as a most effective way of putting a stop to the country's unwholesome dependence on wheat bread. Goods and services produced in Nigeria must truly reflect the resources endowment of this country. Increased use of local materials for our industries must be a nonnegotiable strategy of our national development policy. The technology used in producing our goods and services should be more appropriate and sustainable. The resulting product should also become gradually but assuredly competitive in price and in quality with imports.

The policy inadequacies of the past, probably more than the declining fortune of the oil market, produced the heavy external debt burden, the expansion of debt servicing obligations, and the deteriorating trade and fiscal imbalances.

What the 1986 budget tried to do was to deepen and accelerate the process of structual adjustment. From July 1986 to June 1988, the main elements of the structual adjustment program include continued strengthening of the existing demand management policies, design of complementary measures to stimulate domestic production and employment generation, and faster movement toward a more realistic exchange rate. Other elements are further rationalization of import tariffs and excise duties, replacement of direct administrative control with greater reliance on market forces, adoption of appropriation pricing policies, especially for (?wasting) assets like petroleum products, and the rationalization of parastatals.

In terms of major polices, the program can be said to involve three interrelated actions. First, as a measure to correct the continued overvaluation of the naira through the setting up of a viable and substantial second-tier foreign exchange market, simultaneously with further downward adjustment of the official exchange rate. The aim of this 2-pronged action is to acheive the convergence of various exchange rates of the naira before the end of the structural adjustment program.

Secondly, there are other series of negotiations to relieve the external debt burden and the inducement to attract a net inflow of foreign capital while keeping [word indistinct] on foreign loans.

Thirdly, there is the intensification of efforts to overcome public sector inefficiencies and corruption, especially through improved public expenditure control, heightened administrative surveillance, and widened economic and financial intelligence. The government is painfully aware that a system of direct bureaucracy control is not only cumbersome, but is also liable to corrupt and or arbitrary administrative practices. Furthermore, it tends to engender an intended distortion and resource allocation and reach unintended beneficiaries. This has been particularly evidenced in pricing and allocation of the increasingly inadequate foreign exchange. The government recognizes that the closer the exchange rate is to a realistic level, the less will be the need for import licensing system, the greater the efficiency in the use of foreign exchange, the higher the level of export earnings in the medium and the long term, and the smaller the leakage of foreign exchange through smuggling of goods and black marketeering in currencies.

In accordance with the 1986 budget, the government has decided to promulgate in July 1986 a decree for the establishment and operation of the second-tier foreign exchange market. The basic strategy is to allow the market to operate under a general market condition and to fund it appropriately. In addition to private sources of foreign exchange supply to the market and from the domicilliary accounts scheme, the World Bank has agreed in principle to also provide some funds to support the market.

Government will in turn release considerable foreign exchange support to the market within the limit of its ability and of unavoidable international obligations. From its inception, all routine foreign exchange transactions, including all government imports, would be channelled through the second-tier foreign exchange markets. The major exceptions would be the servicing obligations of the external debt and as verified, ascertained, and unambiguously accepted. The other exception consists of the official contributions and obligations in international organizations and institutions of which Nigeria is a regular member.

Otherwise, government expenditure on foreign goods and services will be financed through operations on the second-tier market just like all other private expenditures on foreign goods and services. In this way, the risk of resource leakage, administrative corruption, price distortion, and discretionary allocation will be minimized if not eliminated. Meanwhile, the downward crawling peg of the official exchange rate will continue until convergence is achieved with free rates on the second-tier market.

The government is committed to carrying through its reform program successfully even in the face of an import capacity that is so much lower than previously anticipated. Given the continued unfavorable world oil market, the continued commitment to the servicing of genuine and authenticated external debt, and the continued slow pace of [words indistinct], it is clear that the nation must continue to pursue a policy of restraint in its demands for foreign goods and services. Not only must there be greater vigilance against imports, over invoicing, and other financial malpractices, consumer habits as well as producer techniques must be corrected to eliminate extensive import dependence which the nation had witnessed during and immediately after the oil boom period.

The attainment of a final balance continues to be critical for a fragile economy like ours. The main aims of our present stategy are to gradually reduce the degree of our currency's overvaluation, to correct systematically the structural distortions in the domestic economy, to discourage the high import dependence, to efficiently ration the increasing and scarce resource exchange among competent national use, and to progressively strengthen international competitiveness of our nonoil products. In the pursuit of these objectives, the [word indistinct] of foreign exchange market will be operated like other open markets, free from undue bureaucracy controls and unnecessary paperwork. The buyers and sellers would be free to purchase and sell foreign currencies from and to authorized dealers any time during the working hours. It is [words indistinct] that a vital strategy of the structural adjustment program is the gradual absorption of the unofficial [word indistinct] of foreign exchange market by the new second-tier market. It is expected that when the market becomes fully operational, import licenses, as a measure of instrument for allocating scarce foreign exchange will become unnecessary. But this is without prejudice to the continued validity of other supervisory, inspection, and statistical intelligence measures to ensure that the nation gets full value for its outplay of foreign goods and services. There will also be right from the market's inception an updated and streamlined list of imports that are prohibited for reasons of public policy and demand management.

Similarly, in due course, the existing 30 percent generalized import levy will give way to a new profile of import tariffs and excise duties. It is clearly not the intention of government that this new arrangement should discriminate in favor of traders, speculators, and frivolous spenders. The intention is to discriminate positively in favor of domestic producers. As such, the structure of tariffs and excise being designed will be geared to discriminating against importers of nonessential finished products while avoiding overprotection of domestic produces in relation to their international competitors. The government will be a major supplier of foreign exchange to the market. In the intervening period before the convergence of the various exchange rates, the government will [words indistinct] just earn some substantial temporary [word indistinct] in terms of naira value.

It is the intention of government to transfer a significant portion of the net surplus accruing from its foreign exchange operations into special accounts for the purpose of financing employment generation and rural development schemes as a way of accelerating the process of national economic recovery. With good human management measures, and with continued tight monetary and fiscal policies, it is hoped that a substantial proportion of the accruing surplus will thus be expended on domestic rather than imported goods and services.

One problem against which we must brace ourselves is that of renewed open inflation, especially imported products and imported industrial inputs. Any form of general exchange rate adjustment is an embarrassing inflationary pressure, and also tends to negate the effectiveness of comprehensive price control. The Productivity, Prices, and Incomes Board and the price controlling agencies must therefore be strengthened to select, steadily protect the prices of wages, goods that directly affect the welfare of workers and other low income groups. If however, domestic food and agriculture continue to expand, and if import dependence by industries is significantly reduced, then consequential inflationary impact of the structural adjustment program can be more directed for the socially sensitive income classes.

Experience has shown that if not properly managed, [words indistinct] foreign exchange systems will introduce structural distortions of its own and it may have failed to absorb the unofficial parallel market. Prices on the second sphere may even be higher than on the parallel market. Its operations may also be abused, violated, or converted by unscrupulous people with inside information.

For the forthcoming Nigeria [words indistinct] foreign exchange market therefore, suitable provisions for due punishment and sanctions are being made in the relevant decree to discourage such latent abuses. Economic austerity and stabilization programs are not expected to be a permanent feature of social management. The sacrifices and burdens imposed by such programs are worthwhile only if they stimulate only growth and development. The agricultural sector is an area where improvement can make an immediate impact on the supply situation to dampen inflation and recession. The needed structural adjustment reports for the sector that had been announced in the 1986 budget are being vigorously implemented.

The winding up of commodity boards, coupled with the gradual evolution of a more realistic exchange rate will provide improved price incentives that will enable farmers to compete effectively in farm production.

The new objective and strategy of the industrial revival were already outlined in the 1986 budget. During the period of structural adjustment, government will put into effect a revised tariff and excise tax [words indistinct] that will be consistent with the new exchange rate policy in achieving the desire level of effective protection as well as provide needed support of nonoil export promotion measures.

Such revamped tariff and exchange rate policies will also provide the much-needed incentives for developing locally produced raw materials, thus imports of raw materials and spare parts as well as export manufacturers will be channelled through the [words indistinct] of foreign exchange markets. Government will also accelerate action on the rescheduling of the internal debt, especially considering that the domestic banking and financial system continues to be very lucrative.

Internal debt rescheduling to nonfinancial institutions is expected to facilitate employment generation and to restore business confidence for the whole and within the international banking system. Arrangements have been concluded to utilize a significant portion of the balances on the escrow account from previous countertrade schemes. This will facilitate the procurement of essential raw materials and spare parts from the countries concerned for some few factories and construction companies to review or expand their production. Government is also actively exploring the use of new countertrade arrangements for financing a higher level of industrial activity as well as for undertaking some uncompleted but vital civil engineering work and infrastructural development.

An example is the network of [words indistinct] of which detailed design and specifications have been established. An important (?stride) in the economic revival process is the generation of internal revenue by state governments, local governments, and the unit communities [as heard] in the grassroots. These authorities must now intensify their efforts to implement local property taxation both as a means of financing local development projects, and as a supporting tool for income redistribution.

Social mobilization and calls to patriotism cannot be long sustained without being anchored on visible opportunities for employment generation, self-employment, and gainful occupation. Such mobilization must also extend to consumer protection and the establishment of effective markets [words indistinct] through a network of cooperative marketing. Nigerians have made many sacrifices during the past 9 months as part of economic hardships. In particular, all those who contributed to the national economic recovery fund, I sincerely thank you all for your worthy sacrifice.

As I promised in my silver independence anniversary address, the contributions will be discontinued at the end of the emergency period. Furthermore, government has decided that tax deductions from wages and salaries by the lower income group made during the economic emergency period will be converted into savings which will be refunded interest-free before the end of 1987.

In particular, I salute all officers and men of the Armed Forces for their patriotism and contribution to the economic recovery of the nation. Patriotism is part of our lives. It is in fact the totality of our life, our valor, and our sacrifice in the various wars, from the Second World War to the Civil War, and our contributions to the maintenance of internal order are without reproach. This is to emphasize that we have not at any time shirked our responsibility to defend the territorial integrity of this country. Today, I exhort you to continue to demonstrate unquestioned patriotism and loyal service to the nation.

Rebuilding political confidence: It will be recalled that the present administration came into power under extremely difficult circumstances. On the domestic front, the general mood was that of disillusionment created partly by economic hardship, unemployment, retrenchment, and almost total neglect of fundamental human rights. On the external front, the country had faced, and to some extent is still facing, a rougher international environment as a result of [words indistinct] of our international friends and trading partners to reschedule our loans on mutually acceptable terms. In the process of tackling new formidable problems and obstacles new problems have emerged, partly from the deterioration of our economic situation as a result of the collapse in oil prices, and partly from lack of appreciation of the real dimension of the problem on the part of certain segments of our population.

Since the inception of the present administration, we have, as a matter of deliberate policy, attempted to find solutions to our multifarious problems through a process of discussions, consultations, debates, and some measures of consensus. We have also reestablished the principle of the rule of law. It is for that very reason that we insisted that all political detainees and those that had been conditionally released should be brought to trial before appropriate judicial tribunals. Their investigations have been completed and considered by the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

While government respects the rule of law, it is pertinent to point out that this administration is also aware that legal justice is not necessarily social justice. The decision of the military to put several past political actors on trial was not conceived in bad faith. It was meant to instill in Nigerians the principles of accountability and moral probity in public life. The intention was also not to stigmatize all past leaders.

The nation recalls with pride the distinguished contributions of several past leaders, both dead and alive, on whom it had at various times bestowed its highest honors. The time has, however, come for a new generation of men and women to take up the leadership mantle of this country. Even the few surviving elder statesmen havethemselves indicated that they no longer wish to seek any public office in the future. The nation thanks them for their past services and trusts that they will not deny succeeding [word indistinct] generations the benefit of their accumulated wisdom. Government has therefore decided that all past politicians are hereby banned from seeking or holding any public office for 10 years effective from the date of the lifting of the ban on politics. They may vote but they cannot be voted for. In addition, they must not be involved in any overt or covert political, party, or partisan activities. For the avoidance of doubts, some of the politicians and public officers affected by the order are the following: president, vice president, ministers, special advisers, and presidential liaison officers who served in the Second Republic from 1st October 1979 to 31 December 1983; all members of the national and state assemblies who served in the Second Republic from 1st of October 1979 to 31 December 1983; all governors, deputy governors, commissioners, special advisers, and government liaison officers who served in the Second Republic from 1st October 1979 to 31 December 1983; all public officers and officers of the Armed Forces and the police who were convicted by various special tribunals.

The necessary machinery is already in motion to produce and gather the names of specific persons who are affected. Government is anxious to emphasize that once the rule of law must be respected, the issue of the ex-politicians must also be handled politically and administratively.

Beyond the above generalized sanctions, there are specific measures against particular persons of groups whose misconduct has been established by the three recent judicial tribunals. Having carefully considered their reports and recommendations, government has also arrived at the following decisions:

a) Some political office holders who have cases to answer are being sent for trial by special tribunals.

b) The bank accounts and properties of some others are frozen and consficated.

c) Undeclared or falsely declared assets are to be forfeited to the Federal Military Government.

d) The movement of some permanent political office-holders is restricted to their respective local government areas, with any violation being promptly and seriously punished.

e) Diplomatic privileges including the privilege to own Nigerian passport, which is the property of the Federal Military Government, are being withdrawn for 5 years from some who have wantonly abused their office; and

f) Confirmed sentences will be reduced only if the monies and assets forfeited to the federal government are effectively transferred.

Again, full details of these decisions as they apply to specific individuals will shortly be released. I will also like to make it clear, that the exercise of the investigation of wrong-doing is a continuous one. As such information and new charges are brought up against anybody, the investigating machinery will be promptly put into operation. Let me also emphasize the commitment of this administration to deal decisively with erring members of the political class and to demonstrate always the importance of probity and accountability in public office.

It must, however be noted that no nation that thrives on rumors and exaggerated reports of events, can survive. Facts are always more important than speculations. I therefore appeal to you, fellow Nigerians, to shun rumormongering. We should all pool our energies and resources in order to build a strong and economically virile nation.

Towards the achievement of the objectives of self-reliance and the most [word indistinct] virile nation, the government is also embarking on a value orientation program by setting up a new national orientation movement. As you are aware, the old War Against Indiscipline [WAI], while standing in principle, suffered the problems of implementation. The impression was created that one needed to police Nigerians crudely in order to mobilize them to take actions which will eventually benefit them. In fact, in some places, there is abundant evidence of [words indistinct] perpetuated by WAI brigades. This administration believes that Nigerians are capable of (?embracing) certain basic values which could be useful to their lives, given some guidance, but not [words indistinct] acts of regulations of behavior.

The new national orientation movement is a comprehensive re-orientation and mobilization package which is being launched very soon. The contents of this new orientation movement include the desirable assets of the old WAI. In this new package, however, there will be four components: national discipline, employment and economic recovery, national guidance, and youths service.

Unlike the old WAI program, government is committed to ensure its formal and regular budgeting for the new program in order to ensure its long-term impact on the society. As an interim measure, government has approved the launching of a specific program aimed at mobilization of the people for the nation's current economic emergency and structural adjustment. The theme of this component program is patriotism and economic recovery. I seize this opportunity to appeal to all Nigerians to cherish and propagate, both in words and action, the basic message of this program, putting the past behind them.

Our human rights policy must not be mistaken for weakness or lack of clear direction. We shall endeavor to respect individual rights as long as they do not endanger the collective and greater rights of the nation. We have a responsibility for the security of the state and we have [words indistinct] this responsibility is fundamental. Government believes in the freedom of the press but this freedom must [word indistinct] reciprocal obligations from members of the press. Our journalists must [words indistinct] to issues of security and national stability. The adage that the pen is mightier than the sword should be used not as an instrument of disinformation, but as a weapon to galvanize the general sentiment of our people toward the advancement of our fatherland.

Once again, I wish to assure all Nigerians that government has no intention to impose any religion on them. This country has no state religion. It will continue to provide an umbrella under which all religions can thrive. We have a duty to learn to tolerate and accomodate one another and build a united nation where all faiths can be accomodated. It was clear from the proceedings of Colonel John Shagaya committee on the Islamic Conference Organization that freedom of religion was in itself predicated on the peace and progress of the nation. The meetings not only created an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, but members also seized the opportunity to [words indistinct] to seek further knowledge of their respective faiths. Nonetheless, the final outcome underscored the mutual suspicion and fears of [words indistinct]. The report, however, emphasized the need to protect and maintain the [word indistinct] religious status of Nigeria. It expressed support for the government's assurance to protect and preserve the interests of all Nigerians and recommended a consultative committee to enhance and promote peace and understanding among the religious groups.

From the foregoing, it is clear that religion can be termed an explosive and sensitive matter. It is therefore a matter that can never be left to voluntary organizations to regulate nor can it be ignored. It has remained the duty of government to attain and maintain a state of peaceful coexistence among all faiths. To this end, it becomes imperative to have a permanent forum in which all religious groups can interact and foster understanding, as unanimously recommended by the religious leaders who served on the committee. The government has therefore approved the establishment of a national council for religous affairs. The council will regulate the activities of all religious groups as well as promote dialogue, consultations, and understanding among them. The council shall foster national unity and mutual understanding and promotion of social harmony. More importantly, issues which tend to cause suspicion, mistrust, and antagomism among the religious groups will be resolved through the council. It will also be responsible for identifying programs and projects and other forms of (?support) that will promote religious harmony and national integration, as well as enhance social and moral values of our society. It will also specifically advise government, from time to time, on all international religious matters.

We cannot forget the past, no matter how (?inglorious) it might be. That is (?so because) it is real. At the same time, we cannot be (?prisoners) [words indistinct] no matter how glorious it may be. To be [words indistinct] of the past is to mortgage the present and sacrifice future's goals. The faith of this administration in the future of this country and her people remains unshakable.

Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Extradition of Ex-Ministers From UK Requested

AB301929 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1818 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The federal government has formally requested the extradition to the country of four former politicians now residing in the United Kingdom. They are the chairman of the proscribed National Party of Nigeria, Chief Adisa Akinloye, Dr Eam mnauel Osamor, Dr Sunday Esang, and Mallan Ali Makele, all former ministers of the defunct civilian administration.

. As statement by the Justice Ministry in Lagos today said the men were wanted for various offenses ranging from corruption to abuse of office. It said the request for their extradition was in keeping with the present administration's policy of not condoning any acts of corruption.

Ministry Releases British Engineers to Diplomats

AB271319 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 27 (AFP) — Two British engineers were released Friday after spending two years in a Nigerian prison on plane theft charges. "You are acquitted and you are free," Justice Minister Bola Ajibola told Angus Paterson, 41, and Kenneth Clark, 39, as they were released into the custody of British diplomats.

Nigeria's appeals court Thursday ordered the release of the two engineers, but prison authorities had refused to free them immediately.

Mr. Clark, an aircraft engineer, and Mr. Patterson, a radio engineer, both of Aberdeen, Scotland, were sentenced last October to 14 years in jail each for conspiring to steal and stealing a private jet which had been grounded in 1984 by government order. Justice Owolabi Kolawole Thursday called their conviction "a miscarriage of justice" and said they and the pilots who flew the plane out of the country had "committed no crime as charged."

The engineers, acting for the British owners of the Siddeley-125 jet who were trying to repossess it, had secretly prepared it to fly back to Britain. [Words indistinct] stop in Ivory Coast and returned to Nigeria. The two pilots were released and went to Britain, while the engineers who had stayed in Lagos were jailed and subsequently charged with theft and conspiracy.

Justice Minister Signs Release

AB271558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Lagos Prince Ajibola [minister of justice] signed the warrant of discharge of the two Britons who were discharged and acquitted by the Court of Appeal yesterday. He told them that it was not the intention of the federal government to keep anybody in detention more than was necessary, in keeping with its human rights policy.

ANGOLA

Government Troops Foil UNITA Operation

MB280844 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan Government says its troops have foiled a major sabotage operation by UNITA rebels in the northeast of the country. The official news agency ANGOP says the rebel forces were planning a major campaign against strategic diamond mining are[illegible]nda, but it says the guerrillas were driven back with heavy casualties. ANGOP says government troops captured large quantities of arms and ammunition, as well as radios and medical equipment, and that the haul included South African-made parachutes. There has been no independent confirmation of the report.

UNITA 'Bandits' Kill Nine in Huambo Commune

MB010644 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Last Friday evening, a group of UNITA bandits attacked Commander Jilinga commune in Huambo Province, killing nine, including old people, women, and children. Following this barbarous action, UNITA criminals have once again demonstrated their inability to directly confront the national forces of defense and security, thus taking out their wrath on defenseless, peaceful civilians. The criminal act perpetrated by the group in the pay of Pretoria was strongly condemned by the residents of Commander Jilinga commune during a rally presided over by the first secretary of the MPLA municipal committee in Huambo.

Dos Santos Congratulates Mozambique's Machel

MB270914 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart, Samora Moises Machel, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the 24th anniversary of the founding of Frelimo, marked yesterday.

In a message of congratulations to the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party Central Committee, and the government of that fraternal country, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that the progressive changes in Mozambique during these 11 years have led to the creation of more dignified living conditions for the Mozambican people. The Angolan head of state said in his message that despite systematic imperialist attacks on Mozambique because of its devotion to the cause of the liberation of peoples, there continues to be [words indistinct] which has ensured remarkable successes in the tasks of national reconstruction. In conclusion, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the Angolan people's unwavering solidarity with the People's Republic of Mozambique [words indistinct] in the common struggle against imperialism [words indistinct] and economic independence of the two countries.

Western Sahara 'President' Arrives on 3-Day Visit

MB301446 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz arrived in Luanda this morning for a 3-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The Western Sahara head of state was greeted on arrival by Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, party and government members, and several ambassadors accredited to Angola. Soon after its arrival the Western Sahara delegation, which includes Minister of Interior (Benjin Saleh Taleb Omar), SDAR ambassador to Mozambique Ibrahim Mokhtar, and other officials of the presidency of the republic, later went to the People's Palace.

President Mohamed Abdelaziz laid a wreath at the tomb of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, the late President Agostinho Neto. This afternoon there will be talks on bilateral cooperation and other issues. President Mohamed Abdelaziz, who is touring several African countries, has already visited Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of the Congo.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Opens Party Central Committee Meeting

MB301537 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, officially recently opened the fifth plenary session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, elected by the Fourth Congress. In his opening speech, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution began by noting that the session was being held soon after the begining of the 12th year of national independence and at a time when the fight against terrorism is being intensified and efforts are being made to economically develop the country. President Samora Machel then spoke of events in the country since the last session, namely, the formation of Mozambican Children's Organization, the second conference of the Mozambican Youth Organization and the meeting of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau which adopted important resolutions to reorganize the defense and security forces.

Renamo Reports Anti-Government Activities

Vila de Pinda Captured

MB301856 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 30 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] If the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR, is to be believed, Frelimo government forces, and their Zimbabwe allies, have been taking quite a beating in the past week. A statement issued in Lisbon claimed that 134 troops have been killed by the rebels, many of them in an attack on the town of Vila de Pinda, near the Malawi border. On the line to Lisbon, Robin White asked the MNR secretary general, Evo Fernandes, what according to them, had happened at Vila de Pinda:

[Begin recording] [Fernandes] We have attacked and taken Vila de Pinda at Morrumbala District, close to Malawi border. There were 69 Frelimo soldiers killed, and we know that 133 wounded Frelimo soldiers ran away into Malawi where they are still waiting to return into Mozambique. And many hundreds of civilians were also liberated from the communal villages of Vila de Pinda.

[White] Some might say that since this attack has happened so close to the Malawi border, this is a proof that you yourselves are operating out of Malawi.

[Fernandes] I don't think so because I think that [words indistinct] of Malawi, it is Mozambican territory. We have not given any inch of our territory to Malawi. It doesn't matter if it is 1 meter or 2 meters away from the Malawi border, it is Mozambican territory.

[White] So, you didn't come out of Malawi to make the attack?

[Fernandes] Of course not. [end recording]

227 Troops Claimed Eliminated

MB010708 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Renamo movement of Mozambique says it has destroyed a goods train and a 13-vehicle convoy and has killed 227 government soldiers. The movement said in a sstatement issued in Lisbon that 4 of 10 operations had hit administrative and military targets within a 70-km radius of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. Renamo did not mention any casualties on its side. There has been bo immediate independent confirmation of comment from the Mozambican Government on the alleged operations.

Cubans Reportedly Liquidated

MB290707 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The Renamo movement of Mozambique says its forces killed 91 government troops and 2 Cubans in three separate attacks in the past 2 weeks. A Renamo statement issued in Lisbon said 19 government troops were killed in an attack on a military base near the port of Beira, Mozambique's second largest city, and 41 in an attack on the town Chire in the central Zambezia Province. In another attack on the town of Boane, about 40 km southwest of the capital, Maputo, 31 government troops and 2 Cubans were killed. Renamo did not mention whether it suffered any casualties in the three clashes.

Government Counters With Claims of Success

14 'Terrorists' Killed

MB281156 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Units of the Mozambican Army have killed 14 terrorists belonging to the South African MNR bandit gang. The terrorists were killed during attacks by the army on a bandit camp in the district of Jangamo, in southern Inhambane Province, and on a group of terrorists in Morrumbene district, also in Inhambane. During these operations on 15 and 17 June, the Army also recovered goods stolen from the local population by the South African terrorist force.

Two Camps Destroyed

MB301845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM stationed in Gorongosa District, Sofala, destroyed an armed bandit camp in Nhataca on 21 June. Three bandits were killed and several items stolen from the residents were receovered. During the operation, the armed forces also released people forced to live under the bandits. Also in Sofala, another armed bandit camp was destroyed in the Chitocomue, area in Chibabava District and an assortment of war material captured.

7 'Armed Bandits' Dead

MB271348 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] During a military operation, the FPLM killed seven armed bandits of a group that murdered eight people in (Vanduca), Jangamo District, in Inhambane Province on 23 June. A Inhambane Military command source also said that the FPLM seized large quantities of war materiel and stolen goods belonging to the population. The same source added that a bandit camp in (Itante) was destroyed by our armed forces.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bomb Blast Rocks Central Johannesburg

MB011229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — An explosion at a bus stop in central Johannesburg injured at least two people — one a baby — and shattered store front windows in the centre of Johannesburg today, eyewitnesses said. The blast at the corner of Main and Von Wielligh Streets was at 1.50 pm, store owners and managers told SAPA at the scene. Bottle store owner Mr Cecil Smit said: "I was sitting inside when I heard a terrible bang. I ran outside and saw people snatching a baby from a pram and take it inside Mosskays store." Another eyewitness, who did not want to be named, said the child's mother was "injured and bleeding" and also whisked by bystanders into Mosslays store.

Security forces wre on the scene within two minutes of the blast. Crowds quickly gathered and uniformed men closed off streets.

Shattered glass lay strewn across pavements. Within seconds of telephone calls to SAPA reporting a "hang of a bang" in the city centre, sirens could be heard.

Unconfirmed eyewitness reports later said at least seven people had been hurt, five of them whites. They said the injured baby was seven or eight months old. Reporters on the scene said windows for a height of four floors in building opposite the blast scene had been shattered. The explosive device had apparently been placed in a dustbin attached to a pole at the bus stop, eyewitnesses added. A black woman was treated for shock and removed by ambulance. She had apparently collapsed while in a fast food takeaway restaurant next to the bus stop at the time of the explosion. About a half hour after the blast, police requested media personnel to move away from the scene and said liaison officers would address the press at a later stage.

In Pretoria, the Bureau for Information said four women and one child were injured in the explosion. The blast was in line with the adopted policy of the African National Congress. The director of internal media liaison, Mr Leon Mellet, said that the targets were indiscriminate and again children and women were hit.

Police Say 8 Hurt

MB011315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1312 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — Six adults and two children were injured in an explosion in the Johannesburg city centre during the lunch hour, police said. Colonel Franz Malherbe, police public relations officer for Johannesburg, said at the scene of the explosion it was not yet known what had caused the blast. An explosive device was suspected to have been placed in a wire rubbish bin attached to a pole at a bus stop, he added. The blast was on the east side of Main Street, near the posh Carlton Centre and hotel complex, at 1.55pm. The injured were treated and taken to hospital. The colonel said he could not be immediately certain as to the seriousness of injuries, but added he believed some of the victims had not been badly hurt. In Pretoria, a Bureau for Information spokesperson said one of the injured children was two weeks old, the other 3 1/2 years. All the injured adults were women — five whites and a black. Names are being withheld pending notification of next-of-kin.

10 Killed in Bophuthatswana Explosion 27 June

MB011048 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Mmabatho, July 1, SAPA — Ten dead bodies were discovered in a burnt-out VW kombi after a series of blasts rocked Madikwe area in Bophuthatswana on June 27, police in Mmabatho said today. They said the explosions occured in the early hours of the morning. Police are investigating the incident and trying to identify the dead people. Any one with information concerning the incident should contact the police at Mogwase on telephone 014652 2111.

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman could not say what had caused the explosions or where the kombi had come from. The spokesman added it was suspected the blasts were caused by explosive devices which were in the vehicle. He suspected that one device went off accidentally, causing a chain reaction.

New Emergency Regulations for Alexandra Announced

MB011050 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tougher regulations in accordance with the emergency situation have been announced for Alexandra north of Johannesburg, in a special government gazette. In accordance with the regulations, no one may enter any school premises or school building in this township until 13 July. Written permission must first be obtained from the Department of Eduction and Training before a person is allowed to enter a school premises or school building.

COSATU Calls Meeting to Discuss Emergency

MB010601 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has called a meeting to discuss the effects of the state of emergency on its activities. COSATU has announced in a statement that the meeting will assess the effects of the detention of trade union leaders. The venue for the talks is not being revealed for fear of more detentions. The statement says the detention of more than 900 trade unionists since 12 June is evidence of a continuing direct and conscious attack on union activities and their freedom to operate effectively. The government has refused to confirm detentions and says that nobody has been picked up for trade union activities alone. COSATU has warned that action against members could (?rapidly) destroy established labor relations and provoke strikes throughout the country.

ANC Says Official in Swaziland Kidnapped

MB301221 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The ANC one of its officials in Swaziland has been kidnapped. The outlawed movement has alleged the official was abducted by a group of South Africans last Thursday. Howard Barrell has more.

[Barrell] An ANC official spokesman in Lusaka today named the man as Sydney Msibi alias Thomas Shongwe. He was a refugee registered with the Swazi Government. The ANC's spokesman said Msibi was confronted by a group of South African men in Swaziland on Thursday morning of last week. He was overpowered and abducted into South Africa, the spokesman added. The ANC is now expected to mount an international campaign to secure his release from what the ANC believes is custody in South Africa.

Statement Demands Release

MB301701 Dakar PANA in English 1521 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 30 June (PANA) — The African National Congress of South Africa [words indistinct] demands the immediate release and return to its territory of the liberation movements militant Sidney Msibi who was abducted by the South African agents in Manzini on Thursday. In a press statement made available to the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) in the Zambian capital today, the ANC Information Department said Mr Msibi (alias Thomas Shongwe), was overpowered and kidnapped form his Manzini home on Thursday.

The statement also noted that this latest outrage follows the assassination, two weeks earlier, of two other of the ANC members by a South African death squad using silenced weapons with armour piercing bullets. The (?Mbabane) assassinated ANC members were Saxton Lerothodi and Renfrew Kobus.

The ANC release further described the Msibi kidnapping as an act of banditry which constitutes a serious violation of international law and the sovereignty of all countries bordering South Africa. [Words indistinct] to intervene on behalf of Msibi, the ANC Information Department cautioned that Msibi's life is in extreme danger at the hands of the racist regime's security forces. South African political detainees have in the past been tortured to death while in detention.

Tutu Criticizes EEC Decision, Will Not Meet Howe

AU280801 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] London, June 28 (AFP) — Bishop Desmond Tutu said Saturday that EEC leaders had "bent over backwards to accommodate the South African Government" in rejecting the adoption of immediate sanctions against Pretoria during a summit in The Hague which ended Friday. Bishop Tutu, speaking on BBC 4 radio, said that he did not intend to meet British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe when he visits South Africa on an EEC peace mission. "I don't know what will have to happen for them to realise how desperate our situation is," said the bishop.

More Land Readied in Khayelitsha for Homeless

MB271121 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cpae Town, June 27, SAPA — A tender for R10.3-million has been granted by the Western Cape Development Board to prepare an area of land at Khayelitsha for a further 5000 serviced sites. The work which will involve earth removal and soil stabilisation will be the start of phase four of the development at Khayelitsha, SABC radio news reports. Meanwhile refugees from the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps are still pouring into the tent-town at Khayelitsha and it is now estimated that some 3200 people are living in 165 tents. The final meeting of the Development Board, before its functions are taken over by the administrator, will be held in Goodwood on Monday.

Boy Sentenced to 2 Years for ANC Slogan Display

MB010501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2205 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 30, SAPA — A 15-year-old boy was sentenced in the regional court today to two years imprisonment suspended for five years, for displaying slogans connected to the African National Congress (ANC) on his school rucksack. The youth, of Guguletu, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of contravening the Internal Security Act on December 11 last year by displaying placards, pamphlets, poems and "freedom songs" regarding the ANC in his room and having slogans such as "ANC freedom fighters", "resistance fighters" and "revolution" written on his rucksack. He was alternatively charged with possessing publications regarding the ANC. The hearing was held in camera.

Seven Reported Dead in Black-on-Black Violence

MB271555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information in Pretoria says 7 people were killed in the 24-hour period ending at 0600 this morning in incidents of black-on-black violence. A black municipal policeman and his dog were killed in Soweto outside Johannesburg when a hand grenade was thrown at them. In the same suburb, a black motorist was killed when his vehicle was set alight. His passengers sustained serious burns. At Zwide near Port Elizabeth police found the bodies of two black men who had been killed by the so-called necklace method. Another black person was killed in a similar fashion in the KaNgwane trustland in the eastern Transvaal. A black man was also burnt to death at the township near White River. A black man was shot dead in his motorcar at the Old Crossroads squatter camp.

Bureau Reports 2 Injured in Queenstown

MB281229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Queenstown, June 28, SAPA — Two people were injured when a bomb blast rocked a busy shopping centre in the Queenstown in the eastern Cape at noon today. A spokeswoman for the Bureau for Information said the blast was caused by an explosive device placed in a dustbin outside the frontier pharmacy in the Fred Petit shopping centre. A thirty-year-old man was slightly injured in the left foot and a 12-year-old boy suffered a badly damaged left leg, she said. SAPA's correspondent reports that the boy was rushed to hospital and it is feared his leg may have to be amputated below the knee. Police have cordoned off the area and are investigating the cause of the blast, the spokeswoman said. The roof and windows of the pharmacy were badly damaged as well as the windows of the nearby Glenleys furniture store. The offices of a local firm of attorneys were also slightly damaged. Five vehicles in a nearby parking lot were badly damaged in the blast.

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

28 June

MB280932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — There were five unrest-related deaths in the 24-hour period ending 6am today, Bureau for Information spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said at the bureau's daily press briefing in Pretoria today. Ths figure does not include the four ANC men shot dead by police near Nietverdient in the west Transvaal last night. Two blacks were stoned to death in a Soweto street early today by an unknown group. A man died in hospital following a petrol-bomb attack on a police escort near Worcester on June 26. Two bodies that had been stoned and set alight were found at Matjiesgoedfontein in KwaNdebele. Two youths were being held, Mr Mellet said. No information regarding possible unrest incidents which did not involve fatalities was given.

29 June

MB291209 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 29, SAPA — Four people died in incidents of unrest during the 24-hour period ending 6am today, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria today. Bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronnelle Henning told a daily press briefing that police saved a railways policeman from being "necklaced" in Tembisa yesterday. A large number of blacks ran away when police arrived on the scene and no arrests were made, Mrs Henning said.

A man was shot dead after a mob had thrown a petrol bomb at a municipal police vehicle in Zwide near Port Elizabeth, at 4.15pm yesterday. Eight others were arrested.

The bodies of two blacks were found behind the Table Top factory in Old Crossroads. Their throats had been slit, Mrs Henning said. One body was identified as that of Mr Leon Shingase, 22, while the other was of an unidentified male of about 18.

In Vrieskraal, KwaNdebele, the burnt body of a 25-year-old man was found.

30 June

MB301456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 30, SAPA — Following is Bureau for Information unrest report:

"The following incidents were reported for the period 06h00 on June 29 to 06h00 today:

"Incidents:

"Two explosions, the first at 03515 and the second at 03h30, this morning damaged two water pipes in Dunkeld Road, Westville, Durban, near a pedestrian bridge, crossing the R268 national road. The damage was slight and the water supply was switched to alternative pipes within an hour. The pipes, which are situated next to each other, are the property of the Pinetown Regional Waterworks. Mini-limpet mimes were used in both the explosions. The second explosion was, however, clearly intended to injure or kill people. As the pipe runs very close to the pedestrian bridge, pedestrians or personnel investigating the first explosion could have been seriously hurt. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

"The following facts regarding the bus accident yesterday in Khumalo Street, Orlando West, Soweto at 16h30 came to light after the initial investigation: Four passenger buses and a combi, transported people from the meeting of Chief Minister Buthelezi in the Jabulani Stadium, Soweto, to Orlando West. A group of youths stoned and threw a petrol bomb at the leading bus. The clothes of the driver, Mr Edward Makhanya, caught alight and he jumped off the bus. The driverless bus moved ahead and two black pedestrians were run over and killed. They have not yet been identified. The bus then crashed into a wall of the Orlando West Garage. The driver of the second bus alleges that one of the youths in the group shot at his bus with a firearm. The driver stopped the bus whereupon the third bus rammed the combi, which collided with the bus in front of it. The fourth bus collided with the third bus. Forty eight of the 246 passengers of the vehicles were injured and 36 are receiving treatment at Baragwanath Hospital. Mr Makhanya is being treated for burns. A youth was stabbed to death allegedly by some of the passengers. Further details regarding this allegation are as yet not available. The South African Police are continuing their investigation. No arrests have yet been made.

"The black railway policeman, who was saved from a necklace death on Saturday, June 28, in Tembisa on the east Rand, as reported yesterday, has since died in hospital. He was Constable J.E. Rampete, 30.

"After the news conference yesterday, the following report was received: two black men, Abraham Maleki, 19, and Martin Maseko, 19, both of 2649 Emdeni-Extension, Soweto, were killed on June 28 at 17h30 when they allegedly threatened a guard at the home of a councillor with knives. The guard fired shots at the alleged attackers, in self-defence, killing both.

"At 19h45 yesterday, a group of about 20 men stoned a black man to death in front of his home and knived his body. The man was Mr Mazwandile Baaitjies, 20, of 133 Zondi Soweto.

"In Tembisa on the East Rand, a black man fired a shot from his house at a police patrol. In reaction, the police fired back and shot tear smoke at the house, which caught alight and was slightly damaged. The man then shot himself. The police confiscated a 9mm pistol."

1 July

MB011122 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information says that as far as serious incidents of violence are concerned, South Africa had one of its quietest days yesterday since the declaration of the latest state of emergency. In a situation report released in Pretoria, the bureau says that at about 2200 last night a police patrol came across a clinic that was burning in (Hinsta) Street, Motherwell, in Port Elizabeth. The partially burned body of a black man was found in the building. He was later identified as 42-year-old Dr (J.M. Hewana). A can and two bottles containing petrol were found near his body. The bureau says this seems to indicate that arson was involved.

Press Reviews Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Press Briefings

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 27 June carries an editorial on page 4 noting that despite the fact that the Bureau of Information "has become the principal source of publishable information about unrest that may be occurring in South Africa," the bureau has canceled two press briefings this week, one on the day after two bombs exploded in Johannesburg. No reason for the cancellations were given.

Tambo Wins West

On the same page, John Battersby writes from London that this week was, for Oliver Tambo and the ANC, "the week the West was won." The British Government had its first contact with the ANC president, and British TV viewers watched a debate between Tambo and a panel of South African businessmen. "It was a remarkable exercise which illustrated to the British public the broad areas of common ground between the ANC and business leaders and academics — in spite of sharp differences over the use of violence and the ANC's communist links." Although what the ANC leader said cannot be published, "whether probing the communist links of the ANC — the most penetrating public discussion yet — or debating the merits of foreign mediators to get the dialogue going, the overwhelming picture was of seven committed South Africans genuinely searching for a way out of the cycle of violence and destruction." The meeting was a watershed in that it removed the contradiction in British foreign policy which resulted from the British urging the South African government to have contacts with the ANC while refusing contact itself. It paved the way for contact with ANC leaders such as Nelson Mandela and drew "the ANC closer into the Western Sphere of influence." It also "sends an unmistakeable signal to Pretoria about the necessity of including the ANC in the negotiating process," gives at least partial recognition to the statement by Eminent Person Group [EPG] member Lord Barber that it would be unfair to expect the ANC to renounce violence before going into the talks, and underlines the EPG conclusion tha the ANC is indispensable to a settlement. "Britain fears that a radicalised ANC — without Western support — would resort increasingly to guerrilla war and jeopardise Western interests in the region." ANC director of information Thambo Mbeki was asked to brief the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, which he did eloquently, although it cannot be reported. "If that is not a signal which sets the red lights flashing in Pretoria, nothing will."

Citizen on Healey

In its editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English notes the bananas presented by students to shadow Foreign Minister Dennis Healey and says it shows that he is "bananas if he thinks he can monkey about with South Africa." The paper says that Healey is not visiting with an open mind but is biased against South Africa. If he had been staying in the big Johannesburg hotel when the bomb when off, he "might have been jolted out of his complacency about the ANC, whom he supports." The paper disagrees with Healey's assertion that the ANC and IRA are different and on his comments on how bad a workers hostel was and says that there are places in Britain just as bad. "We say to Mr Healey: You are biased, vindictive, uncaring and completely blind to the realities of what is going on here. Come to think of it, we shouldn't call you a political monkey but a political ass."

CITY PRESS on Restrictions

"The government was not mincing words when it warned newspapers it would take action if and when emergency regulations are violated," Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 29 June [date as published] says in an editorial on page 2. "The State is dead serious. It is not delegating offical censors who'll peer over editors' shoulders to see what they intend publishing. It's more subtle than that. The multitude of emergency regulations ensures that censorship is carried out by remote control." The regulations themselves are of "momumental vagueness and all-embracing stipulations" and the government has refused to define what it means by a " 'subversive statement.' " "While we walk through this infested minefield hoping we don't get blown skyhigh, we would like to know what Foreign Minister Pik Botha thought when he told U.S. TV that the press in SA is free."

SOWETAN on 'Facts' of Emergency

In the space in which it usually carries its editorial, Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 27 June says "no comment...," and goes on to say: "The facts speak for themselves," The paper notes that Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman produced a list in Parliament of 1,800 people she said had been detained, 67 people have died in unrest according to the Bureau for Information, the Labor Monitoring Group has reported that 171 unionists were detained and while some of them have been released others had their detentions extended under the security legislation, and "industrial relations have been affected because many union officials and leaders have gone into hiding to escape detention."

STAR on Resisting Sanctions

Commenting on the growing international call for sanctions in an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 27 June says it is "clear that sanctions will provide no 'quick fix' for the political impasse here. Minor annoyances could simply harden white attitudes and delay the processes of change. Major economic disruption could add extra instability to the entire situation — more unemployment and recession, more desperation and bitterness all around. Either way the consequences are undesirable." However, many believe sanctions are the only answer. In a report to the South African Council of Churches, Beyers Naude said that "the onus on" the United States, Great Britain, and the FRG, which have resisted sanctions, "is to show just what other means could effectively resolve the conflict. It seems self-evident that Pretoria should be eargerly assisting this line of thought. Unhappily its extraordinary hard-line, go-it-alone behaviour at present lends our last defenders little assistance."

Treason Trials Considered

In a second editorial on the same page, *The Star* discusses the acquittal of four men on trial for treason, noting that while a trial is "infinitely preferable to locking people away incommunicado simply to keep them out of mischief," the government must have "at least a strong prima facie case. In its anxiety to lock away its enemies, the State should not be to be relying soley on circumstantial evidence, political theory and semantics." "The

State concedes a moral victory if its case is seen to lack substance. It is unfair, too, to subject people against whom charges cannot be substantiated to lengthy imprisonment and to costly legal fees. Finally, it is disturbing when a prosectuion case can collapse as suddenly and completely as it did in this instance."

CAPE TIMES Demands Explanation

"The prima facie state of affairs revealed in the Supreme Court yesterday about a police raid at an Anglican Church in Elsie's River is so disturbing that an immediate and fullscale offical explanation is required," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 26 June says in an editorial on page 6. The detention of the church's entire congregation, including a *Cape Times* reporter, should cause "readers to question the appropriateness of such action in a society calling itself Christian, Western and a bastion against communsism and atheism."

Change in British Policy

"The meeting in London this week between a British Minister of State and Mr Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress signifies an historic change in the Conservative government's attitude to the ANC and the intractable South African problem," the paper says in a second editorial on the same page. The meeting "makes clear that a significant change of emphasis is under way in British policy, with an ominous hardening of attitudes towards Pretoria. The shift seems to be a response to the unhelpfully hawkish direction of Pretoria's recent actions, as seen in Whitehall, including the sabotage of the EPG negotiations, the declaration of a state of emergency and action to muffle the press."

CAPE TIMES on Open Schools

"The South African Teachers' Associations (SATA) is to be congratulated on its enlightened attitude towards non-racial education," the *Cape Times* says in a third editorial on page 10. SATA supported the opening of white government schools to all races, which would "indeed be a welcome change from the present official attitude, which is that Pretoria decides everything for everybody, whether they want it or not." Several white government schools in the Cape have voted in favor of opening admission to all races. "If the government is too timid to issue a general enabling edict, why does it not at least allow mixed schooling on a limited basis beginning with those schools which have already asked for it? The success or failure of such an experiment could then be used as a guide for the future. For the future is undoubtedly where open schools lie, either under this government or its successor. By delaying the inevitable, the authorities are undermining the role which whites could play in determining a future education policy."

Hendrickse, Rajbansi Should Walk Out

In a column on the same page, Allister Sparks writes: "When the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi went into the new tricameral Parliament, they pledged that if it turned out to be a sham they would exercise their ultimate censure and walk out. They should fulfill that pledge now. The way the government has overriden the opposition of the coloured and Indian houses in passing the new security bills has exposed more vividly than ever how phony its reform intentions are." The government has shown "that it does not care a fig for the views of the people with whom it claims to be sharing power. It has demonstrated that when it talks of power-sharing with non-whites it means giving them the right to agree with the National Party." If Hendrickse and Rajbansi "carry out their original pledge they might yet redeem themselves and exercise some meaningful pressure on the government. If they do not, the only potential restraining influence they have ever had will be gone and they will scarcely even rate the appellation of tokenist." The government's action over the security bills has also sent a message to "those blacks it is trying to persuade to participate in its newly established national Statutory Council." The government has undermined the credibility of any black leader who is willing to participate in the statutory council. "It has been demonstrated for the whole black population to see that he will be offering to participate in a forum where he will be needed as long as he says 'ja baas' [yes master] and ignored when he does not. It is difficult to imagine anyone of substance running that kind of risk to his credibility."

Information Continues Flowing

In his "Washington Letter" on the same page, Simon Barber writes that the government's "apparent belief that attempting to dictate what the press may say will somehow make its troubles go away" is absurd. "What is going on in South Africa is not a tree falling over in a forest where no one is present, it is an objective reality that will destroy the country whether or not it is reported daily in this newspaper or in *The Washington Post*. By trying to gag that reality, Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister for Truth, has merely added one more indictment to the enormous list of crimes the outside world holds against South Africa. Mendacity." Since Nel believes that disinvestment and a lack of confidence in South Africa is the result of what the media reports, "the solution, in his governemnt's childlike logic," is to stop the media reporting it. However, this will not work because "governments also also have ways of knowing what is happening. That is why they have embassies. If the truth is too subversive for correspondents to transmit, then the U.S. State Department and others will do it for them. The Reagan administration, opposed though it may be to economic sanctions, has no interest in concealing Pretoria's actions. Far from it: revelation to the world of what the South African government will not acknowledge to its own people is becoming a potent sanction in tis own right." "So you see, Big Brother, the rest of the world has a good idea of what is going on, and will continue to do so until you put all diplomats under guard or expel them, cut all phone lines, read all mail and place your every critic in concentration camps. Even then, rest assured, the truth will out — just as it seeps from the Soviet gulag."

ZAMBIA

Alleged West German, British Spies Released

MB010545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Zambia has freed two West Germans and a Briton who had been accused for spying for South Africa, after tension arose between West Germany and Zambia over the detention of the two Germans. The West German ambassador in Lusaka, Mr (Klaus Timmerman), said the West Germans were released after he delivered a strongly worded protest note to the Zambian foreign minister, Mr Luke Mwananshiku.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Meets Visting Western Sahara 'President'

MB271244 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe, this morning held discussions with the visiting SDAR president, Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, but details of the talks were not given. The prime minister's delegation to the talks held at the State Guest House included the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, while Comrade Abdelaziz led two ministers. This afternoon Comrade Abdelaziz is expected to meet ambassadors from Algeria, Cuba, Yugoslavia, and India.

Abdelaziz Departs

MB281239 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The president of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, SDAR, Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, says his visit to Zimbabwe has successful and fruitful in strengthening and reinforcing relations between Zimbabwe and the SDAR. He was speaking at the Harare international airport today before departing for home at the end of a 3-day official visit to Zimbabwe. Comrade Abdelaziz expreesed his gratitude to the people of Zimbabwe for their solidarity with his people. On South Africa, the SDAR leader expressed solidarity with the people of South Africa and Namibia, who are waging a liberation war against the white minority regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. Comrade Abdelaziz was seen off at the airport by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana; the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe; senior government officials; and members of the diplomatic corps.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JULY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces "liberated" Mehran the night of 1 July, breaking a 45-day occupation of the Iranian city by Iraqi forces, IRNA announced. An Iraqi military spokesman acknowledged the fall of Mehran in a statement cited by Baghdad radio, adding that Iraqi forces have withdrawn to the international border. Announcing further details of the offensive, an Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio stated that Iranian forces have thus far killed or wounded 2,500 Iraqis, while IRNA cited reports that over 1,000 Iraqis have been taken prisoner. The agency said earlier that hundreds of tanks, APC's, vehicles, and light and heavy weapons were seized or destroyed during the attack, and disclosed that a radio station for broadcasting news of Iran's victory has started operations near Mehran, capable of covering a "vast" area inside Iraq. The Iranian Majlis speaker expressed the hope that Iranian forces will take advantage of the situation to strike fatal blows against the Iraqis, paving the way for their final defeat, IRNA also reported.

Israel

The High Court has ordered the state to show cause within 2 weeks why the police should not investigate the Shin Bet affair, Jerusalem radio reported 2 July, adding that this order is based on the assumption that the presidential pardon granted to the four Shin Bet men remains valid. The court also ordered the Shin Bet men to submit affidavits explaining why they appealed for pardons, and it will decide whether to invalidate the pardon or to hear more arguments on the issue after receiving the affidavits.

As for the question of an official inquiry into the Shin Bet affair, IDF radio disclosed that the Alignment Knesset faction has decided to demand the establishment of a judicial commission which will examine and interrogate the political echelon. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he will abide by the government decision on establishing an inquiry, adding that if he does appear before a commission, the public will be "surprised" by his testimony and most of the Israeli press and media will "regret" what they are currently saying on the Shin Bet issue.

In a separate development, Jerusalem radio noted that the Israeli Embassy in Bonn denied any involvement in an alleged Israeli-Iranian arms deal, as reported by the FRG magazine *Stern*. The embassy said it had no connection with the Israeli citizen mentioned in *Stern*'s report, and security sources in Israel likewise stressed that the man has no connection with the Israeli defense establishment. The *Stern* article, which cited FRG police documents, alleged that the German authorities have uncovered arms dealings between Iran and a "representative" of the Israeli Government for the supply of ammunition and rifles, according to DPA.

Libya-Yemens

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas arrived in Tripoli 1 July for talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, JANA reported. Salih told the agency that the visit should be viewed as a natural extension of the growth and development of relations between the YAR and Libya, adding that he would also meet with Al-'Attas as part of efforts to achieve Yemeni unity. The YAR president arrived in Libya after a brief visit to Ethiopia, according to Addis Ababa radio.

For the PDRY's part, Al-'Attas stated that his visit indicates the PDRY's solidarity with the Libyan leadership, JANA reported, and he added that the talks with Al-Qadhdhafi will focus on ways of consolidating Arab solidarity, Arab and international developments, and PDRY-Libyan relations. He did not mention prospective talks with President Salih.

Al-Qadhdhafi subsequently opened the Yemeni "unionist" talks with a speech in which he urged both sides to take a "historic" decision and to end the "tragic" division of their country, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted.

Speaking on the same occasion, Salih said that the YAR is ready for unity with the South Yemenis "in any form," while Al-'Attas confirmed that the two parts of Yemen are "very eager" for unity, according to the radio, which noted that Al-Qadhdhafi, Salih, and Al-'Attas held a closed meeting afterward.

Kuwait

KUNA linked the government's resignation to its differences with the National Assembly over a range of issues including a recent "showdown" in which deputies demanded to question four ministers whom they accused of mismanaging public funds. Deputies also accused the government of providing inadequate protection for the oil installations that were set on fire 17 June.

As for Kuwait's oil policy, the oil and industry minister announced that Kuwait is willing to cut its output if other OPEC members are willing to do likewise, OPECNA reported, and he added that the differences among OPEC members have narrowed as a result of the conference in Brioni.

Iran

Commenting on the recent GCC Ministerial Council session held in Al-Ta'if, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the council's resolutions are issued under Iraqi pressure and are usually imposed by the minority upon the majority, Tehran radio reported.

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London Paper: 'Arafat 'Resignation Crisis' Overcome

PM301136 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
25 Jun-1 Jul 86 p 23, 24

[Salih Qallab article: "The Two Longest Nights in Palestinian Revolutionary Council's History; Overcoming the Crisis of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] 'Resignation' and Abandoning Conventional Policies"]

[Excerpts] The nights of Monday and Tuesday 15 and 16 June were among the longest Palestinian nights in more than 20 years. The Fatah Movement's Revolutionary Council, the second in the echelon of command after the General Congress, held an extraordinary meeting in order to deal with an agenda crowded with issues challenging the Palestinian revolution internally and externally.

A few days ago rumors and whispers were circulating to the effect that Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader, following his return from his first African tour, submitted his resignation as Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution in protest against certain internal measures and actions. It was said that he has repeatedly refused to attend Fatah Central Committee meetings until the follow-up committee set up earlier by the Revolutionary Council makes a decision on the resignation.

The follow-up committee held a series of long meetings over a period of 3 weeks, but in the end it was forced to suspend these meetings as a means of pressure on Abu 'Ammar to go back on his resignation. For its part the Central Committee, after tremendous efforts, unanimously voted to reject the resignation and quietly turn this page. It appears that some influential Palestinian personalities in the PNC and outside it have played a role in making Abu 'Ammar withdraw his resignation.

Although this matter was settled and decided before the Revolutionary Council was called for a meeting, the Palestinian leadership at this high level dealt with several principal issues, some of which are current and tactical relating to the Palestinian problem and the crisis in the area and some others strategic and of a long-term effect on the Palestinian movement as a whole.

At the beginning of the meeting the Revolutionary Council tackled the issue of expanding the Central Committee and introducing new blood to it by appointing a number of capable cadres as members. In deference to democratic custom and procedure the committee decided to postpone the matter until the movement's fifth general congress is held later this year.

The Revolutionary Council, in reviewing the situation, dealt particularly with recent developments in the Palestinian situation in the light of the major developments in the Palestinian revolution's march during the past 4 years. At the end of the discussions the conferees adopted secret resolutions "to ensure the continuity of the Palestinian nationalist movement under the most adverse conditions and possibilities."

Although all the principal Palestinian sources declined to discuss the nature of these resolutions and how they would be carried out, it is likely that they deal primarily with the military situation. The Fatah movement may abandon its traditional slogan of noninterference in the internal affairs of the regimes that interfere with the Palestinian revolution's affairs. It is also likely to abandon the method of "militarizing" the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian resistance and to go back to guerrilla warfare and to the formation of clandestine cells, while still adhering to its public presence and the political gains it achieved through international recognition of the PLO and the presence of its legations and offices abroad.

During these two longest nights in the history of the Palestinian people and their revolution, the Revolutionary Council pondered the break in Palestinian-Jordanian relations and the measures the two sides adopted in the wake of the collapse of the February agreement. It was agreed to continue to pursue the present policy of not widening the gap between the PLO and the Jordanian Government while adhering to the basic principles of the Palestinian stand which Jordan has rejected and still rejects and which has led to the present alienation.

The discussion of these issues dealt with the Jordanian monarch's recent trip to the United States. Abu 'Ammar reviewed reports which he received from "friends" in the United States which say that the slender link between the Jordanians and the Americans has not been severed despite King Husayn's statements expressing his disappointment with the U.S. Administration's stands and policies in the Middle East and the U.S Congress' rejection of the arms deal with Jordan. According to these reports the Americans asked the Jordanian monarch for something he had already rejected on earlier occasions, namely to hold a unilateral dialogue with Israel with U.S. support in order to complete a new ring in the solution to the Middle East problem. The Jordanian monarch rejected the proposal put to him and called for the need to convene an international or quasi-international conference on condition that this is done with Arab approval and the approval of Syria, which is looking toward steps ensuring the rejection of Israel's decision a few years ago to annex the Golan.

In the light of the above it can be said that the Palestinian meetings in middle of this month that lasted two nights plus a third night in Abu 'Ammar's absence have dealt with the crisis of what has been reported about the Palestinian leader's resignation and put an end to rumors and whispers on the subject. They have shifted the Palestinian action to the beginning of a new road. And until the 15 July meeting is held the situation remains open to all possibilities.

PLO Dissident Allegedly Leaves for Cairo

PM301150 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
27 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Abu al-Za'im, Has He Left Amman Permanently for Cairo?"]

[Text] London — According to sources close to diplomatic circles in Amman, Brigadier General 'Atallah 'Atallah, known as Abu al-Za'im, has left the Jordanian capital to live permanently in Cairo, where he owns a house and some private business partly connected with publishing and video films.

The sources add that, as a holder of a Jordanian passport, Abu al-Za'im will be able to visit the Jordanian capital occasionally but only as an ordinary citizen, no more and no less.

Brig Gen 'Atallah led a dissident movement within Fatah and called for the dismissal of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Although Jordanian and Egyptian official sources have neither confirmed nor denied these reports, it seems that Abu al-Za'im's dissident movement is now over. He has been dismissed from all his Palestinian posts and has also discovered that his movements in Jordan were not viewed sympathetically and lacked the popular and official support he had hoped for.

Kuwaiti Minister on Arabsat 'Technical Difficulties'

LD011053 Kuwait KUNA in English 0853 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA) — Communications Minister 'Isa Muhammad Ibrahim al-Masidi was quoted here Tuesday as denying that Arab satellite, Arabsat-1, was lost in space but said the orbiter faced technical difficulties. The Arabsat-1 failed to align its antennas with the ground receiving stations, said Al-Masidi in an interview with *Kimya* weekly magazine.

Facing this problem, the Arabsat organization decided to use the satellite's rocket booster in readjusting the orbiter's position which consequently minimized its relay, Al-Madisi pointed out. However, the minister said the Arabsat-2 is now the main satellite of the organization while the Arabsat-1 was stationed as a reserve substitute.

Al-Masidi said the Arabsat organization and the Arab Telecommunications Union are contacting countries in the region to take preventive measures against jamming by the Israeli satellite which will soon be launched into space.

Palestinian Denies Report on Tel Aviv Explosion

GF011320 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Amman]

[Text] An informed Palestinian source yesterday made a statement to *Al-Ittihad* denying an AFP report that a Palestinian official contacted its office in the Jordanian capital [as published] to claim responsibility of Fatah's Force 17 for Tel Aviv explosion.

The source said that there is no party belonging to the PLO in Jordan that is authorized to announce commando operations. The source said it is possible that the purpose of the contact and the report is to undermine Jordan-PLO relations.

PLO Issues Statement on Amal Attacks on Camps

GF290414 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO has issued the following statement:
The agent Amal gangs and some units in the 6th Brigade exploded the situation in the Burj al-Barajinah camp yesterday, thus violating all cease-fire agreements. At 1400 Beirut local time yesterday, these gangs, with the backing of the 6th Brigade, suddenly tried to attack the scientific committee's square under cover of fire from artillery, rocket launchers, and heavy guns on all parts of the Burg al-Barjinah camp. They managed to advance to this square. However, our heroes defending the camp were able to circle them quickly, forcing them to retreat. Fighting and indiscriminate shelling against the camp continued while this statement was being prepared. The agent gangs also continued to open fire against the Sabra and Shatila camps. They continued sniper fire on the main streets while reinforcements and roadblocks continue to be set up around camps in Beirut to tighten the bloody siege on them.

In a complete coordination operation, the Amal gangs began to escalate the situation in our Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. The gangs besieged the Jull al-Bahr camp near the city of Tyre on 26 June 1986. They bulldozed more than 30 houses in the camp. They also demolished a number of secure houses in the Al-Ma'tuq camp under the pretext of enlarging streets in the camp, using the same method which the Zionist enemy is using against Palestinian camps inside our occupied homeland.

In the Sidon area, agent gangs to the Zionist enemy for 2 days have been using their artillery and machine guns to provoke 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp residents.

The PLO once again warns against the serious repercussions of the continued battle against the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. It affirms that this plot to escalate the situation is part of a major plan in implementation of the Zionist-U.S. decision to strike at the Palestinian national presence in Lebanon on more than one front, now that the repeated attacks of their gangs over the past months have failed to break the steadfastness of the proud camps in Beirut and Lebanon.

Glory and eternity for our faithful martyrs. It is a revolution until victory.

Revolution Forces Report Latest Attacks

27 Jun on Factory, Jeep

JN271832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:
In accordance with the Revolution Command's instructions, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing their heroic operations against the enemy's personnel and vital and military targets throughout our occupied Palestinian land, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on it. The following are the details of these operations:
1. One of our combat groups planted explosive and incendiary charges inside a Zionist military factory in the Tell el Milh area near the city of Beersheba. The explosion of the Palestinian charges yesterday caused heavy damage to the factory, started a huge fire in it, and either killed or wounded about 24 Zionist personnel.

2. One of our combat groups yesterday detonated remote-controlled explosive charges near a Zionist bulldozer on the outskirts of the settlement of Kfar Saba southeast of Qalqiliyah, destroying the bulldozer and seriously wounding the driver.
3. Our revolutionary heroes yesterday attacked a Zionist military jeep with machine guns and hand grenades on a road south of Tel Aviv, causing severe damage to the jeep and either killing or wounding about six Zionist soldiers. The Zionist security forces besieged the areas of the operations, began an extensive search, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operations. Despite the enemy's repressive measures, our revolutionary heroes managed to return safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Mine Explodes Under Truck

JN281814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT
28 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions issued to it, the martyr Major Muhammad Zuhayr group operating inside the occupied homeland planted a mine on the road leading from the Kfar Saba settlement to a Zionist forces' camp north of the settlement. The explosion of the mine under a Zionist truck destroyed it, damaged its contents, and killed its Zionist personnel. Our revolutionaries from the martyr Major Muhammad Zuhayr group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Vehicles Damaged

JN301712 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT
30 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:
Upon instructions issued to them, our hero fighters operating inside the occupied homeland today attacked a Zionist vehicle carrying a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers on a Tel Aviv street. The attack heavily damaged the vehicle and set it afire. Several enemy personnel were injured.

The occupation forces immediately rushed to the scene, besieged it, and closed all streets leading to it. The Zionist forces began large-scale search campaigns and arrested many Palestinian citizens under the pretext of being connected with the operation. Our hero fighters managed to leave the scene of the operation with complete success. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated the following:
Upon instructions from the revolution's command, one of our fighting groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted timed explosive charges in an enemy center on one of the streets of Yafo, occupied in 1948. The explosion, which occurred yesterday, inflicted great material damage on the center and on a number of military vehicles parked near the explosion site. Many enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. Despite the armed cordon which the enemy forces clamped on the area and the search-and-arrest campaigns, the fighting group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Joint Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations

28 Jun Report

JN281826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT
28 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces used machineguns and rockets yesterday to attack a joint position of the Zionist occupation forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the central sector of the occupied border strip area. The attack destroyed the position and killed or wounded its personnel.

They also shelled an assembly area for the tanks of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon with katyushas in the eastern sector. The missiles scored direct hits and started a fire in an armored personnel carrier.

They detonated an explosive charge on a road leading to Marj 'Uyun inside the occupied border strip area under a joint patrol of the occupation forces and Lahd's agent militias. Several personnel were killed or wounded and a military vehicle was damaged.

29 Jun Report

JN291819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT
29 Jun 86

[Text] A group from the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces has shelled with katyushas Zionist occupation concentrations in the Zionist settlement of Al-Manarah in northern occupied Palestine. The shelling scored direct hits on the concentrations, caused heavy material damage, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel. The Joint Forces also shelled with katyushas yesterday several joint positions of the occupation forces and their agent militias near the 'Ayta al-Sha'b-Bayt Lif-Tallat al-Suwyda' crossroad. The missiles scored accurate hits on their targets, caused heavy damage to these positions, started huge fires, destroyed and damaged several military vehicles, and killed or wounded several Zionist and agent personnel.

30 Jun Report

JN301849 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT
30 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese forces attacked a military position belonging to the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon inside the so-called security strip at dawn yesterday using machine guns and missiles. The position was heavily damaged, a jeep was destroyed, and several agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Lukman: Overall OPEC Production Possibly To Drop

LD020529 Vienna OPECNA in English 1450 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 1 July 86 (OPECNA) — OPEC's overall production could be scaled down in the third quarter if agreement was reached at the organization's 28 July Geneva meeting, the Reuters news agency reported OPEC conference President Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, as saying Monday.

Asked whether this was feasible so long after the quarter had begun, the President, who is also Nigerian petroleum resources minister, added that with 'firm agreements on all levels', it would be possible to scale down output to the level 'perceived' as required.

Ecuadorian Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa Teran said the 28 July meeting would discuss OPEC's overall production ceiling, prices and quotas. 'We will be talking about these three factors needed to stabilize the market,' he said.

Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister 'Ali Khalifah Al Sabah also told newsmen that both OPEC President Lukman and 'Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Dr Subroto had initiated a fresh approach' to the problem of quotas, asking each country its views and then 'putting the numbers in a matrix'. Al Sabah added that he had been told this had produced interesting results'.

OPEC member-countries would consider proposals contained in a letter each minister was taking home and decide if they were fair, the Kuwaiti minister said, adding that, as requested, he had not opened his own letter and would only do so on getting home.

Al Sabah: Kuwait 'Ready To Cut' Oil Production

LD011135 Vienna OPECNA in English 0941 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 1 July 86 (OPECNA) — Kuwait is ready to cut its oil production as part of OPEC's efforts to restore prices, Kuwaiti Minister of Oil and Industry 'Ali al-Khalifa Al Sabah said here.

In a statement Monday after the end of the OPEC conference, he said Kuwait would only bring down its oil output if other OPEC members did likewise.

'We in Kuwait intend, as in the past, to cooperate fully with OPEC. We will make our share of the sacrifice as long as others are willing to do their share,' he added.

Describing the meeting as more rewarding than the one held in Geneva last April, he said the gaps among OPEC members had become narrower and the disputes, to a large extent, had faded away. He predicted a slight drop in oil prices during the next 10 days due to oversupply, adding that lower price levels should not have an adverse effect if OPEC members curbed their output during the first half of July.

According to Al Sabah, demand for OPEC oil in any event should begin to increase soon as oil companies begin to lift their winter requirements in July and August. He said the price decline might not be too large and the recovery should not take too long.

'It is not necessarily in our interest that a price of 28 dollars per barrel is reached soon,' said the minister. Market prices should first regain the 17 to 19 dollars per barrel level, then stabilize at that level, he added.

Al Sabah said OPEC should aim for an output in the neighbourhood of 17.5 million to 18 million b/d, a figure which would be in keeping with the expected demand in the market.

Further on Al Sabah Remarks

LD020708 Kuwait KUNA in English 1712 GMT 1 Jul 86

[By Yassin Rawashdeh]

[Text] Brioni, July 1 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah Tuesday said the OPEC conference which adjourned here last night was useful but noted that politics largely prevailed when oil ministers discussed the organization's output ceiling and individual quotas.

Talking to KUNA before leaving this island for home, the Kuwait minister said the Brioni conference had prescribed remedies for the problems facing the international oil market. But he admitted that settling such thorny issues as OPEC production ceilings and individual quotas was not as easy as to be achieved in one session.

Without naming them, Shaykh 'Ali said some OPEC countries let politics govern their stance during the conference on the national quotas and the organization's overall ceiling. Kuwait, for her part, is always ready to offer necessary sacrifices to bolster OPEC structure and policies, Shaykh 'Ali stressed, but made it clear that such position would hinge on reciprocation from other OPEC members.

He appealed to OPEC partners to reduce their oil production as to defend the commodity's prices and the organization's collective interests. Descipline, he said, was essential for the organization to operate effectively and to improve conditions of the international market.

The OPEC oil ministers adjourned their meetings Monday and agreed to reconvene in Geneva on July 28 after they consult their governments. In six days of talks here, they failed to agree on how to share the market and on where to fix OPEC's ceiling.

The Kuwaiti minister who left for home shortly after talking to KUNA regretted the current chaos on the international market and predicted a slight drop of oil prices in the wake of the Brioni conference. He said, however, that prices were likely to rise in the coming few months. Though this, he said, would largely depend on the volume of supply and on cooperation among OPEC members as to agree on a production ceiling.

Asked if the four weeks period before the ministers meet again in Geneva was enough time to sort out differences on pivotal issues relating to production, Shaykh 'Ali struck a note of optimism about an agreement in Geneva late this month. He said there was a common feeling during the Brioni conference that greater efforts should be made by all OPEC members to resolve the organization's problems and to restore a measure of balance to the world market.

Inter-OPEC consultations and contacts with other producers will continue until the OPEC ministers meet again in Geneva on July 28, he said. The OPEC delegations to the Brioni conference had agreed on the basics, which underscores the dire need for constant consultations among member-countries, the Kuwaiti minister said.

Saudi Papers: No Agreement Threatens OPEC Future

GF011219 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0701 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 1 Jul (SPA) — *Al-Yawm* and *Al-Jazirah* today discuss the latest OPEC meetings. *Al-Yawm* says that the failure of OPEC member-states to achieve results at the Brioni meetings has disappointed the optimists, as all signs had pointed to the need to reach agreement on prices and production quotas. Non-OPEC states and the industrial countries will spare no effort in seeking to abort OPEC's efforts to stabilize the world economic situation through its efforts to make all parties cooperate so as to agree on appropriate oil prices and on an equitable distribution of production quotas among all producing countries.

Al-Yawm adds: OPEC member-states also bear responsibility for the deadlock. The paper says that persistence in violating agreements, granting price reductions, and the disregard for the production capacity of some states when allocating production quotas have resulted in bringing confusion to OPEC.

Al-Yawm praises Saudi Arabia's stand which has been crystal clear despite all of its commitments at home and abroad. The paper maintains that its economic stability notwithstanding, Saudi Arabia did not stop its efforts to preserve OPEC's unity, and continued to consult with other states so as to stabilize the world economic situation.

In conclusion, *Al-Yawm* emphasizes that OPEC unity is the only way out of the many economic crises which OPEC member-states are facing. *Al-Yawm* warns that unless OPEC states reach a comprehensive agreement acceptable to all parties, then the economic damage will exacerbate. Such damage will not be confined to OPEC member-states but will affect all countries, the paper predicts.

Al-Jazirah warns that the continued failure to reach agreement at the OPEC meetings means that OPEC's future is threatened. The paper says that if predictions are true that the OPEC meeting at Brioni has ended without achieving any tangible results in resolving the intractable problem of reallocating production quotas in accordance with the demands of six OPEC member-states, then this will mean that the deep-rooted differences prevailing for a long time within OPEC on production quotas and prices will continue to exist and will threaten OPEC's future in the long run. *Al-Jazirah* asserts that Saudi Arabia appears to be the only party in OPEC that has been victim of its commitment to OPEC's higher interests and to the preliminary drafts of any agreement that gives the slightest indication of serving OPEC's interests and safeguarding its cohesion, unity, and continued strength. *Al-Jazirah* notes that for more than 4 years Saudi Arabia has been sacrificing more than two-thirds of its production capacity which had reached a height of 11 million barrels per day [bpd], and which then began to fall to 2.5 million bpd — a deliberate and voluntary reduction in production prompted by the desire to safeguard the common interests of OPEC member-states.

Al-Jazirah adds that it has now become clear to all that Saudi Arabia will not continue to bear the consequences of such a costly sacrifice alone, even if it could so. The desire to safeguard OPEC's interests and unity should not be the concern of Saudi Arabia alone and should not be the basis of the oil policy of Saudi Arabia alone to the exclusion of the other OPEC member-states, many of whom jumped on the opportunity created by Saudi Arabia's sacrifices to greatly increase their own production.

In conclusion, *Al-Jazirah* says that the failure to reach agreement at Brioni and the failure of Indonesian Mining and Energy Minister Subroto to obtain timely agreement from OPEC member-states on production quotas and the price ceiling means that a catastrophe will face OPEC's future as of now.

Iranian Oil Minister Makes Comment Upon Departure

LD302356 Tehran IRNA in English 1812 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Brioni, June 30, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh Monday said that although Iran opposes a price target of 17 to 19 dollars per barrel, however, it is ready to accept it as the first step towards attaining the 28-dollar price.

Speaking before his departure from here Aqazadeh denied that Iran had moderated its position and said Iran defends the 28-dollar price. A 16-million-barrel output ceiling is also logical, he added. Aqazadeh reiterated that any increase in production by Iraq would be doubled by the Islamic Republic.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Omani, GCC Officials Hold Press Conference

GF011205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2010 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report on press conference held by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general on 30 June following the conclusion of the 19th session of the GCC ministerial council in Al-Ta'if]

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) — Answering a question about the GCC efforts to reach a solution for the Iraqi-Iranian war, His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah hoped that the future will provide optimum conditions that will lead to a common view to end this war. He said that the GCC has no defined plan to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, but that there is a common view in this regard which their highnesses and excellencies were given the choice to adopt according to the conditions of every country and every minister.

Answering a question about the intention of the GCC interior ministers to hold a session to discuss the recent explosions in Kuwait, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah said that the GCC countries intensified their security contacts and reinforced coordination in this regard, but that there is no intention to hold an extraordinary meeting for the GCC interior ministers. Bisharah added that the GCC interior ministries' bodies are fully aware of the difficult and delicate stage which the region is passing through.

Answering a question about reports circulated which indicate that His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander in chief of the national guard, would make a tour to clear the atmosphere between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq, his excellency the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs said that the GCC countries bless the move undertaken by the Kingdom to clear the atmosphere between Iraq and Syria, particularly as the Kingdom's efforts are launched on the highest level at the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Answering a question on the results of the contacts and the efforts undertaken by the GCC countries with the EEC countries with regard to bolstering bilateral cooperation, His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah pointed out that there is a desire to hold official talks. He added that the EEC countries will meet next month to give the necessary authority to hold such negotiations. He hoped that the EEC countries will adopt measures commensurate with the size of the existing interests and relations existing between the EEC and GCC countries in order to reach a comprehensive trade agreement that serves both sides.

Replying to a question on his visit to Algeria and Morocco, his excellency the GCC secretary general said that the two visits took place following official Moroccan and Algerian invitations. He indicated that this was designed to get acquainted with the successful GCC experience which arouses the interest of the Arab Maghreb countries.

Reacting to a question as to whether there were resolutions and recommendations adopted on deploying the Al-Jazirah Shield forces to preserve Gulf security in the wake of the recent explosions in Kuwait, his excellency the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs said no decision was adopted with regard to deploying Al-Jazirah Shield Forces. He indicated that there are no impediments in the way of deploying these forces, yet there are some issues and measures under consideration and study as this is designed to attain cooperation. We hope that the study will be concluded shortly.

Replying to a question on the continuation of the economic aid presented by the GCC countries to the PDRY and the YAR, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah stressed that the ministerial council discussed all matters pertaining to relations between the GCC countries and the other Arab countries, particularly the YAR and the PDRY, in light of the incidents in Aden in January. The GCC member countries adopted a decision calling for the continuation of the policy, mapped out by their majesties and highnesses in the summit conferences, which is designed to preserve good neighborly relations and peaceful coexistence among all countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

Answering a question as to whether the recent explosions in Kuwait are regarded as negative aspects of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the GCC secretary general said that safety of the region cannot be excluded from developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war. He pointed out that this war has an effect on the safety of the region. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah stressed that the failure to ratify the unified security agreement by all the GCC countries has no tangible effect on the events in Kuwait because the coordination and cooperation exists among the member countries in a collective or bilateral way depending on the circumstances. His excellency added that had this agreement already existed, these contacts would have taken a legal form. He stressed that the failure to reach an agreement did not prevent the GCC member countries from adopting the necessary measures to exchange information and to adopt unified policies toward terrorism, sabotage and foreign domination.

His excellency added that there are measures adopted by their highnesses and excellencies the interior ministers and that this matter is not over.

Answering a question as to whether the mediation between Qatar and Bahrain is left solely for the Kingdom, his excellency the minister of state for foreign affairs said that there is agreement reached within the framework of the GCC and with the acceptance of the two disputing sides, Bahrain and Qatar, stating that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will gratefully shoulder the responsibility of surmounting the difficulties and propose the methods to find agreement on this dispute. His excellency added that the ministerial council blesses all these propitious efforts designed to eliminate all what affects the GCC procession.

He emphasized that the GCC member countries, including Qatar and Bahrain, agree on the principles on which the GCC was based and on the bases of dealings.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Ministers Tender Resignations to Premier

LD011029 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[By Saleh Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Tuesday announced that the government members have tendered their resignation to H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'ud al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah.

Shaykh Sabah said, in reply to a KUNA question on news reports tackling that issue, that the government has tendered [its] resignation to H.H. the crown prince and premier, and added that the resignation is now under H.H.'s disposal. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad prayed to God Almighty to preserve Kuwait's stability and security and its people's welfare and safety.

The present Kuwaiti government was formed in March 1985 after the parliamentary elections that took place in February the same year. The government has faced difficulties in dealing with the National Assembly ever since its formation. Deputies charged a number of ministers of being responsible for the crash of the unofficial "Manakh" stock market.

Three deputies asked for the interpellation of former Justice, Legal and Administrative Affairs Minister Shaykh Salman al-Duaij al-Sabah, accusing him that he personally benefitted from the trust fund created to compensate small stock dealers for their losses in the Manakh crisis. The questioning in April 1985 went on in what was described as a "stormy session" that was witnessed by many citizens. The government tried to contain the questioning and its repercussion in cooperation between the two authorities.

More than 30 deputies, out of the 50-member assembly, announced that they will vote no to the confidence motion against the minister. Shaykh Salman, however, tendered his resignation to the crown prince and premier on May 5, 1985.

The government then attempted to open a new page with the legislative authority to continue serious cooperation. However, a number of issues developed following a normal period of cooperation in which the government was compelled to announce opposition to a number of decrees passed by the Assembly.

Differences escalated when the government denied the right of a deputy to read minutes of the Central Bank's board meetings to certify whether the bank was conducting its financial and economic monetary duties.

The Constitutional Court has recently ruled in favour of the National Assembly's right to mandate a deputy or a committee to monitor government functions in accordance with article [word indistinct] of the constitution. The court however adopted the government's contention that the constitutional court itself was the only body (?with jurisdiction) to interpret the constitution's articles and laws.

The Assembly further witnessed heated debates over the country's economic crisis during which the deputies accused the government that it could not force successful solutions to the Manakh crisis that started in mid 1982. Parliamentarians, furthermore blamed the government following the explosion that took place in Al-Ahmadi area in southern Kuwait on June 17. They charged it of inadequate protection of the vital oil installations which went ablaze as a result of the explosions.

The Education Minister Dr. Hasan 'Ali al-Irahim's resignation last May triggered wide-spread controversy and a number of deputies were viewed as being behind it. Several deputies announced backing to the resignation citing the minister's "non-cooperation" with the legislative authority in implementing Assembly recommendations.

The latest government-Assembly showdown involved the questioning demanded by Assembly members against the ministers of communications, finance and economy, oil and industry, and education. Deputies charged, in their questioning drafts, that the ministers misused public funds and political responsibility they said that they would shoulder.

According to the Constitution, if the resignation is accepted, the government will continue as a caretaker until a new goverment is formed.

Suspects Arrested for 1985 Attack on Amir

LD011058 Kuwait KUNA in English 1043 GMT 1 Jul 86

[By Ibrahim al-Fadhli]

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA) — The Interior Ministry announced that it has arrested a number of individuals suspected of carrying out the last year's attack on the motorcade of H.H. the Amir. A statement by the ministry added that it has arrested suspects who planted bombs at the public seaside cafes a year ago and attempted to assassinate the editor in chief of *Al-Siyasah* newspaper.

The statement did not mention the identity and the number of the suspects. It thanked the citizens and expatriates for their cooperation with the security [word indistinct] in these cases. Editor in chief of *Al-Siyasah* newspaper Ahmad al-Jarallah sustained serious injuries when a gunman opened fire on him on April 24th, 1985 at *Al-Siyasah* press house.

H.H. the Amir was slightly injured and four were killed in the suicide attack on the motorcade May 25th, 1985. The deceased were two Amiri guards, a pedestrian and the suicide driver. The motorcade was heading to the Sief Palace on the Arabian Gulf strait when a car loaded with explosives rammed into the guards vehicle. In July 11th, 1985, two bombs exploded at Sharq and Salmiyah seaside cafes killing ten people and injuring over 80 others.

PDRY

Defense Minister Addresses Armed Forces Exercises

GF020630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel Salih 'Abayd Ahmad, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and defense minister, this morning attended the second stage of the training excercises of the armed forces within the program of combat training and political preparedness for 1986 by units stationed in Aden Governorate.

Brother Major Husayn 'Ali Hasan, director of the Political Directorate of the armed forces, a number of the armed forces commanders and their political aides, and a large number of officers and men attended the training exercises. Rallies and a military parade were held on the occasion.

The defense minister, in a speech to all our armed forces in all locations of honor and heroism, and to all those who are stationed in the valleys, conveyed the greetings of the members of the YSP Political Bureau, the YSP Central Committee, and YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bayd to the officers of our armed forces on the occasion of the new of stage of combat training and political preparedness. He expressed pleasure at the beginning of this training stage at a time when our armed forces have made great strides and achieved new successes in their multisided work which aims at raising their combat readiness to defend the homeland, maintain the revolution's achievements, and implement the missions assigned to them by the leading party, the YSP. He hailed the loyal and honest efforts made by the commanders, political deputies, and popular and youth organizations, as well as all soldiers, officers, and NCO's for their successful implementation of the first stage of the training exercises for 1986.

In this regard, he praised the prominent and heroic role of our armed forces in foiling the consiracy attempt on ominous 13 January which was carried out by conspirators against the revolution, the homeland, and the party following the implementation of the first training exercises in January. Our heroic armed forces, after aborting the conspiracy, managed to resume the implementation of the missions of the second stage with high morale after overcoming the damages caused by the conspiracy. He affirmed that our armed forces are more powerful than before and maintain a high degree of combat readiness and are capable of defending the revolution and its achievements.

In conclusion, the defense minister hailed the efforts made by Soviet experts and advisers who implement the international policy of their party and extend their expertise to develop our armed forces.

SAUDI ARABIA

Ambassador to U.S. Discusses AWACS Deal

PM020840 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
1 Jul 86 pp 1,2

[Talal Hafiz and Muhammad Sadiq report on interview with Saudi Ambassador to United States Amir Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Seattle; date not given]

[Excerpts] Amir Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, ambassador of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom to the United States, has stressed that the kingdom constantly works to consolidate and strengthen security and stability in the Gulf region. Any boosting of the kingdom's defense capability would contribute to consolidating stability and security in the region, he added.

Amir Bandar said this in an exclusive statment he made to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* following a ceremony at a Boeing company airfield in Seattle on the occasion of Saudi Arabia receiving the first of the five AWACS aircraft which it contracted to purchase from the United States in 1981.

After the ceremony, which was attended by Amir Bandar; Mark Miller, President of Boeing for military industries; General (L.B. Russ), of the U.S. Air Force; T.A. Wilson, chairman of the Boeing board; and a number of company officials and journalists, a team of Saudi pilots and technicians flew the AWACS plane to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

On this occasion Amir Bandar made an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*. He said that the Saudi philosophy of training is based on training the men and the citizens who will use the weapons; they should train before using them. Citing an example he pointed to the training of Saudi pilots on the F-15 fighter aircraft, pointing out that the Saudi pilots and technicians first trained on these planes and returned to Saudi Arabia before the aircraft's arrival. The same thing happened in the case of the pilots and technicians of the Tornado plane.

Amir Bandar was commenting on the Saudi pilots flying the AWACS to Saudi Arabia immediately after the delivery yesterday. He said that the same training philosophy applies to the early warning planes. He said that all the Saudi instructors [mudarrisin], both officers and noncommissioned officers, have completed their training in the United States and are now in Saudi Arabia.

Future training will take place in the Kingdom, he said. What is important is to prepare the man before providing the arms.

Regarding the time it will take to deliver the remaining four AWACS aircraft, Amir Bandar said that most of the planes will arrive during this year. All the planes will be in the Kingdom in less than a year, God willing. But as to defining the exact date, I leave this to my brothers and colleagues the military personnel.

In reply to a question about what is being said about the U.S. Administration having imposed conditions on the use of the AWACS, Amir Bandar said: The Kingdom has always been the target of jealousy and malice. Therefore, we let deeds to speak for themselves rather than seeking to satisfy the desires of those who, in my opinion, have objectives that differ from ours.

Our objective is to ensure security and stability, while the objective of those people is either to indulge in demagoguery or quixotism. We in the Kingdom do not engage in demagoguery or quixotism. To us action is more important than words. The Kingdom never compromises on its independence or sovereignty. We insist on transferring technology to our armed forces and to all other sectors in the Kingdom. I believe the future and facts say more than words.

U.S. Approval of AWACS Lauded

GF020626 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Commenting on the delivery of the first AWACS plane to the kingdom, *Al-Jazirah* says editorially: The approval by the Reagan administration and other concerned state bodies of such a foreign deals — to sell five AWACS planes that are only possessed by the United States, which manufactures these planes, and NATO — implies that the Reagan administration and the U.S. legislative and executive bodies took into full consideration the personal and the profound relationship they have with the Kingdom. The approval of this deal mirrors the keenness to bolster constructive cooperation between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This keenness receives all our attention and appreciation.

The paper goes on: The Reagan administration's approval to sell these planes to the Kingdom, despite all the pressure by international Zionism, represented in the U.S. Zionist lobby, and despite the organized and planned media campaign launched by international Zionism and Israel against the United States to pressure it and prevent it from approving this deal, means that the Kingdom's policies toward its friends, brothers, and various international powers are free and independent policies that are not affected in any way by political and media vituperations no matter what the source. The policies adopted by the Kingdom on the regional and international levels are based on firm foundations and principles. They stem foremost from the clear perception of the Kingdom's national interests.

Talks With U.S. on Tabah Continue in Cairo

NC011559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, chief of the Foreign Ministry's legal department and head of Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, and other members of the Egyptian delegation. Also taking part was William Clarke, U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid and Sofaer had met yesterday and reviewed U.S. and Egyptian proposals for solving the differences between Egypt and Israel over the arbitral compromis on Tabah. The Egyptian and U.S. delegations studied these proposals in preparation for today's meeting.

Sofaer arrived in Cairo on Sunday at the start of a shuttle mission to Egypt and Israel in a new attempt to solve the differences over the arbitral compromis, particularly the question to be put to the arbitrators.

The meeting of the two delegations headed by Dr 'Abd al-Majid and Sofaer lasted approximately 90 minutes. They then continued their talks at a meeting chaired by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi and Sofaer.

Following the meeting, Sofaer explained that he had conveyed to the Egyptian delegation his government's reaction to and views on the proposals outlined by the Egyptian Government on the Tabah issue, and that he had also put forward additional American proposals. He added that Dr 'Abd al-Majid and his advisors will study all these suggestions and issues today in preparation for a third meeting tomorrow, Wednesday, to discuss the situation in light of all the submitted proposals.

Sofaer said that the talks held today were long and that the discussions were detailed and constructive. He added: Our primary aim is to find a solution to the Tabah problem. He expressed hopes that the obstacles would be overcome, whether next week or next month. He also said: To attain the goal tomorrow or the day after tomorrow is not important; what is important is that we achieve our aim, which is to solve this problem that involves the region. The Egyptian-U.S. talks on Tabah will resume tomorrow morning for the 3d consecutive day.

Economic Delegation Returns From Talks in U.S.

NC012012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1937 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — An Egyptian economic delegation including Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Salah al-Din Hamid, minister of finance; and Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for cabinet affairs and administrative development; returned to Cairo this evening after a 10-day tour that included talks with U.S. and Swiss officials.

Ambassador to USSR Arrives for 1-Week Stay

NC011652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — Salah Basyuni, Egypt's ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived in Cairo from Moscow this afternoon on a 1-week visit. The ambassador told MENA on arrival that he will submit a report on Egyptian-Soviet relations to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He added that yesterday he signed the 1986 trade protocol which totals 600 accounting sterling pounds. The Soviet Union, he went on to say, supports the Arab stance on the Middle East problem and calls for the convocation of an international conference. Egypt supports such a conference, in which all concerned parties should participate, including the PLO.

Omani Envoy Arrives With Message for Mubarak

NC011341 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 G[illegible] Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — 'Umar al-Zawawi, the advisor to Sultan Qabus of Oman, arrived in Cairo today from Muscat on a short visit to Cairo. He stated on arrival that he is carrying a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus to his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Envoy Ends Visit, Departs

NC011521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — 'Umar al-Zawawi, the advisor to Sultan Qabus of Oman, left Cairo today for home at the end of a 90-minute visit.

'Arafat Discusses War, Camps With Tariq 'Aziz

JN291825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1736 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today. They reviewed the fraternal relations between Iraq and the PLO and current developments in the region, particularly developments in the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the criminal aggression against Palestinian camps and citizens by the agent Amal gangs and the Syrian regime's organs. The two sides emphasized the need for immediate Arab measures to protect the camps and to stop the premeditated killing of Paelstinians and the suspect plots to force them to emigrate.

Meets Saddam Husayn

JN301508 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today. They reviewed the situation in the Palestinian arena and the aggression to which the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are exposed, in addition to the Arab situation and developments of the Iranian aggression against Iraq. President Saddam Husayn emphasized Iraq's support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their jsut struggle for the attainment of their legitimate rights. He expressed Iraq's vehement denunciation of the aggression to which the Palestinian people in Lebanon are exposed, stressing teh need to stop these attacks and protect the Palestinian people's sons. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, attended the meeting.

Oil Minister Returns From Brioni, Makes Statement

JN011541 Baghdad INA in English 1506 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, Jul 1, INA — Iraq's oil minister, Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi, returned here today after taking part in the 78th conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), concluded in Brioni, Yugoslavia, yesterday.

Mr. Al-'Uraybi told INA that the conferees examined the international oil markets crisis, ways for re-stablizing oil market and boosting oil prices as well as quotas of production for the OPEC's member-states. The necessity of these topics, the Iraqi minister remarked, provoke the OPEC's oil ministers to postpone the meeting to July 28 to give the ministers enough time to consult their governments before resuming the conference in Geneva on that date.

Ramadan Holds Talks With Foreign Officials

Meets Saudi Economist

JN291417 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Shaykh Sa'id ibn Sa'd ibn Sa'id, under secretary of the Saudi Ministry of Finance and National Economy and deputy head of the Saudi side on the Iraqi-Saudi joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them in all areas to serve joint interests. The meeting was attended by Dr Sa'id Qubays Sa'id 'Abd al-Fattah, Trade Ministry under secretary and head of the Iraqi side on the committee, and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Confers With French Envoy

JN300803 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today met with Maurice Courage, French ambassador in Baghdad. They discussed the cordial and developing relations between Iraq and France and ways of deepening these relations in all fields.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From SFRY Visit 27 June

JN271727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, returned to Baghdad this evening following a visit to Yugoslavia lasting several days. During his visit, the Iraqi deputy prime minister participated in the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He also held talks with SFRY Vice President Sinan Hasani, Janez Zemljaric, Federal Executive Council vice president, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and preparations for the Nonaligned Movement summit.

Sends Message to Perez de Cuellar

JN301225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1138 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — Iraq has warned that the Iranian regime's action in shelling residential areas in Kirkuk opens the door wide for the war of cities, which Iraq has avoided in accordance with its principles and its desire for peace. This came in a memo sent by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. The following is text of the message:

Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations,
New York.
Your Excellency, in the early hours of 27 June, the Iranian regime fired several surface-to-surface missiles at residential areas in the Iraqi city of Kirkuk, claiming it was targeting on economic installations. This action, in the way it occurred and whose real objectives are known to experts, is considered a major crime and a serious and intentional escalation of the aggression which the Iranian regime insists on waging against the Iraqi people and their land. We strongly warn that hitting residential areas in this manner will only open the door wide for the war of cities, which Iraq has avoided and suffered from a great deal as a result out of its belief in its principles and its genuine desire for peace.

We ask you to condemn this criminal act and to call on Iran to stop such acts immediately. Otherwise, we will be compelled to take action to safeguard the security of our Iraqi population and to reply to the aggressor in the appropriate manner. Continuous acquiescence to Iran's insistence on war and violation of the UN Security Council resolutions has encouraged and continues to encourage the despotic regime in Tehran to continue with the war and to commit such crimes. We hope that the General Secretariat of the United Nations will take firm measures commensurate with its responsibilities to the charter and in accordance with the Security Council resolutions. Please distribute this memo as a Security Council document. Kindly accept our high esteem.
Baghdad, 29 June 1986.
Sincerely, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq.

Communiques Issued on Combat Operations With Iran

Communique No 2,275

JN291639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,275 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces' men are daily increasing in number. Their combat ability is being enhanced and their weapons are multiplying. They are continuing their combat operations with their well-known courage on land, at sea, and in the air to crush the Khomeyniite aggressors and teach them a well-deserved lesson. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In affirmation of the capability of proud Iraq and its overwhelming superiority over the gangs of evil and aggression, as punishment for the warmongers and those who insist on prolonging the war, and to inflict further losses on the remnants of the Khomeyniite knaves and on the criminal enemy's vital installations, used for aggression against our country, our Air Force carried out the following missions:
a. At 0610 (0210 GMT) today, our planes launched a destructive raid against the Qal'eh Shahin military camp.
b. At 0615 today, our planes carried out a successful air strike on the Baneh military camp.
c. At 0618 today, our brave pilots raided the Robat military camp.
d. At 0800 today, other planes carried out an air strike against Khark Island installations.
e. At 0830 today, our planes launched a destructive raid against the Dinar Kuh station transmitters.
f. At the same time, that is, at 0830 today, our brave pilots launched a lightning raid against the Shadegan radio station.
g. At 1230 today, our planes raided the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab military camp.
h. Our planes today carried out 86 combat missions over enemy units.
In all these missions, our brave pilots inflicted massive losses on enemy men and equipment. They destroyed enemy weaponry, camp buildings, and ammunition dumps, setting fire to Khark Island installations and enemy radio transmitters. After carrying out their missions, the brave pilots returned safely to the homeland with their planes, God be praised. Let the criminal Iranian regime know that proud, glorious Iraq will not remain silent about its crimes and will continue to mete out harsh punishment to the charlatans' gangs at all times. God bless our Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and men. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.
2. In a daring, brave operation, our courageous Navy men captured an enemy boat and a number of enemy men during an attempt to advance on our positions.
3. Our triumphant forces continued their operations at the front, inflicting the following losses:
a. An enemy infantry company was attacked in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. A number of enemy men were killed and the rest were forced to flee.
b. Three gun emplacements were destroyed, two ammunition dumps were burned, one enemy soldier was killed, and one 60-mm mortar, two RPG-7 launchers, three machine guns of various calibers, and one Kalashnikov rifle were captured in the V Army Corps northern sector.
c. Six infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, one vehicle was burned in the II Army Corps central sector, and two infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed on the VII Army Corps Front.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 29 June 1986

Communique No 2,276

JN301618 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,276 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continue to inflict fresh losses on the suspect tyrants ruling in Iran. In the meantime, our forces are in full control of all operational theaters. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave units on the VII Army Corps front directed their fire against enemy positions opposite them, destroying two ammunition dumps, two infantry positions, and several personnel shelters and starting fires in enemy positions.
2. Our brave forces in the V Army Corps northern sector captured the following weapons which the enemy had left behind in previous battles: three medium-caliber machine guns and three RPG-7 launchers. Five enemy soldiers were also killed in the same sector.
3. A heroic patrol in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan captured the following weapons which the enemy had left behind in previous battles: one 40-mm tubular launcher and one RPK machine gun. The patrol returned safely to base.
4. Two GC rifles were seized and one observation post was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1986

Communique No 2,277

JN011903 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,277 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's valiant Armed Forces, while performing their heroic role in defense of Iraq and its people, its present and future, stand like an impregnable wall protecting land, safeguarding dignity, paving the road for a brilliant future, and destroying all the remnants thrown in by the regime of spiteful and suspect charlatans aas a result of their well-known stupidity. Our Armed Forces are holding the reins of victory in their hands, imposing their full control over all battlefields.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Following the enemy's desperate attack on the fronts of the 443d and 705th Brigades aimed at the right flank of our defensive positions in Mehran last night and this morning, our forces succeeded in foiling enemy attempts to recapture the city of Mehran. With the help of God and the determination of men — both officers and soldiers — who vied with one another to inflict a fresh defeat on the enemy, to deal severe blows to its scoundrels, and thwart all its wicked plans, our fighters succeeded in halting the enemy thrust and in inflicting heavy losses in men, equipment, and weaponry. Our forces are now in full control of the situation. We will furnish you with further details in our subsequent communiques.

2. Our gigantic Air Force today had its share of directing deadly strikes against the suspect oppressors by mounting bold and destructive raids which totaled 86 combat missions during which our planes killed a large number of the rascal Khomeyniite troops and destroyed quantities of their equipment, vehicles, weaponry, and camps. Our brave eagles returned safely to base in God's care after carrying out all missions.

3. In conjunction with our Air Force actions, the brave knights of the helicopter gunships mounted violent attacks in which they killed enemy troops and destroyed the aggressors' vehicles, armor, weaponry, and equipment, scoring direct hits in 25 combat missions, after which the cavaliers returned safely to base. Praise be to God.

4. An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to advance on our forward postiions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. The brave Army Corps soldiers confronted it with various types of weapons and succeeded in wiping out the bulk of it. The remaining few were heard shouting for help before taking to their heels. Elsewhere in the same sector, four infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

5. Our brave units in the northern sector spotted a group of enemy soldiers. They pounded it with their weapons, killing or wounding some personnel while the rest fled. One GC rifle was seized and one ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

6. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front delivered violent strikes against enemy positions opposite them, starting several fires and destroying two ammunition dumps, two vehicles, and one machine gun emplacement.

7. The forces of the despotic Khomeyniites shelled the district of Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery, damaging two houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 July 1986

Iranians Enter Mehran City; Iraqis Withdraw

JN020904 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0853 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: After battles that raged from the night before last until this morning, the Iranian enemy was able to enter the Iranian city of Mehran and our forces have withdrawn to the international border.
[Dated] 2 July 1986

Jordanian Mediation Between Syria, Iraq Viewed
JN301124 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Jun 86 p 26

[Muhammad Naji 'Amayirah article in "Just an Opinion" column entitled "The Good Offices Between Baghdad and Damascus"]

[Text] The continuation of the Jordanian efforts in particular and the Arab efforts in general to achieve rapprochement between Syria and Iraq calls for reassurance and optimism. There is no doubt that this rapprochement will expedite the convocation of the Arab summit, which has been delayed month after month.

The achievement of the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement has become an urgent pan-Arab demand in the present difficult circumstances experienced by our Arab nation.

The Israeli occupation still lies heavily on our people in the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan, and southern Lebanon; the Iraq-Iran war continues in its 6th year, the shedding of Arab blood continues in Lebanon for the 11th year, Arab differences are regrettably still deepening, and disunity is the motto of the day. In such circumstances, we do not think that the small setback in the efforts caused by the postponement of the meeting which was scheduled to have taken place between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign minister for the purpose of fuller preparations has weakened this initiative or diverted the good offices from their objective of achieving reconciliation, which is so essential to Arab solidarity. There is no meaning to convening the awaited Arab summit and there is no sense in talking about unity of ranks and common destiny in the absence of these two countries who form the cornerstone of solidarity, the one Arab stand, the one Arab battle, and the restoration of the Arab nation's intrinsic power.

It remains to be said that the other Arab efforts must back the Jordanian efforts, which have not stopped, in order to achieve the objective. The Arab countries must set aside their personal interests. What is required now is rapprochement and patching up of differences, which have continued for so long between Damascus and Baghdad. We are optimistic and we are awaiting the results of the efforts of cool diplomacy.

Syrian, Iraqi Ministers To Meet
JN010733 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
1 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Jeddah (QNA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz has stressed that His Majesty King Husayn will resume reconciliation efforts between Iraq and Syria. Al-Fayiz pointed out that this step is a great objective for the Arab nation and a prelude for a sound Arab solidarity, which is the demand of every Arab citizen. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* yesterday on the postponement of the Iraqi and Syrian foreign ministers' meeting, Al-Fayiz said that this meeting was postponed for emergency reasons and that it will be held soon.

Information Minister on Reconciliation
JN020755 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Jeddah (QNA) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said that Jordan's role in clearing the Arab atmosphere is connected with Saudi Arabia's efforts to restore solidarity and to entrench reconciliation.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *'Ukaz* yesterday, Al-Khatib expressed the belief that these efforts will contribute positively to achieving Arab solidarity which will pave the way for holding a comprehensive Arab summit in Riyadh. The minister added: We view with complete satisfaction Saudi Arabia's constructive efforts to achieve a unified Arab stand to confront dangers threatening the Arab nation.

King Husayn Presides Over Economic Meeting
JN011437 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn visited the Prime Ministry at noon today and met with the prime minister. His majesty then presided over a meeting to review the economic and financial situation in the kingdom. The prime minister presented the financial and economic decisions and measures taken by the government to reactivate the economic and trade situation in the kingdom in light of the regional and international circumstances as well as to reinforce the role of the private sector in the production and development process. The prime minister also briefed his majesty on the details of the measures taken to boost the major companies which faced financial and administrative obstacles to play their effective role in Jordan's economy.

The king was also briefed by the finance minister on the details of the treasury's financial situation as well as the financial and currency situation in the kingdom.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting, his majesty gave his instructions and expressed his complete satisfaction over the economic and financial situation, thanking the government for the measures it has taken and is taking to give momentum to development and to reinforce Jordan's economic and financial ptoential.

The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the Central Bank governor and his assistant, and the economic adviser at the Prime Ministry.

Al-Rifa'i Meets Egyptian Higher Education Minister
JN011135 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, Egyptian minister of higher education and scientific research. During the meeting, they discussed the existing relations between Egypt and Jordan, particularly in educational fields, as well as the work of the higher Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee to facilitate the implementation of its decisions in a manner which guarantees the development of fraternal bilateral relations in educational and cultural fields.

The meeting was attended by Higher Education Minister Nasir al-Din al-Asad and Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbi.

Cooperation Program Signed

JN011907 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Jordanian and Egyptian Governments for 1986-88 was signed at the Higher Education Ministry today. The prorgam encourages universities, institutions, scientific centers and libraries in the two countries to conclude direct bilateral scientific agreements and to encourage joint research. The program stipulates that the two sides grant a number of academic scholarships and exchange curricula and textbooks as well as teaching staff and researchers. The program also stipulates bolstering cooperation in cultural and tourist fields and the implementation of the tourist agreement concluded between the two countries.

The two sides affirmed the importance of implementing the articles of the information agreement signed between the two countries in 1985. The program also stiulates that the two countries cooperate in the fields of oil exploration, minerals, youth and sports, and health and social development.

The program was signed by Higher Education Minister Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad and Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, Egyptian minister of higher education and scientific research.

Experts Sent to W. Bank To Study Economic Projects

JN020910 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 23

[Text] Amman (AP) — Minister of Occupied Territories' Affairs Marwan Dudin has said that Jordan is about to complete the first plan for economic development in the occupied West Bank. He said: At a time when the Jordanian Government is holding contacts to provide the necessary funds to begin implementation of this plan, work is underway to put the final touches to the programs and projects which will be implemented in the occupied West Bank.

The Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs had recently dispatched a delegation of Jordanian experts to the West Bank to study and determine the proposed projects within the framework of a national plan aimed at supporting citizens in the occupied Arab territories in the face of the Israeli plans to control the Arab land.

The studies of the Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs come at a time when the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee is facing a financial crisis due to the suspension of aid from Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Qatar, the UAE, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. These states had promised to finance the work of the joint committee for a period of 10 years.

The Arab summit which was held in Baghdad in November 1978 had formed the joint committee to supervise efforts to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the West Bank through establishing a fund with a capital of $100 million per year to be paid by the oil-producing states.

Deputy Reports on Visit

JN020807 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Mufid al-Mubaslat, House of Representatives member for the Nabulus Governorate, has submitted a report to the competent authorities on his recent visit to the West Bank and his meetings with popular leaderships there. It has been learned that the report includes several proposals and opinions that would bolster the kinfolk's steadfastness in the face of the Israeli enemy's expansionist plans.

Ministerial Committee Discusses Economy, Security

Junblatt Attends, Comments

NC011121 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The ministerial committee met at 1100 today. Attending were Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, Minister Salim al-Huss, Minister Nabih Birri, and Minister Walid Junblatt. The governor of the Bank of Lebanon, Dr Edmond Na'im, was summoned to the meeting, indicating that the conferees would discuss the monetary issue, the continued rise in the dollar rate, and measures that need to be taken to confront the economic crisis threatening the country. The committee is also expected to the assess achievements of the security plan in the capital so far.

Minister Junblatt left the meeting at 1245, being due to depart on a visit to Romania. Asked for his views on the implementation of the plan, Minister Junblatt replied: It is going well. We are at the disposal of the ministerial committee and those in charge of the security plan. We are ready to provide any facility that may be required. He continued: The strike force must suppress every violation.

Asked about the reason for his absence from an earlier meeting of the ministerial committee, Junblatt said: I had to be in Baysur at that time. I attended the meeting today and apologized for leaving early as I have to go to Romania at the invitation of President Ceausescu.

Replying to another question on his insistence that a real civilian administration should be established in the nationalist areas, Minister Junblatt said that this is the only way to confront the Lebanese regime and Amin al-Jumayyil with all our resources. Regarding the coming stage, he said: Let us stick to the security plan for now.

Meeting Ends; Birri Comments

NC011127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] A short while ago we received a report that the Ministerial Committee meeting, chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, ended at 1330. The meeting was attended by Ministers 'Usayran, Al-Huss, Birri, and Junblatt. After the session Minister Birri announced that the present situation is good. He added: We heard a report by the Syrian observers on current developments. Some [Party] offices are still open in certain areas and residential apartments. Under the supervision of Syrian observers, patrols will be instituted tomorrow and all offices will be closed by force.

Mufti Khalid, Birri Comment

NC011323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Remarks by Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, and Minister Nabih Birri to unidentified correspondents following their meeting on 1 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Eminence, will you tell us the reason for Minister Birri's visit to the mufti's headquarters today?

[Khalid] The mufti's headquarters is everyone's home. Nabih is the son of this home and he came to his home. There is nothing new in this at all. We believe we have resumed our past efforts and activities.

[Question] Your Eminence, has a date been fixed for the expected expanded Islamic meeting?

[Khalid] Certainly, I discussed this subject with Nabih. There is no doubt that this meeting will be held and, God willing, very soon.

[Question] How satisfied are you with the security plan?

[Khalid] Thank God, the security plan is proceeding steadily and resolutely. Brother Nabih explained his views on these measures, which have undoubtedly given me much satisfaction, or rather, increased my previous satisfaction. I have great hopes that these measures will bring to an end the situation from which we have been suffering.

[Question] Your Eminence, has Minister Birri briefed you on the closure of the [party] offices? Have all the offices been closed?

[Khalid] Of course, neither Nabih nor anyone else can ascertain this in the first day or two. However, Nabih and the other party leaders are determined to close all the offices. The resolutions of the expanded Islamic meeting in this regard are clear and there is no backing down from them. These offices must be handed back to their owners. All those who own offices that are occupied by the various parties must inform the ministers and, specifically, Prime Minister Karami and the coordination committee so that they may see that they are vacated.

[Question] Minister Birri, what are your impressions of your visit to the mufti's headquarters today?

[Birri] My visit to this gracious house and His Eminence Brother Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid is a right and a duty; it is my right and also my duty as a Muslim. The implementation of the security plan is going well and we will continue to put it into effect with greater resolve. On this occasion I say that whoever sees an office open anywhere should submit a complaint to the coordination committee, the prime minister's office, or my private office. I will personally see to it that any office still open is closed in accordance with the plan. The security plan, which, as we have said, opens the door wide for general national action. As a result, it was inevitable for me to meet with His Eminence Mufti Khalid to discuss the consolidation of this plan and to follow up other steps. We must not forget that many institutions in West Beirut and nationalist areas have been harmed. This matter must be remedied. These institutions, including hospitals, offices, and education centers must resume their activities.

We also discussed the need for an Islamic summit meeting so that an appeal may be made to embassies and foreign institutions to return to West Beirut. A large number of these embassies have been closed; they should start to function again because this will restore West Beirut's splendor. We discussed the general situation in Lebanon. What is required is not only Islamic unity, but Lebanese unity, based on and safeguarded by this Islamic unity. Therefore, in line with the 10 fundamental principles of Islam, we support the abolition of political sectarianism. We believe that the tripartite agreement is the minimum acceptable. If the other side persists in rejecting it, then let us act on the basis of proportional representation [al-dimuqratiyah al-'adadiyah]. The important thing is that the sectarian atmosphere in which we have lived for so long and which has been the cause of our ills should not continue.

[Question] Minister Birri, are you satisfied with the measures that have been implemented so far?

[Birri] It is my habit to be frank, even to the point of self-criticism. I have said that the measures are fair, if not good. I am now going to attend the ministerial committee meeting. I will ask the internal security forces to submit a report on all offices which allegedly have still not been closed down. I believe that every official must give this matter his personal attention.

Karami Comments on Meeting

NC011354 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the Ministerial Committee's meeting on 1 July — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Ministerial Committee has appraised the implementation of the security plan, as well as the measures which have been taken on the ground. These measures have been translated into positive actions. As a result, our citizens are very satisfied and much more relaxed. It is our people's hope that such serious and diligent work will continue to restrain any future negligence. With this in mind, the conferees emphasized the need to pursue the issue of closing [party] offices and returning them to their owners. We will continue to pursue this matter until it is resolved, and as quickly as possible.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell gas station owners that they must abide by the official declared price. I would also like to inform the gunmen who are defending gas stations that we have instructed the Regular Forces to control the situation and to prevent any violation. In this way the citizens' right to obtain gas will be ensured. I want to affirm that the Ministerial Committee, the Coordination Committee, the military command, and all the forces assigned to control, pursue, and restrain violators are quite prepared to carry out their tasks.

[Question] Your excellency, an editorial in a weekly magazine has attacked you and accused you of trying to partition the country. What is your reply to such accusations?

[Karami] Actually, I attach no importance at all to the vituperations which one can read in certain papers or hear over certain radios and televisions from time to time. I agree with the following saying: A high mountain cannot be shaken by the wind. People who write such things are no more than dwarfs and they will never be able to preempt facts with falsehoods. Rashid Karami is known to everyone. If I annoy some people, let them forgive me, for the interest of the country must come before all other considerations.

Sham'un Scores Karami, Committee

NC011519 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un, who saw the president of the republic today, has said that the ministerial committee meetings have no influence or legal basis. Sham'un asserted that Prime Minister Karami is trying to cover up for his mistakes, one of which is his failure to attend the Cabinet sessions, because in this way he is keeping the cabinet from meeting. The country has paid dearly for this mistake, Sham'un pointed out, because the discontinuation of cabinet meetings prevents the government from dealing with existing economic and social problems. Sham'un reiterated his call on the Lebanese to conduct their affairs in Lebanese pounds, because this is the country's currency and will remain so.

Relations With USSR Entering 'New Phase'

NC011110 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Amirah Fahmi "News Analysis": Indications for a Revival of the Soviet Role in Lebanon]

[Text] According to observers in Lebanon, a new phase in the promotion of amity between Lebanon and the Soviet Union has begun. There is evidence which confirms the desire of the Kremlin's new leaders to revive the Soviet role in the region or, according to some Lebanese newspapers, at least to end the period of Soviet inaction observed during former Soviet leader Brezhnev's tenure. To corroborate this revelation, these observers point to Moscow's approval last April to renew the mandate of the UN emergency forces operating in south Lebanon and to contribute to their funding. They also note that Moscow has urged the East European countries to participate in these forces.

The same observers point to Moscow's replacement of its ambassador to Lebanon with a new man who speaks fluent Arabic and who is regarded as a close friend of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

In view of the fact that the Soviet role in Lebanon is increasing, that the American role has been frozen since the collapse of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement concluded through Washington, and that Syrian influence is on the rise, political observers in Lebanon believe that President Amin al-Jumayyil will most likely ask Moscow to intervene to ease the existing tension with Syria whose militia in Lebanon seek to topple him.

As evidence of an increasing Soviet role in Lebanon, observers note that Soviet pressure was able to secure the release of four Soviet citizens being held hostage there within a month after they had been kidnapped. The West has failed to secure the release of American, British, and other hostages who have been held for approximately 1 year. The only exception has been the French journalists, who were recently released following extensive political bargaining with the Iranian regime.

Camps To Receive Food; Amal Reports on Security

NC011736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports that an agreement has been reached at the camps' joint operations room, according to which UNRWA food trucks will enter the Shatila and Sabra camps at 0730 tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the fifth section of the Amal Movement's military central bureau has released the following report:

Calm has prevailed along the camps lines since this morning. Security committees have removed the ramparts and fortifications under the supervision of the joint coordination committee. The committee accomplished its task without any security breach worth mentioning. The combat lines in the capital and the southern suburb, particularly residential areas in Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq and Wadi Abu Jamil, came under machine gun and sniper fire from positions held by the Lebanese Forces and the army, which also fired rockets on these areas.

Kan'an Says No Going Back on Security Plan

NC020725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, continued his consultations in Beirut yesterday. At noon he met with scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah in his house in Harat Hurayk. He also met with security and party leaders at the Beau Rivage Hotel, keeping in direct touch meanwhile with developments in Beirut and the camps.

During his meetings Brig Gen Kan'an affirmed that he will stay in Beirut until he is sure that security has been properly established, in such a way as to defuse tension and put an end to fragmentation.

He declared that the security plans for Beirut and the camps must be implemented with firmness. He said that these plans are not an experiment; a decision has been made and is being put into effect. This time, he said, Syria will not allow a repetition of previous situations in which experiments were tried but setbacks were met with inaction. Syria has informed all interested parties in the camps and Beirut that there will be no withdrawal of the security forces, even if the disengagement or regular forces come under attack. As an example he cited last Friday's events, when there was a setback around Burj al-Barajinah camp and party clashes took place in Verdun and Al-Hamra'.

Brig Gen Kan'an pointed out that new measures will be taken to strengthen the role of the regular force. In particular, the number of Syrian observers will be increased. It has been decided to bring in additional officers and soldiers to reinforce the patrols mounted by the regular force. They will directly supervise the situation, and will be specially responsible for ensuring that the party military offices are closed, institutions vacated, and apartments returned to their owners.

Brig Gen Kan'an maintained that retaliatory action should not be taken against those who are harmed by the implementation of the Beirut and camps plan. We must try to expose them, he said. Any shot that is fired must be as a result of a political decision. No shot should be fired in anger. In other words, the rifle must be used as a means to a political end; it must not be used to hinder a political decision. If anyone fires one shot in order to foil the security plan, we must not retaliate by firing two shots. We must restrain ourselves and frustrate the designs of such people, he said.

Israeli 'Withdrawal' From Al-Biqa' Only Rotation

NC011621 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] It has been confirmed that the reported withdrawal of the occupation forces and the dismantlement of equipment in western Al-Biqa' are merely part of a routine rotation.

'Security Source' Denies STERN Report

TA011840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The West German weekly *Stern* is to publish in its next edition that in Germany the security forces have uncovered an arms deal totalling tens of millions of dollars between Israel and Iran. The weekly says this refers to an initial deal which included ammunition worth $81 million. It also mentions another deal in which Israel was to have supplied Iran with tanks, as well.

The German weekly says that an Israeli named Ron Har'el, who was helped by a German citizen, named Kamaniecky, who is known to be a friend of Israel, is involved in the affair. The Munich police arrested Kamaniecky as far back as 21 May.

Our correspondent in Germany Yisra'el Segal reports from a security source that as far as is known neither Israel nor the defense establishment have any connections with these people and they are unknown to the defense establishment.

Israeli Embassy Denies Connection

TA012011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Israeli Embassy in Bonn has denied any connection with an alleged arms deal between Israel and Iran to be carried out through liaison personnel in Germany. Our correspondent in Bonn comments that the Israeli Embassy had no connection with either Ron Har'el or Henry Kamaniecky, whose names are mentioned by the weekly *Stern*, which is published in Hamburg, in connection with the affair.

This evening Agence France Press, basing its report on the weekly, reported that the German police have begun an investigation in Munich into an Israeli-Iranian arms deal worth $81 million.

In reaction to a question, security sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that Ron Har'el neither worked nor is working in the Defense Ministry and there is no connection between the defense establishment and the affair.

Munich Confirms Investigation

TA021315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The Munich prosecutor has confirmed that an investigation into the arms deal between Israelis and Iran is in process. He told our correspondent in Germany Yisra'el Segal that the investigation is still in its initial stages and so he would not give any details about its nature or elements. However, he did confirm that on 22 May Henry Kamaniecky, an Israeli citizen who had received German citizenship and who, according to the weekly *Stern*, acted as an agent in the arms deal, was arrested. He also said the Israeli citizen Ron Har'el, who is also mentioned as being involved in the deal, has not been arrested and he does not know whether he is in Israel or Germany.

High Court Issues Order to State on Shin Bet Affair

TA020428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice has ordered the state to show cause within 2 weeks why the police should not investigate the Shin Bet affair, based on the assumption that the pardon accorded to the Shin Bet men by the president is valid. The High Court of Justice also ordered the four Shin Bet men to submit affidavits explaining the reasons for their appeals for pardon within 2 weeks. The High Court of Justice ruled that there is no need to submit an affidavit detailing the president's reasons for granting the pardons.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that after it has received the affidavits, the High Court of Justice will decide whether to issue an order nisi about the validity of the pardon or to hear more arguments on the issue. The High Court of Justice's decision was a unanimous one.

The court's decision will be discussed this morning at a ministerial consultation at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem, which will also be attended by the attorney general. Our political correspondnet 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Prime Minister's Office would prefer to comment on the court's decision after the consultation. The vice prime minister would prefer for the Cabinet to be summoned as early as today and adopt a resolution on the matter. Minister Shamir insists on his position that the Shin Bet affair should not be investigated.

Minister Ari'el Sharon said that the demand to investigate the Shin Bet affair is tantamount to the demand raised to look into the Lebanese war: It is dangerous and might lead to a catastrophe that would take a bloody toll on the country. In an interview with our correspondent Gabi Zohar, Minister Sharon said that those who raise the Shin Bet affair want to exploit it for the internal political campaign.

Shamir, Peres on Closing Affair

TA011745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says although he is opposed to an inquiry into the General Security Service affair, he will abide by whatever the Cabinet decides. Speaking to reporter Vivien Royston, Shamir hinted that if an inquiry is held, his testimony could contain surprises.

[Begin recording] [Royston] Whether or not there will be a commission of inquiry into the Security Service affair is not a matter which Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir will decide, nor, in his opinion, will it affect him personally. Shamir does not, however, feel there is any necessity for any further investigation.
[Shamir] I don't think we need any new committees of inquiry. I think the government will decide. What the government will decide will be.

[Royston] You'll go along with that?
[Shamir] If the government will decide I will go along with every decision of the government.

[Royston] Including if it means you actually being questioned?
[Shamir] You know, if there is an inquiry committee, he has the right to question anybody without exception.

[Royston] Shamir went on to say that he has no compromise proposal as yet. When asked what his moral stand was in relation to the eradication of terrorists, Shamir's response was sharp:
[Shamir] We will not start here the inquiry commission. If there will be some inquiry, I will say what I have to say and everybody will then be surprised and most of our press and media will regret what they say now.

[Royston] Prime Minister Peres maintains that the present problem is how to bring to a close the crisis which has judicial and political ramifications.
[Peres] The ministers are no judges and they cannot become judges, nor can they judge, so when we have an issue which carries a juridical character, it should be dealt juridically.

[Royston] Both Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir expressed their conviction that rotation will take place in November. Vivien Royston, Karmi'el. [end recording]

Gur Demands Shamir Resignation

TA291230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Minister Mordekhay Gur has said that Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir must resign and thus accept the responsibility for the damage sustained by the Shin Bet, the IDF, and the rule of law. Interviewed on our midday newsreel, Mordekhay Gur said no commission of inquiry is needed, what is needed is for Yitzhaq Shamir to accept ministerial responsibility and announce that he does not intend to be prime minister. In such a case, the Likud and Alignment will have to decide whether they want a rotation and who will head the government. Mordekhay Gur claims that everyone involved in the affair has been harmed, the Shin Bet, the IDF, and the legal establishment, and only those bearing ministerial responsibility have been left untouched.

People close to Minister Shamir say that Minister Mordekhay Gur's remarks, both those made at the Cabinet session and those made to the Voice of Israel, have let the cat out of the bag. Mordekhay Gur has done a good turn by having flown the genuine flag that guides the Alignment and proved that political interests are more important to him and his colleagues than the state-security interest.

Minister Moshe Shahal has said the prime minister now supports an investigation and examination and therefore he does not believe the affair can be resolved without a decision. The demand for an inquiry commission, Minister Shahal said, is a matter of the norms of our regime. So far the echelon that supervises the Shin Bet has not yet been given a clear answer to the question of whether it did or did not know of what occurred and, in any event, the matter is grave, whether it knew or not. In the view of the energy minister, if, in the end, the Likud position is accepted and there is no investigation, the government will suffer a shock the size of which cannot be predicted.

Source Reports Malka Offered Job

TA010704 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Barbara Amouyal]

[Text] Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir both offered former Shin Bet officer Rafi Malka the director-generalship of Bezeq, the government telecommunications company, shortly after he was fired from the General Security Service some three months ago, sources close to the Shin Bet told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

According to the sources, the Bezeq position was offered to Malka in the hope that he would change his mind about taking his case to the High Court of Justice. The sources also revealed that Malka had been offered large amounts of money, and, if Bezeq did not suit him, managerial positions in "other top government concerns." The purpose of the offer was evidently to persuade the former Shin Bet officer not to go public with his accusations against Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom.

A spokesman for Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said last night that the minister responded with "shock and disbelief" when asked about the alleged offer. "The minister would most certainly have been consulted if such a proposal had been made," the spokesman said.

Referring to last night's in camera High Court hearing in which Malka asked the court to reinstate him and two others fired by Shalom, one source said: "To this day, all those fired by Shalom receive full salaries, a car and all pension rights. How can anyone dare take these away from them when there was no justified reason for firing them."

There is hope that the court will order Shalom to say when he will resign. There is some fear that the matter will be left open and then, if and when rotation occurs, Shamir will reinstate the man.

The source disclosed that Malka was not the only sacked Shin Bet officer to be made such offers. "To the best of my knowledge, all offers have been flatly refused. These men will not respond to them and will not, contrary to press reports, leave the country. They simply want their jobs back," he said.

The source added that the Shin Bet will have "severe leadership problems" if the three men are not reinstated.

IDF Officer Kills ASL Soldier; Reaction Reported

TA020826 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Text] An IDF officer who was involved in a scuffle with an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier last week, shot and killed the ASL soldier. The incident took place on the road near the

Al-Litani Bridge on the way leading to the Arnun plateau and Beaufort Castle.

Shortly before the incident a roadside bomb exploded which slightly injured two IDF soldiers on routine patrol in the area. An IDF officer from the soldiers' unit hurried to the site of the incident.

On his way a Lebanese car driven by a plainclothed Lebanese citizen bypassed him. It later transpired that the man was an ASL soldier. The Israeli officer regarded the driving of the Lebanese man as irresponsible and dangerous, and therefore he stopped the car. An argument erupted between the two, which soon turned into a fistfight. The officer slapped the Lebanese man, who in return tried to strangle the officer. At this point the Israeli officer fired at the man and killed him. Despite the fact that the victim was an ASL soldier, he was not wearing his uniform and it is not clear whether he identified himself as an ASL soldier.

The incident caused a storm in the security zone as well as outside of it, and is being used by the Amal people for propaganda against the ASL and IDF. Security sources in the area believe that the roadside bomb which wounded the Israeli soldiers on the way to Beaufort Castle was planted by Amal men. The sources note a considerable increase in the number of attacks against IDF and ASL soldiers in the security zone in the last few weeks. The sources say that Amal people are deeply involved in these attacks, despite the fact that the defense establishment views Amal as a stabilizing factor in the area.

It should be noted that most of the attacks in the last 2 weeks have been carried out very near the Israeli border. Despite this the Amal people are taking great care, at least for the time being, to see that the attacks do not deviate from the security zone into Israeli territory.

Peres Interviewed on Economic Recovery Plan

TA011615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1422 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the occasion of the first anniversary of the implementation of the Israeli national economic recovery plan, by Economic Affairs Correspondent Me'ir Einstein — recorded, date and place not given]

[Text][Einstein] Mr Prime Minister, the economic plan has been in effect for 1 year. Looking back 1 year, are we now in an economy that is in the situation you foresaw when you worked out and formulated this plan?

[Peres] The situation is better than we expected, because, basically we were very much afraid that a drop in inflation would lead to an increase in unemployment. That is, that a contradiction would emerge between the economic attempt and the social commitment. From my viewpoint, the fact that unemployment has not broken out into terrible proportions is no less of an achievement than the drop in inflation.

[Einstein] With all the achievements laid at the door of the economic plan, permit me to quote what Professor Stanley Fischer said, that the economic situation, nevertheless, a year later, is fragile.

[Peres] That is true. It is stable. We have, after all, attained an enormous achievement. If we do not protect it, we will lose it, of course. The achievement does not lie in the fact that there are no dangers threatening the economic situation, the achievement lies in the fact that we took an economic situation with 400 percent, 500 percent inflation, and we have arrived at 20 percent inflation. Also, that we have arrived at an improvement in the balance of payments, and that unemployment has not broken out. That does not mean the work is over. We must continue with it.

[Einstein] All sectors of the economy actually took it upon themselves to do their share in stabilizing the plan, actualizing this plan, the salaried workers, the employers, the industrialists, but it seems that it is actually the government that has not done its share, there has not been a full cut to the budget. There was talk of resources being directed into the stock market. It was you who, a few months ago, spoke about directing resources into economic growth, and it seems that nothing has yet been done in this direction.

[Peres] First of all, that is not true, what you are saying, excuse me. The budget has been cut by 11.5 percent, in real terms. That has never ever happened in the history of this country. We took a budget with a deficit of 1.247 billion shekels, [as heard] that was the budgetary deficit, and last year the previous budget concluded with a surplus of $150 million. How did that happen? Of course that is a cut. From the aspect of manpower, too, in my view, manpower in the governmental sector and its periphery has been cut down by 12,000-13,000 people, permanently. This has never been done either. The previous governments always worked, not within the budgetary framework, but beyond it. This time we set a budgetary framework and we even worked a little under the framework we set.

[Einstein] Then, in your view, sir, the government, from its aspect, has done enough?

[Peres] The government has done a great deal. Enough is a word that is a little too pretentious. It has to do more.

[Einstein] The economists say that in order to move into the stage of economic growth, the second stage of the economic plan, structural changes in the economy are needed and these changes have not yet been made. Do you think....

[Peres, interrupting] First of all, I would like to also tell you, on the matter of economic growth, that the first part of the growth effort has been implemented. A considerable surplus has been created in the stock market, that surplus has been directed into both saving factories and new investments. The way has been reopened for participation in beneficial investments, productive ones, of a scope of hundreds of millions of dollars. Interest rates have decreased from 22.2 to 2.5 percent a month. [figures as heard] Of course, there have been many victims along the path and there are many difficulties and, in my view, we certainly must now move with a considerable impetus, into the growth stage.

[Einstein] Are you saying that we must move into the growth stage? I am repeating my earlier question. That stage involves structural changes to the economy. Do you think those changes can be achieved today?
[Peres] I believe so. Through a correct salary policy and encouraging higher productivity and a transfer from such numerous services to more creative branches.

[Einstein] When you say a correct salary policy, do you mean cost-of-living increments will only be paid parallel to a rise in productivity?
[Peres] In principle, yes. It is impossible to turn a work salary into a matter of cost plus [last two words in English], otherwise it is ridiculous, because if we give increments and we have nowhere to take them from we will have to go back to the printers or the money-lenders. Neither would be a correct move.

[Einstein] The finance minister has recently been speaking about reallocations of hundreds of millions of dollars from the state budget, and the Finance Ministry is now working out a plan for an additional budget cut in the area of about $300 million. Do you think that today, given the structure of the current government, a few months before the rotation, it will be possible to get the government's approval for another budget cut?
[Peres] As I see it, the rotation is not a factor. As long as I am prime minister it is my duty to work to balance what needs to be balanced. By the way, the surplus, or turnover that has been created, does not necessarily originate from a savings of expenditures, but in the fact that sources of income we decided on before they were brought into existence have become effective. This is either because of the process, which is still considerable, that is continuing in the Knesset, or because of other reasons, that is, the problem is not only cutting the budget, but also increasing income.

[Einstein] That is, you are actually pledging to work until you hand over your position, in accordance with the rotation agreement, for the budget to be balanced, despite the difficulties?
[Peres] In fact, this is a personal commitment. It is obvious that a prime minister must work to balance the budget. This is a commitment founded on the very fact of the nature of the position.

[Einstein] Sir, many people claim to be the fathers of the economic plan, the previous finance minister, Yitzhaq Moda'i, the employers, who claim they have made a sacrifice, the salaried workers who claim that their salaries have been eroded, but I would like to ask what may be a difficult question from your viewpoint, a personal question, that you might comment on the role you have played in this position. We know about the backing you gave the finance minister, the days and nights you invested in formulating the plan. Do you, for instance, think that without a unity government and without Shim'on Peres at the head of the government, the plan could have been achieved as it has been?
[Peres] Look, I have not reached the age when I am prepared to be the director of an old parents home and decide who were the fathers of this plan, but I will tell you, yes, one thing is clear, which is that without the Histadrut and without the employers, without the government, in fact, without the public, no plan father would have helped in this matter. And I believe that the very fact of the idea of bringing everyone in on this, everyone speaking with each other, I neither dismiss nor scorn the efforts of the finance minister, on the contrary, all the credit is due to him and I do not intend to denigrate the ....

[Einstein, interrupting] the previous finance minister.
[Peres] The previous finance minister or the current finance minister, I am not making any distinctions. However, what I can say is, it has been my duty as prime minister to intervene, not with what you call backing, but in almost each and every clause of the economic plan, to decide what can or cannot be passed, and I have been forced — not happily — to change many clauses in the plan, from an assessment of what can and what cannot be passed, whether it is possible to make a stronger case or a lighter one, and in the nature of things as prime minister, I have been forced to intervene, sometimes to the point of a detail of $100,000 in cutting the budget. I had to sit days and nights both to persuade the ministers, to speak with them, to decide, and that is my duty. In saying this, I do not want to denigrate anybody else's share.

[Einstein] To conclude, sir, do you see any dangers facing the economic plan in the next few months, a danger that the economic plan will collapse if necessary steps are not taken? If, for example, there are salary increments?
[Peres] I do not see anything endangering the economic plan. I do see risk in weakening our efforts to protect it. This is not something handed down from heaven. I think that today, too, we must work with full impetus and full vigor to protect the plan and its achievements, on the one hand, and to move on to the stage of economic growth, on the other.

PLO Using Airport Duty-Free Shops for Terrorism

TA020900 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Dan Arkin]

[Excerpt] The PLO owns duty-free shops and boutiques in several West European airports, and these serve the terrorists as a means to smuggle weapons, explosives, money, and documents to carry out attacks against civilian aviation. This has been revealed by Binyamin Netanyahu, Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, in an interview with *Ma'ariv*.

Ambassador Netanyahu, who is an expert on terrorism and who wrote a book on this subject, says that the terrorists can take advantage of these shops in order to smuggle weapons and explosives into or out of countries, this without having to undergo any security checks.

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Receives 'Arafat 28 June

LD281808 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, June 28 — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN party, today received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who arrived in Algiers this morning.

LIBYA

U.S. Pilot's Headgear, Tape Washed Ashore 26 Jun

LD020825 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jul (JANA) — Last Thursday, 26 June, the headgear of a U.S. pilot and a tape containing information belonging to one of the aircraft that was shot down by the Libyan Arab air defense during the failed barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah in mid-April were washed ashore in the Ra's al-Unf area.

It is noteworthy that two bodies and the wreckage of U.S. aircraft that took part in the aggression and that were downed by the Libyan Arab air defenses, were washed ashore [some time ago].

Reportage on YAR-PDRY 'Unionist Meeting'

Jallud Welcomes YAR President

LD011646 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1512 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jul (JANA) — Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of General People's Congress, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was accorded a big welcome by a delegation led by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and including Brigadire Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab armed forces and Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. Also taking part in the welcoming ceremony were the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, officers of the Libyan Arab armed forces, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made a statement to JANA. Following is the text of the statement:

It pleases me to pay this visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in response to an invitation from brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. This visit comes as a natural extension to the growth and development of relations between the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions, and of the strong bases which enabled these relations to grow and develop further under the two revolutions so that we can move to wider spheres in which cooperation between the two brotherly countries and peoples would be strengthened. Our visit to the brotherly Jamahiriyah is being conducted under circumstances in which we desperately need unity of Arab ranks and need to achieve the solidarity that will ward off threats and plots aimed against our Arab nation. This visit strengthens our hope that our talks with our brothers, the officials in the Al-Fatih homeland, will be crowned with success in a way that will serve the good and progress of our two peoples and countries on the path of creative united action which these relations have witnessed throughout the past years: a practical interpretation of the march of comprehensive Arab cooperation and an important step on this path. [as received]

During this visit we will also meet our brothers from the southern sector of the homeland within the framework of the efforts to achieve Yemeni unity — the destiny and fate of our Yemeni people and the principal pillar of comprehensive Arab unity. This meeting will be held with the participation of brothers in the Jamahiriyah, headed by brother Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in realization of the hopes and aspirations of our Yemeni people, and in a way that will protect and save (?its) resources and capabilities.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is accompanied by a large delegation which includes Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council; Shaykh Sinan Abu Luhum, member of the People's Council; Husayn al-Miqdami, member of the Consultative Council; brother Muhammad Jubari, mayor of the capital; and Lieutenant Colonel Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the Yemeni Armed Forces.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Arrives

LD011708 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jul (JANA) — Brother Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

He was warmly welcomed by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud who was at the forefront of the welcoming personalities; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; as well as a number of officers from the Libyan Arab armed forces and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah.

President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made the following statement to JANA:

We are very happy on our arrival in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, to convey sentiments of support from our Yemeni people to the brotherly Libyan people who courageously confronted the bestial U.S. military aggression which expressed the hostile imperialist U.S. attitude toward Libya, the revolution, and all peoples and countries struggling for their freedom, independence, and progress away from U.S. hegemony in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Our visit to the Jamahiriyah is an indication of our solidarity with its leadership and its people in the face of the imperialist military challenges.

We will discuss with our brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ways of consolidating anti-imperialism and anti-Zionism, Arab solidarity, developments in the situation on the Arab and international arena, and the position of our country regarding all these situations and developments.

We will also discuss our relations of struggle and ways of strengthening them in the interests of our peoples and the aims of our joint revolution. We are totally confident that our visit will be successful and will contribute to the liberation and destiny of our Arab people.

Once again, we express our solidarity with the steadfastness of the brave Libyan people in its confrontation against the hostile schemes. We are confident that all [word indistinct] and freedom-loving progressive forces have been standing alongside the people of the 1 September Revolution since the start of the hostile U.S. aggression and plots which cannot force them to their knees whatever their strength may be.

Al-Qadhdhafi Opens Meeting

NC020717 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 2 July 86

[Text] The unionist meetings between the two parts of the one Yemen have begun this evening under the auspices of the Great Jamahiriyah. These talks were opened by the brother leader of the revolution with a speech in which he said: There is no doubt that all the Libyans feel happy today because you are with us. It is an honor to them to be given such an initiative. This action you are embarking on today is an unforgetable chapter in Arab history. We want the one Yemen, that cradle of Arabism and civilization, and the land of our origin of which we are proud, to meet our expectations. We always hope that the one Yemen will play a civil role, as it did in the past, toward the unification of the torn Arab nation. Dear brothers, we do not look to the wealth of oil and its false pictures; our vision is a deep and historical one which is not affected by false manifestations. Yemen is a real power and those who are around Yemen are the dwarfs. Yemen is an inventory of people and a cradle of civilization, and Yemen has not been spoiled by oil and has never been under imperialist protection. Yemeni men are honest men and what is regrettable is that Yemen is split into two Yemens.

The leader praised in his speech the efforts which were exerted for the unification of the two Yemens and said there are important documents which we have made on the road to unity and every one of these documents is sufficient for the realization of unity. The Arab nation rejects the splitting into two of Yemen and says we must put an end to this negative situation which is of no benefit, not at the level of Aden, nor that of Sanaa, and not at the level of the Arab nation.

The leader said we must unite to fight the Zionist enemy and reaction. We must build industry, agriculture, and education and we should be eager to build the individual and not forsake any dear individual whom we worked to build.

The leader added I want to tell you that you are now at a stage which enables you to take a historic decision, to end this tragic situation, and you have the sufficient experience of other countries. We are one Arab family so it goes without saying that one Yemen is one family. The leader went on to say the aggression that took place against the Jamahiriyah will be the fate of every Arab home if we do not achieve our unity. The existence of two Yemens is a heresy [ar bid'ah]. We find this strange and there are among us those who reject the words: of the Arab peoples, and say we are one Arab people, and also those who refuse to use the words: the Arab world, and say rather that we are an Arab homeland. The fragmentation in the Arab nation such as the existence of two Yemens will in the future become a laughing matter.

Finally the leader confirmed that the Arab masses in Libya had decided to die while fighting America and record the glory of the Arab nation. We confirm to you that we do not fear America and that we shall fight bravely for the dignity of the Arab nation. The leader said we hope that we shall come out of this meeting with positive results which raise the morale of the Arab nation contrary to the situation of degradation and failure which dominates the Arab masses. We are not resigned agents, we are unionist revoluitonaries waging a struggle, and we are not like those who arrive one by one at the black house and in Britain like the despicable and shameful actions of the king of Jordan. We pin great hopes on you.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih replied with a speech in which he confirmed the solidarity of the Yemeni people and the masses of September with the masses of the Great al-Fatih and said: Our visit under these circumstances is a confirmation of this solidarity. Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih explained that as a result of the absence of Arab unity, Zionist and the imperialist conspiracies are being hatched against the Arab nation. Had there been a unionist action among the sons of this nation, imperialism would not have been able to take us one by one. We have a proverb which says when hands interjoin, no force can touch these hands, but when the opposite occurs, anything can happen.

Wealth is the wealth of the soul [ar nafs], and wealth is human power. The one Yemeni people are rich with human power. We meet together as one people and one revolution and stand by the people of the Great al-Fatih. We are ready for unity with our brothers in the southern part and in any form. We talk in Aden, Sana, and Libya.

Then Haydar al-'Attas delivered a speech in which he said it is a happy opportunity to be in the embrace of the Al-Fatih revolution. I confirm in the name of two revolutions: The 26 September and the 14 October, our solidarity with the Al-FatihRevolution. The Atlantic aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah is indeed a slap to the Arab homeland which was not able, thanks to its bad position, to stand by the Great Jamahiriyah. America itself said so. We confirmed our support for any unionist Arab action capable of consecrating the pride of our nation. Haydar al-'Attas confirmed that the two parts of the

Yemen are very eager for unity and the rejection of disunity and we confirmed our determination to achieve all that we drew up.

The session of the unionist meetings was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the two delegations of the two parts of Yemen accompanying the two Presidents, and the brothers the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, and the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture.

A closed meeting was also held this evening between the brother leader of the revolution, Col. 'Ali Abdallah Salih, YAR president, and Engineer Haydar al-Attas, chairman of the PDRY Council of the Presidency.

SUDAN

Premier Outlines National Regional Policies

PM301617 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Jun 86 p 6

[Part 1 of interview with Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by 'Irfan Nizam al-Din; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nizam al-Din] Is the present government the best option for the Sudanese people?

[Al-Mahdi] As far as the Sudanese people are concerned there are those who do not positively support this government but see no alternative to it on the horizon. The possible theoretical alternatives are alternatives within the regime or within the Constituent Assembly. There are no practical, realistic, or reasonable alternatives. For example, the Al-Ummah Party has 40 percent of the parliamentary seats, which means that any serious government structure is bound to include Al-Ummah. There is no way you can isolate 40 percent of the people.

Second, the present government structure is the most homogeneous and cohesive.

Third, there are no real problems between the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party.

Fourth, the southern bloc within parliament is quite detached from any possible alternative, that is, it cannot have accord with the Islamic Front. It is closest to the present government structure in the sense of less disagreement rather than more agreement.

If we look beyond the Constituent Assembly for alternatives, there is the alternative based on a military coup, but I believe that any military coup would be in the same position as Ja'far Numayri was. Not only would it fail to solve the problems but it would also be isolated because of the presence of a strong partisan political movement and a strong unionist movement.

[Nizam al-Din] What are the main issues facing Sudan at present?

[Al-Mahdi] In my view there are five issues facing the government, and we will try to attack them all at once:

1. The economic question. Sudan has been ruined and has become a poor country despite its abundant resources. It has become a beggar country and a weak country. All these are undesirable things. Our first priority is to put out the economic fires and introduce agricultural, industrial, and trade reforms and so on. The current thinking is to have the National Council for Economic Planning draw up a phased plan listing priorities and ways of remedying the Sudanese economy.

2. The question of the South. We are determined to stop the hemorrhage there through three channels. The first is the political channel, and we have succeeded in forming a Ministry for Peace and Constitutional Conference Affairs. The ministry will make every effort to promote a peaceful settlement.

The second is the diplomatic channel. The Garang movement is partly related to East-West conflict strategies and Numayri's complete alignment with the West. Numayri's axis was faced on the opposite side by the Aden axis. Our aim is to revive Sudan's nonalignment policy and thus eliminate the strategic factor in this case by normalizing and improving relations with Ethiopia. A number of preliminary steps have been taken and will culminate in a high-level ministerial meeting to lay firm foundations for good-neighborly relations, and not only with Ethiopia.

The third channel is the security channel. We must point out here that Numayri ruined the armed forces just as he ruined everything else in Sudan. We are making intensive and concerted efforts to uplift the armed forces which, we believe, have managed to face extremely difficult circumstances with meager resources. We believe that these difficulties must be surmounted. This aspect will receive all the necessary backing and support from us so that the Sudanese people's blood, property, and honor can be safeguarded in the South and elsewhere.

The fourth channel is actually peripheral to the previous channels. The current conflict has deprived many southerners of education, medical treatment, and relief. We intend to provide medical and educational services in the South and introduce development projects in areas where the security situation allows us to do so. Many southerners have taken refuge in northern towns as a result of the war. Special attention will be given to their problems.

3. The legal and legislative issue. We have inherited from Ja'far Numyari an endless list of dangerous and obsolete laws including the so-called Islamic laws, which in fact distort every aspect of Islam. We will seek to correct this distortion, and this applies to the laws which built up the autocratic and domineering regime as well as the laws which distorted Islam. We will do so by providing democratic and sound Islamic alternatives. We believe that legislative reform is one of the issues which require concentration.

4. Elimination of the effects of the May regime. This includes not only the laws but also the popular and local government institutions, the regional institutions, and the public institutions.

5. The national unity issue. We believe that it is our duty to have an administration which not only enjoys national parliamentary support but is also capable of dealing with the other forces which have not gained strong parliamentary support. It is our duty to cooperate with the labor forces and the new forces.

[Nizam al-Din] But how can all that be achieved while there is a major economic crisis?

[Al-Mahdi] Some people think that the economic situation is hopeless. I believe that Sudan's economic backbone is quite sound. Sudan has abundant natural resources and manpower but it lacks economic management, planning, and concentration on what matters economically, such as production and work. I believe that if we make efforts in that direction we will achieve spectacular results. However, in order to accomplish that we will need protection against certain dangerous economic factors. The first such factor is debt. Sudan owes 12 billion dollars which it can neither repay nor even honor because political factors played a part. We do not want to take a simple view of this matter. We believe that it should be frozen again for a period of time until we find out what we can do within the limits of Sudan's real capabilities. Furthermore, some of the debts do not deserve looking into while others do, and we should come to some agreement with the creditors. Time is needed to make it easier for Sudan to work away from the negative effects of these debts, commitments, and repayments.

[Nizam al-Din] Let us shift once more from economics to politics and the hot issue of your visit to Egypt. Some believe the visit will take place while others believe that it will again be postponed because of the nature of the Al-Ummah Party's relations with Egypt. What do you want from Egypt, what is the alternative to integration, and what about the question of Numayri's extradition? Do you insist on it, or is it not a good enough reason to prevent the strengthening of ties with Egypt?

[Al-Mahdi] On the question of the Al-Ummah Party's position I believe that we have now overcome the old sensitivities in our dealing with Egypt. We now approach the matter on the basis of normal relations and mutual interests. There is no disputing the fact that in its dealings with Egypt Sudan acts as an independent country or the fact that there are special links and interests between the two countries which need organization. We believe that Numayri harmed these special relations because he used them to serve his own security through intimidation and cruelty to the Sudanese people.

The Al-Ummah Party has recently invited a number of prominent Egyptian writers, intellectuals, and journalists. We held extensive discussions with them and all the Sudanese political parties exchanged views with them. There is a positive dialogue taking place in all seriousness and in a satisfactory, acceptable, and strong manner in implementation of the values we have mentioned. The dialogue is continuing, and I believe that matters are moving positively forward.

[Nizam al-Din] But what is the connection between all this and your visit to Egypt?

[Al-Mahdi] My visit is not directly connected. The dialogue will continue regardless of whether I make the visit or not. This is an ideological and political matter. Regarding the question of the visit, two things have happened. Before the Sudanese elections I had an invitation from Cairo University Staff Club to visit Cairo and deliver a lecture. I accepted the invitation but had to postpone it because the 4 days set for the visit clashed with my schedule for a tour of other Arab countries. So we set another date for it, but then the election results came to change everything, making it necessary to set yet another date because I now had pressing local matters to deal with. That is why the visit was postponed in the past. It had nothing to do with anything else. Later on Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi telephoned me and invited me to visit Cairo. I said "Fine," but we did not agree on a date because, as you can see, we have urgent local matters to deal with. I do not believe that I will be making any visits abroad before completing some essential local tasks.

ETHIOPIA

Reportage on Visit of Yemen Arab Republic President

Arrives 30 June

EA010848 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 30 June 86

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of that country's People's Assembly, has arrived in Addis Ababa at the head of a high level delegation for a short working visit.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, welcomed President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at Bole International Airport.

Present during the ceremony were members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo, ministers, WPE Central Committee members, embassy staff, and members of the Yemen Arab Republic community living in Ethiopia.

Received by Mengistu

EA010850 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held private talks at the National Palace during which they discussed the friendship and relations existing between the two fraternal people and countries. They also exchanged views on the current international situation.

Meets Former PDRY Chairman

GF011246 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Addis Ababa]

[Excerpt] Yemeni diplomatic sources affirmed to *Al-Ittihad* yesterday that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who is currently visiting Ethiopia, met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The sources said that during the meeting they discussed reconciliation efforts, national accord, and the political settlement to the PDRY problem. These efforts are being made by the YAR and Ethiopia.

Departs for Libya

EA020117 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 01 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the Yemeni Peoples Assembly left for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today at the end of a short working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia at the head of a high-level delegation. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces. On arrival at Bole International Airport Comrade Mengistu and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih were given a salute by a guard of honor. The national anthems of the two countries were then played and the two leaders inspected the guard. Present during the ceremony were members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee, members of the staff of the YAR Embassy, and members of the Yemeni community.

KENYA

President To Identify 'Disgruntled' Citizens

EA290421 Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Paul Aboge entitled: "President Cautions Subversive Elements", and subtitled "Disgruntled Kenyans To Be Identified"]

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi said yesterday he would name some confused people who did not follow the nyayo [footsteps] line. The president said leaders should realise the need for a cohesive nation and preach peace and unity among all wananchi [citizens]. I am only interested in the unity of this country for the sake of wananchi. Those who do not want unity should leave the wananchi alone to manage their affairs peacefully and effectively, he added.

Addressing a mammoth crowd after officially opening this year's Nakuru Ask [Agricultural Society of Kenya] show, President Moi reminded a few misguided people that Kenyans knew how to live in their country and highly cherished peace. The president said he knew all the crooks and the upright people in the country and stressed that wananchi must be protected from exploitation. I know all crooks who merely sing Nyayo. I am able to detect them and I will expose them, he said, adding that as one community and one nation, Kenyans must strive to foster and maintain peace. The president said some disgruntled Kenyans recently fled to a neighbouring country from where they intended to catch a plane to go overseas. The ordinary Kenyan, he added, could not do that.

He recalled telling Kenyans after an official tour abroad that he wanted leaders to follow the nyayo path and noted: When I said that leaders should sing my tune, some foreigners claimed that I was imposing the nyayo philosophy on Kenyans. President Moi reminded the misguided lot and their foreign masters that their attempts to disrupt peace in the country could not succeed or sway Kenyans from their national goal. He said: They should understand that Kenyans know how to live in their country. Those who want to follow me should sing my tune and follow the nyayo path.

Noting that indigenous Kenyans were in the past treated as second-rate citizens by the colonialists, President Moi said there were still a few people behind the oppressors. Such people are behaving like wet matchsticks which cannot be lighted.

SEYCHELLES

Minister Decries U.S., Lauds USSR Ties

PM301155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Morning Edition p4

[TASS report: "For the Sake of a Peaceful Future"]

[Text] Victoria, 23 Jun — The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to improve the international climate, Jacques Hodoul, secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Executive Committee and the Republic's minister of national development and agriculture, has told our TASS correspondent.

The results of the 27th CPSU Congress, he stressed, are clear confirmation of the USSR's peace-loving course and its readiness to promote disarmament in every way possible. The congress defined the specific directions of activity by forces working for mankind's peaceful future. The Soviet communist forum reaffirmed the USSR's solidarity with developing countries.

J. Hodoul sharply criticized the reactionary course of American imperialism. Washington, he said, is ignoring the Soviet peace initiatives. Pursuing an openly antinational policy, the United States refuses to give aid to those countries defending their own legitimate interests and independence. This is nothing other than pressure on young developing states. A manifestation of Washington's policy of blackmail is its course aimed at restricting African states' control of their own economies.

J. Hodoul cited Soviet-Seychelles ties — the 10th anniversary of their establishment will be celebrated at the end of June — as an example of equal interstate relations. These ties, which are founded on mutual respect and benefit, help us to follow our chosen path, the minister stressed.

SOMALIA

President Receives YAR Minister With Salih Message

EA251941 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Today, the president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, received at the presidency the YAR minister of state, Al-Sayid 'Abdallah Nasir 'Adurafi, who is visiting the SDR. Challe Siad was handed a message by the Yemeni minister of state from the YAR leader, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, on his recovery, and also wishing him long life and good health. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also invited President Mohamed Siad Barre to visit his country on a date to be fixed later. Challe Siad accepted the invitation.

The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and the delegation also discussed strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries and the Arab world. The president asked the minister of state to convey his greetings to the president, government, and people of the YAR and wished him a safe journey.

UGANDA

Museveni Reappoints Former Chief Justice

EA010205 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Museveni has appointed Mr Justice Samuel William Wako Wambuzi new chief justice of Uganda.

To confirm his eminence as a jurist, Justice Wambuzi was appointed in 1975 president of the Court of Appeal for East Africa. After the disintegration of the East African Court of Appeal following the collapse of the East African community in 1977, the Kenya Government appointed him a justice of appeal for the Kenya Court of Appeal.

Following the liberation of 1979, Justice Wambuzi became chief justice of Uganda until his dedicated service was interrupted in 1980 and he decided to settle and live a private life.

In recognition of his qualities and dedication to the service of the country in February of this year, President Museveni appointed him president of the Court of Appeal and now chief justice of Uganda.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Returns From ECOWAS Summit

AB012223 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara] and the delegation which accompanied him to the ninth ECOWAS summit in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital, returned to Ouagadougou this evening.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny on South African Situation

PM260941 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French
21-27 Jun 86 pp 70-72

[Interview with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny by Robert Lacontre — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] *Le Figaro Magazine*: Mr President, what do you think of the present situation in South Africa?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: There have always been disputes among men. There are two rather than three ways of settling them: the use of force, or negotiation — in other words dialogue. We certainly do not think that dialogue is the weapon of the weak. If dialogue unfortunately fails to avert a war, then the war could last 100 years.

The use of force will achieve nothing. It is essential to have dialogue. When I said that back in 1965, the OAU unanimously condemned me. Now, 20 years later, nothing has been resolved. There has been bloodshed, and hatred is taking root. I support Gandhi on this. When you believe in a truth, you must hang onto it until you are proved wrong. How can anybody say that wanting peace through dialogue is going against the truth? Nothing can resist constant effort. Constantly dripping water always wears away the hardest rock.

"Let Us Put Our Own Houses in Order"

Le Figaro Magazine: Do you believe that change is possible?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: It is obvious that whites and blacks in South Africa are facing difficult problems. The United States also experienced racial discrimination for 30 years [as published]. However, I just recently received more than 350 mayors from cities all over the world, and they included many black mayors from American cities. Who could have believed that a few years ago?

Le Figaro Magazine: Are economic sanctions the best way of exerting pressure on the South African Government?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: It would be a good thing if everybody examined this problem in a realistic way. The whites are afraid of being thrown into the sea. Sanctions against South Africa only make the problem worse. There has already been progress:

Apartheid is being eroded. This is true. Botha, who is a moderate, is being forced to fight. He recently had difficulty in delivering a speech. He was heckled by the crowd — not by blacks, but by whites. Some are "hawks" because they are afraid, and this great fear is carefully maintained by the Soviets. I do not believe in the efficacy of sanctions. It is all just talk. We must be sincere. Do you know any Westerners, especially in the United States, who would like to see communist influence established in the Cape? Never. If nobody is saying this to you, I will say it, and I know. I do not think anybody wants that. If this solution achieves nothing, then I will propose something else...

Nobody in Africa is in favor of sanctions. People talk about them half-heartedly. In addition, such measures would have most impact on South Africa's African neighbors.

Le Figaro Magazine: There is talk of the possibility of diplomatic relations between the Ivory Coast and South Africa.

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: We shall see later....

Le Figaro Magazine: Surely, talking about nothing but apartheid in connection with South Africa is burying your head in the sand?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: Of course. Apartheid exists everywhere, especially in the Arab countries, where the black minorities are harassed, oppressed, and even persecuted, and in some sub-Saharan countries, where the caste system prevails (what about India?). As a result of this system people regarded as subhuman — blacksmiths, jewellers, and shoemakers — cannot marry their sons to so-called noble girls even if they have university degrees. We must accept people as they are and not as we would like them to be.... We must therefore put our own houses in order.

Le Figaro Magazine: What about Mandela?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: There are many political prisoners in the underdeveloped countries. Do you know many that would have allowed Mandela to live for 20 years?

Le Figaro Magazine: Is the ANC an anti-apartheid organization?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: It is a destabilizing organization. The Russians are using all available means to stir up trouble and maintain poverty. Happy men always turn their backs on communism.

Le Figaro Magazine: How do you explain the fact that 2 million blacks from the neighboring Marxist countries have taken refuge in the home of apartheid?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: The reason is poverty. There are even more than 300,000 of our brothers working in South Africa to survive.

Le Figaro Magazine: Is apartheid damaging Africa's development?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: We obviously condemn apartheid. It revolts us. But it is not Africa's main problem. The main problem is development. You ask me if apartheid is delaying development and my answer is: No! It must be combated through dialogue. It is important to know that without communism we would have found a solution.

LIBERIA

AFP: Committee To Form Human Rights Body

AB011850 Paris AFP in French 1158 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, 1 Jul (AFP) — A committee charged with setting up an association to be known as "National Alliance for Peace and Human Rights" (Napehr) has been created in Liberia.

A spokesman for the committee, Thomas Badio Collins, a lecturer, stated today that a petition for the recognition of that nonprofit association has been submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Napehr's objective will be to promote nonviolence, fairplay, decency, and respect of human rights, the lecturer indicated.

Teachers Strike Over Salaries, Allowances

AB302129 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] One week following the return of students of the Booker Washington Institute, BWI, to campus, it is reported that the teachers of the institute have resolved to strike. According to today's edition of the *Daily Star* newspaper, the strike action was officially disclosed during the weekend at a program on the campus marking BWI's 57th anniversary.

According to the chairman of BWI's teachers' association, Mr Joseph Wright, the strike is intended to press for the payment of salaries for the months of February, March, April, May, and June. He said the BWI teachers were also requesting the government to give them transportation allowances. When contacted, the principal of BWI, Mr (T. Curty Jerry), confirmed that his teachers were on strike. He, however, expressed surprise that the teachers could resolve to strike at a time when everything was being done in their interest. Mr (Jerry) denied that his teachers have not been paid for 4 months, adding: the teachers have been paid up to April. He described the statement as misleading and intended to disrupt the cordial relations between the administration and the student body.

Principal (Jerry) has, meanwhile, appealed to the teachers to return to classes.

PRC To Train Sports Complex Management Personnel

AB011908 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A 2-year contract on management cooperation at the Samuel Kanyon Doe Sports Complex was today signed between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and the People's Republic of China. According to a press release from the Ministry of Youth and Sports, signing for Liberia was Youth and Sports Minister Honorable John F. Beh Sr, while Mr Wang Congmin, economic counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Monrovia, signed for his government.

The contract stipulates that the Chinese side will provide a managerial and technical team, comprising of 15 members, to (?conduct) management and administration, technical guidance, and local training for Liberian personnel at the complex. It also stipulates that the management and administration of the complex shall be conducted by the Chinese team, assisted by a group of 10 Liberian counterparts.

After the signing ceremony, which took place at the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Minister Beh thanked the Chinese Government and expressed the hope that both countries would respect and live up to the contents of the contract so as to enhance the bilateral friendship existing between China and Liberia. Mr Wang, for his part, assured Minister Beh of his country's support and fullest cooperation in the implementation of the contract to the letter.

Meanwhile, the youth and sports minister today appointed Mr (Frederick I. Dehe) as the general manager designated for Liberian side of the Samuel Kanyon Doe Sports Complex. He is to work alongside with his Chinese counterpart, Mr (Yong Nei), who is already in Liberia. Prior to his appointment, Mr (Dehe), who served at the Ministry of Youth and Sports as technical coordinator, worked along with the Chinese expert construction team that built the complex.

MALI

President Traore Returns From 3-Nation Tour

AB012105 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako this afternoon after a long trip that took him successively to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Tunisia. The head of state was welcomed on his arrival by the deputy secretary general of the party, General Baba Diarra, as well as members of the party and the government, the National Assembly, and the diplomatic corps.

NIGERIA

Reportage on Ninth ECOWAS Summit Meeting

Babangida Opens Summit

AB302229 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Nigeria has proposed the setting up of two agencies to help in the effort to revamp the economies of member-nations of the ECOWAS. Declaring open the 9th summit of the organization in Abuja today, President Ibrahim Babangida called for the setting up of an emergency relief fund to be administered by the ECOWAS Secretariat. The fund should attract donations from multinational financial and other (?allied) institutions.

President Babangida pointed out that the fund was necessary because of the weakness of the economies of the subregion and the urgent need to act in concert to give relief to those disabled by natural calamities. The president also suggested the creation of an agricultural loan facility within the ECOWAS fund to attract soft loans and grants from within and outside the countries for on-lending to member-states. He noted that the subregion had for long paid insufficient attention to agriculture which was not only crucial in the attempt to raise output (?and efforts) but also an area that gave the majority of the people a means of livelihood.

President Babangida also talked about the low level of legitimate trade between member-nations and lack of adequate financial support which has virtually crippled the operations of the ECOWAS Secretariat. The situation, he noted, was very serious, and he asked the summit to discuss it.

On the foreign scene, Major General Babangida, who had earlier asked for a minute's silence in honor of those who lost their lives in South Africa, said that the apartheid regime has once again challenged all civilized forms of government. He said that the political independence of member-states would continue to be undermined so long as apartheid thrived and flexed its muscle. Silence on the part of ECOWAS members, he said, could be conceived as acquiescence to the continued act of cowardice by the racist government. Gen Babangida called all member-nations to support the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions by the international community.

Focus on Economic Recovery

AB302123 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1818 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The conference of heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, opened today at Abuja. On top of the agenda of the 3-day summit is an economic recovery program which was prepared by experts and approved by the Council of Ministers. For an overview of this program, here is correspondent Oghie Egboigbe.

[Begin Egboigbe recording] The economic recovery program is essentially focusing on the rehabilitation of infrastructure and production units, with particular emphasis on the agricultural sector in the various embassies of the community. Although the program was conceived many years ago prior to the OAU Economic recovery plan of action, it incorporates some of the ideas which will mark the recent special UN session on African's economic problems. According to the minister of national planning, Dr Kalu Idika Kalu, who is the outgoing chairman of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, the new program seeks to improve the efficiency of production, as well as development of appropriate economic management policies at the national level. [end recording]

Kerekou, Diouf Depart

AB011548 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The 9th ECOWAS summit has gone into working session in Abuja. The session, which is being held behind closed doors, is discussing the reports of the Council of Ministers and the ECOWAS Fund.

Two of the heads of state who attended the opening session yesterday have left Abuja for home. They are President Matthieu Kerekou of the Republic of Benin, and the OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. The Beninois leader is believed to have returned earlier than scheduled because of a reported major explosion at a brewery in his country while the OAU chairman left to attend another continental engagement.

Final Communique

AB020658 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2120 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Final communique" issued at the end of the ninth ECOWAS summit conference of heads of state and government held in Abuja from 30 June to 1 July 1986 — read by Alhaji Momodu Munu, executive secretary of ECOWAS]

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, held its ninth plenary session at Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, on 30 June and 1 July 1986. Present at the summit were the following heads of state and government, and all their accredited representatives:

His Excellency Brigadier General Matthieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the Revolutionary Council, president of Burkina Faso; His Excellency Mr Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda K. Jawara, president of the Republic of The Gambia; His Excellency Major General Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia; His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; His Excellency Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; His Excellency Mr Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency Major General Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founder and chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo.

From the Republic of Niger, Honorable Mr Hamid Algabid, prime minister representing His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, president of the Republic of Niger; from the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], honorable Mr Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs representing His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire; from the Republic of Ghana, Honorable Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, member, Provisional National Defense Council, representing His

Excellency Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman, Provisional National Defense Council, head of state of the Republic of Ghana; for the Republic of Guinea, honorable Major Kerfallah Camara, minister, permanent secretary, Military Committee for National Recovery and Redemption [as heard], representing His Excellency General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea; for the Republic of Mali, honorable Dr Camara Diakite, minister for finance and trade representing His Excellency General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali.

Attending the session as observers were: the administrative secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA], the executive secretary of the West African Clearing House, the president of the Federation of the West African Chambers of Commerce, the acting executive secretary of the West African Rice Development Association, the presidents of Ecobank, the African Development Bank, the West African Development Bank, BOAD, the Central Bank of West African States, BCEAO, the West African Economic Community, CEAO, the Mano River Union, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

In declaring the ninth session of the summit open, the current chairman of the authority and head of state, Maj Gen Ibrahim Babangida, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, called for the observance of 2 minutes of silence in memory of those African brothers and sisters who have lost their lives in the ongoing struggle against the apartheid system in South Africa. The chairman welcomed most heartily all his brother presidents and delegates to the new federal capital of Abuja. He also highlighted major economic and social issues facing the ECOWAS subregion.

The issues were also underlined in the statements made by His Excellency Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda K. Jawara, president of the Republic of the Gambia, and His Excellency, Maj Gen Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone. The OAU administrative secretary general, Mr Idriss Camara, and the ECA executive secretary, Prof Adebayo Adedeji, also addressed the session.

In their statements, their excellencies dwelt extensively on the persistent economic difficulties facing the West African subregion and the continent as a whole. They noted that in order to overcome the economic crisis, which they attributed to both deep (?structural) and [word indistinct] problems, greater attention is being given to the strategy of collective self-reliance in the economic subregion. It was pointed out that ECOWAS was meant by the founding fathers (?to strive) toward such a policy. In spite of its [words indistinct]. Their excellencies reiterated that there is an urgent need to take measures to enable ECOWAS attain its objective and play the role of[word indistinct] subregional group in Africa's priority program for economic recovery.

The Authority called for the revitalization of the community in the spirit of its founding fathers. Member states reaffirmed their faith in ECOWAS and renewed their commitment to the achievement of its laudable goals and objectives.

They directed the ministers with responsibility for national planning in member states to (?meet) to review the draft economic recovery prgram of the subregion, taking into consideration their various national development plans and priorities. It was recognized that to enable ECOWAS to make its expected contribution to West African development and defend its [word indistinct] institutions, the community must be provided with the necessary financial and manpower resources.

Warm tribute was paid to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal for the role he played in bringing Africa's economic plight to the attention of the international community in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU. The heads of state urged member states to implement the program of action for Africa's economic recovery and development that was adopted by the United Nations. It was recognized that the much-needed contribution of the international community to the implementation of this program would depend on the commitment and purpose of the African governments and peoples themselves.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers presented the report of the 19th meeting of the Council. After discussion of the different points raised by the Council, the Authority adopted the following decisions:

1. Financial Contributions: The Executive Secretariat should agree with each member state and arrive at a contribution to ECOWAS on a timetable in such a way that such member states would settle their arrears up to 1983 by Ocotober 1986. Outstanding balance should be settled by 31 March, 1987.

2. Financing of Construction of Community Headquarters: On the construction of the community headquarters, the Authority decided that financing should be in the proportion of 60 percent on the resources of the ECOWAS fund, and 40 percent from member states.

3. Disputes: The Authority mandated the current chairman and the head of the Guinean delegation to mediate in the dispute between two member states of the community, that is, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with a view to resolving the issues involved.

4. Protocol on Nonaggression: The Authority recalled the existence of the protocol on nonaggression, and called for the implementation of its provisions to facilitate peaceful settlement of disputes among member states.

5. Election of Chairman: The Authority elected Nigeria as chairman for the 1986-87 period.

6. Venue and Date of Next Meeting: The Authority decided to hold its 10th meeting in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, on June 1987 at a date to be communicated later.

7. Entering Into Force of the Second Phase of the Protocol of Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence, and Establish-

ment: The Authority reaffirmed its decision to move on to the second phase of the protocol of free movement of persons, right of residence, and establishment. The Authority declared the entering into force of the provisions of the protocol relating to the right of residence as from 5 June, 1986. The second phase was launched for a period of 4 years.

Vote of Thanks: Their excellencies the heads of state and government thanked their brother and friend, His Excellency Major General Ibrahim Gbadamoshie Babangida, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the government and people of Nigeria for the very warm and genuine African welcome, the friendly and brotherly welcome, (?as well as) the facilities they enjoyed during their stay in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

(?Issued) at Abuja, 1 July, 1986

[Signed] The Authority [applause]

Commonwealth EPG Group Arrives To Brief Babangida

AB262204 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] on South Africa led by Retired General Olusegun Obasanjo arrived in Lagos today to brief President Ibrahim Babangida on the report of the group. Gen Obasanjo told correspondents at Murtala Muhammed Airport that the report could go a long way in bringing about peaceful change in South Africa if implemented by Commonwealth countries.

According to him, the escalation of tension in the racist enclave was the beginning of peace in that region, pointing out that things normally get worse before they get better. Gen Obasanjo remarked that as a result of the group's pressure, the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, once regarded as a terrorist by the Pretoria regime, had been received in audience by the racists' Foreign Ministry and is now recognized as a freedom fighter.

SENEGAL

Diouf Statement to Press on Return From Paris

AB271019 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar this afternoon after taking part, in Paris, in the meeting on sanctions against South Africa, a meeting which was organized by the United Nations at the proposal of the OAU. The presidential couple later went to Switzerland. In Zurich, President Abdou Diouf made a speech at the meeting of the International Labor Organization. He later paid a working visit to Bern, the Swiss capital. Finally, the head of state went to Pyongyong for an official visit to the DPRK.

The head of state and Mrs Abdou Diouf were welcomed at Dakar Yoff Airport by members of the government, the bureau of the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and high-ranking Army officers. Listen to President Abdou as he talked to our reporter Iba Gueye:

[Begin Diouf recording] I think that I must first pay tribute to the press because I am certain that my visits were adequately covered, although I have not yet read the newspapers.

I just want to express my satisfaction with this tour which was for the benefit of Senegal and of Africa as well. I will not comment too long on the Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa. I can only say that I am happy that this conference took place upon the request of the OAU to the international community and this request was granted, just like the OAU request for the holding of a special session of the UN General Assembly on Africa's economic situation. You know that the two major issues I fought for during my mandate — which is coming to an end — as OAU chairman have been Africa's economic situation and apartheid. So, in Paris, I made a speech on behalf of Africa on sanctions against South Africa, within the framework of the fight against apartheid. That conference, as you were told, took place in a good atmosphere. The Senegalese delegation led by Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall, did a very good job. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate him. The conclusions of this meeting were in line with our objective of the eradiction of apartheid. We now need to continue with the struggle, to continue fighting within all international organizations and in particular at the level of the United Nations and the Security Council, in order to ensure that the resolutions adopted by the Paris conference become decisions applicable by the international community in order to hasten the elimination of the system of apartheid.

Of course during my Paris visit, I had the opportunity to meet with the president of the Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and the prime minister, Jacques Chirac. With them I held talks on the French-Senegalese cooperation which is doing fine. I am pleased to note that the French head of state and the French prime minister have a special interest in Africa in general and in Senegal in particular. I want to take this opportunity to thank them for the welcome accorded me in the French capital and to stress the quality of the talks we had as well as the fruitful conclusions we reached in the interest of Senegal and of Africa.

Concerning Geneva, I do not have much to add to my address to the International Labor Organization. I can only say that it was yet another mission I accomplished on behalf of Africa, and I think that the message I delivered on Africa's behalf was well understood by this prestigious organization which I described as the social conscience of humanity.

After this, our delegation went to the DPRK on a state visit which had been very well prepared by President Kim Il-song — the great leader — and by his entire party, his government, and his people. We were received most warmly, most amicably, and most fraternally. We noted the great success achieved by the DPRK people in the field of nation building under the leadership of President Kim Il-song. We had discussions with President Kim Il-song and his collaborators and we tried to review the situation of our bilateral cooperation. It is a cooperation with a clear and well defined basis. We decided to fill up this legal framework by concluding a cultural agreement as well as an agricultural agreement. The DPRK is going to help us prepare and irrigate some pieces of land and to cultivate some (6,000) hectares of land. I think that this is an important thing; it is a promising beginning of cooperation in an essential sector.

There were some stopovers; I will mention three of them which were important. I stopped in Dhaka where my friend and brother President Ershad welcomed and accompanied me home and this enabled us to have very interesting discussions concerning bilateral cooperation, the current international situation, the problems of the Islamic Conference, and the problems of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries. I think that my stopover in Dhaka was a very important one and was in conformity with the revival of the cooperation between Senegal and Bangladesh.

The stopover in Kuwait was also an important one. In Kuwait, I met again with my old friend and brother, Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah who was, as usual, open-minded, understanding, and responsive to anything that concerns Senegal, as well as warmhearted and friendly. I had discussions with him on my arrival, the day after, and this morning before my departure. We discussed African problems as well as problems of cooperation between Kuwait and Senegal.

There was finally the stopover in Bangui where I met with my friend and brother, President Andre Kolingba with whom I had important discussions concerning cooperation and certain matters which, I think, were at a standstill but which had been solved before I became president. I can say therefore that some progress has been made as far as cooperation between the CAR and Senegal is concerned.

In many of these countries, I of course met with the Senegalese communities, especially in Bangui and Kuwait. In all these places, our compatriots are under the kind protection of the heads of state of these countries. I advised these compatriots to always behave loyally vis-a-vis the authorities of the countries in which they live and act like worthy citizens.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Greets Mobutu on Zaire Anniversary

MB300638 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has hailed the gains achieved by the people and government of the Republic of Zaire under the leadership of Mobutu Sese Seko. In a message addressed to his Zairian counterpart on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Zaire, President Samora Machel expressed the Mozambique people's deep friendship with the Zairian people, as well as the readiness to join hands in the struggle for peace, progress, and total liberation of our continent.

Congratulations From Libya

MB301153 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has sent to Mozambican head of state Samora Machel a message of congratulations on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of national independence. In his message, the Libyan leader wishes the Mozambican people greater prospertiy. Also on the occasion of independence anniversary, our country's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano received a message from his Libyan counterpart Col Kamil Hasan Mansur wishing him happiness and good health.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Says Government Willing To Aid Blacks

MB011649 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the South African Government is aware of the problems black people experience and the ideals they hold dear and was willing to deal with them in a positive manner.

In a special radio broadcast this evening, Mr Botha said the government could not tackle this task alone. He said negotiation with black people about the necessary solutions had to be held in an atmosphere of calm. Mr Botha said he had promised earlier this year that there would be changes in the country. Some blacks had taken him seriously while others had doubted his integrity. There were others who had wanted to plunge the country into a chaotic state of violence and despair because they were afraid of the prospect of peaceful change.

Mr Botha said he had kept his word by abolishing pass law and influx control and giving all South Africans a new and common identity. Mr Botha emphasized that change would be brought about by peaceful methods and that the country would not be given to those people who wanted to destroy it. He said everyone was concerned about the fact that some South Africans, especially blacks, were being murdered by radical elements or being killed in inhuman acts of terror. It was for this reason that the state of emergency had been announced. He said it was noteworthy that the people with the most vehement objections to the state of emergency were the very people who wanted to destroy South Africa's future.

Mr Botha said although there had been elements who wanted to start a violent revolution on 16 June, their efforts had failed. Since then there had been greater stability and a greater measure of peace. Most black people would agree, he said, that a normal situation should be maintained and that there should be an end to violence. He asked all blacks to cooperate to achieve a constitutional future by way of negotiation and peaceful coexistence.

Envoy Threatens Debt Default as Sanctions Response

MB011651 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 1 Jul

[Text] The South African ambassador in London, Dr Denis Worrall, says South Africa consider not repaying it foreign debt if international sanctions are imposed on the country.

Yesterday, he addressed the standing committee of the Foreign Office in the British lower house. Dr Worrall warned that the Republic could cause chaos in southern Africa. He said it was not always taken into consideration that South Africa could also take punitive actions against southern African states. Dr Worrall says sanctions will delay the reform process in South Africa and increase the possibility of violence in the country. He also indicated that it was exceptionally difficult for the South African Government to give in to Britain's and the EEC's demand that the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, be freed. This demand was earlier repeated by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Dr Worrall says he realizes that Mandela's release is in the interest of South Africa. Such a step must be justified. He says the government's task of releasing an apparently important person is being made difficult. Dr Worrall says every time a car bomb explodes in Durban or Johannesburg and innocent people die, or if statements urging the maiming of citzens are made, it becomes difficult for the government to release someone who refuses to foreswear violence.

UDF, AZAPO, Others Banned From Indoor Meetings

MB011558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 1, SAPA — Numerous political organisations have been prohibited from holding indoor meetings at various centres around the country, according to emergency regulation orders published in the *Government Gazette* in Pretoria today.

Four divisional police commissioners prohibited organisations, including the United Democratic Front, The Azanian People's Organisation and Students Movement, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, and the Release Mandela Committee, from holding indoor gatherings, in terms of Emergency Regulation 7, at various magisterial districts in their divisions. The commissioners are those of the east Rand, Eastern Province, South

Western Districts and the northern Orange Free State. The organisations were also prohibited from advertising gatherings, while people were prohibited from attending them.

AZASM Postpones Congress

MB011700 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — The Azanian Student's Movement [AZASM] has postponed its third annual congress — they have been held from July 5 to 7 in Cape Town — because many of its members have been detained or are in hiding. An AZASM spokesman said today the congress was postponed because of the "unavailability of a large number of its (AZASM's) leadership and membership."

Natal, Transvaal Executive Committes Sworn In

MB011203 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The administrator of Natal, Mr Radcliffe Cadman, and the province's new multiracial executive committee have been sworn in in Pietermaritzburg by the Natal judge president, Mr Justice John Milne. The ceremony was held in the executive committee chamber of the Natalia building. The five new executive committee members are Mr Tino Volker, Mr Peter Miller, Mr Abdul Joosub, Mr (Shunmogan) Naidoo, and Mr Clyde Pierce.

The administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and the six members of the new executive committee under the new provincial dispensation were sworn into office by the deputy judge president of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Frikkie Eloff, in Pretoria this morning.

The six members are the former leader of the Transvaal provincial council, Mr Fanie Schoeman, and the former MEC's [members of executive committee], Mr Dan Kirstein and Mr John Griffiths. The three nonwhite members are a former member of the Indian Council, Mr Ismail Mayet, a member of the President's Council, Dr Willie Hoods, of Eersterus near Pretoria, and a businessman and director of the Urban Foundation, Mr John Mavuso.

Provincial Government System 'Major Thrust Forward'

MB010842 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa's New Second-Tier Government"]

[Text] The process of political reform in South Africa has received a major thrust forward with the advent of the new second-tier government system. The provincial councils, which administered local government in the country's four provinces in the past, have been disbanded and have been replaced by multiracial executive committees. And so it is that power sharing in South Africa has taken another step forward. Just as central or first-tier government in South Africa is no longer exclusively in white hands, so now the responsibility for local government is being shared by representatives of all South Africa's people irrespective of their race.

The executive committees will have greater executive authority than the old provincial councils, and they will be acting on powers delegated by the central government. They will be directly responsible to Parliament for their handling of second-tier political, financial, and administrative matters. The greater responsibility to be shouldered by the executive committees is in line with the government's stated determination to transfer as many responsibilities as possible to local government level. And the multiracial composition of the committees shows the government's commitment to power sharing between the various peoples of the country. Joint decision-making and shared responsibilities are now getting off the ground at the second level of government. The next logical step is for this to take place in the central government and provision has already been made for this in the form of the National Council announced by President P.W. Botha. In the foreseeable future is the day when representatives of all South Africa's 13 minority groups will jointly determine the country's future in a political dispensation they have shaped together.

Power Sharing in Pluralist Society Considered

MB010737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The latest efforts in the West to remain constructively involved in South Africa — the coming visit by the British foreign secretary and the American policy review — are of interest for several reasons. To the extent that they are attempts by moderate governments to act positively and resist destructive pressure at home, they are welcome. Where they are motivated by a desire to facilitate a peaceful resolution of political problems, they are appreciated.

At the same time, it must be said that even relatively friendly governments, when they adopt an obviously inappropriate constitutional frame of reference in their approach to South African issues, will inevitably undermine the goals they themselves have set. It is all too easy — perhaps because it simplifies matters so much for them — to view South African society as composed purely of a black majority and a white minority and regard any other differences as politically negligible. In such a perspective, some form of Westminster-related constitutional system, based on the winner taking all in constituency elections, makes the same kind of sense as it does in reasonably homogeneous Western societies.

Since the problem, as they define it, is simply one of color prejudice, the solution can be found in a sop to whites — say, a bill of rights or a certain number of seats in Parliament. The Lancaster House Agreement for Zimbabwe might serve as an example. The short answer to that argument is that the Lancaster House agreement provided neither democratic freedoms nor participation in political power for all Zimbabweans. At the height of the terror in Matabeleland when untold thousands of Ndebele were being shot as political dissidents, their leader, Joshua Nkomo, said his people had less freedom than ever before. Of the white group, for all their supposed constitutional protection, more than half had left the country and the remainder had had to reconcile themselves to political impotence. And Zimbabwe had actually had, for Africa, a fairly peaceful transition to majority rule and power sharing, as conceived in Whitehall.

The diversity of groups in South Africa and its political significance are facts which South Africans cannot ignore in their political planning. Outsiders who choose to ignore them merely render themselves ineffectual in promoting peaceful democratic change. Certainly, there is an identity of interests among the groups in important spheres, but there are also clearly different, even conflicting, group interests and aspirations. Experience the world over has demonstrated the futility of trying to establish democracy on traditional Western lines in a society in which ethnic pluralism is a major social and political factor.

The effect of imposing such a system is precisely the opposite of what was intended. It entrenches in power a particular group or alliance to impose its will on the rest, who are excluded permanently from having any share in political power. It amounts to disfranchisement of a significant sector of the population, quite as effective as any legal prohibition would be. The refusals to recognize this was probably the biggest single cause of Africa's postcolonial history of instability, authoritarian government, and economic deterioration. South Africans are not prepared to repeat the mistake.

Heunis Evaluates National Statutory Council

MB290859 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 29

[Column by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis]

[Text] The National Statutory Council not only must succeed but will — despite the present unfavourable climate. The council has not been proposed unilaterally or as a fait accompli. Every aspect is open to discussion and comment and can develop in any direction the participants want. The government — merely by publishing this bill — has now in draft legislative form declared its commitment to a new constitutional dispensation based on power sharing.

Apart from this commitment, the Government's recent dramatic reform measures, such as the scrapping of influx control, must also enhance the council's credibility. It is wrong to claim that black people who participate in bodies such as this are not truly representative. There are many leaders who are engaged in talks with the government or who are prepared to participate in peaceful processes. The absence of representative bodies for black communities on levels other than local government makes it very difficult for anybody to identify leaders who are beyond doubt representative — or for that matter, for anybody to claim that somebody is not an accepted leader.

For this reason, Clauses 2(2)(a) and (b) of the bill make provision for any organisation, institution or interest group to nominate black persons who in its opinion are representaive of black persons communities outside the national states. We believe as a starting point this is a practical way in which to ensure that persons identified, nominated and appointed in this category are as representative of the black communities as possible under the circumstances.

It is crucial that the council not be regarded as just another advisory body. The truth is that the council, by reason of the executive state president's involvement, will be a very influential and powerful body as all bodies are in which the state president participates. In fact, as the state president will chair both the council and the cabinet, there is no closer link possible between the council and the executive authority of the Republic. This means that he will convey the consensus of the National Council to the Cabinet. Naturally, these consensus decisions of the council of which he will be part will be an important input in the cabinet of which he is the chairman. In this regard the National Council will therefore augment the Cabinet. The power and influence of the National Council depends on the attitude and actions of the participants themselves.

Should all participants enter the council with a positive attitude of co-operation in the interest of all South Africans, and should their supporters allow them that opportunity, there is no reason why the council cannot develop into an even more powerful body. I believe that the council, as a body which includes members of the executive authority, will function in the same way as the Cabinet. As chairman, the state president will determine the agenda for meetings, but members will be able to proposed any matter for consideration. Normally, as is the case in all bodies at an executive level, meetings of the council will be confidential, but decisions reached will be made public. Decisions of the council will be reached by consensus among members as formulated by the chairman.

The council will also be able to appoint committees to advise it on specific matters. These committees may include persons who are not members of the council and drawn from all population groups. There is a wide range of issues which the council can handle: all matters of national interest, in particular a new constitution which provides for participation in government by all South African citizens.

The council will, until a new dispensation has been negotiated, also pay attention to all matters affecting black South Africans, as they are not at present able to participate fully in decision-making on such issues. Thus the council will be able to consider existing laws and proposed legislation, as well as all steps taken or contemplated by the government in all fields, including the socio-economic upliftment of our communities. As it is an objective of the council to further sound relations among, and the human dignity, rights and freedoms of all south Africans, the council will undoubtedly consider the further elimination of discrimination and undesirable legacies of apartheid still on the statute books. The council may thus develop into an effective instrument for further change.

The government is well aware of the difficulties experienced by leaders who wish to participate in peaceful processes. It is our duty to create a stable and peaceful climate in which they can participate freely and without fear. This must be done first by rectifying legitimate grievances where they exist in the black communities. For this I believe the National Council is, among others, ideally suited. But a positive climate must be ensured through protective and stabilising actions by the security forces. Clearly, effective and safe participation in democratic structures becomes impossible in a climate of escalating intimidation and violence. It is the duty of the security forces to protect people from these actions and thus enable them to participate peacefully.

For this reason the state of emergency became unavoidable. It is not intended to oppress and to undermine reform, but to free people from the threat of violence and to ensure the continuation of peaceful processes. Therefore, the state of emergency and the actions of the security forces are in support of our reform initiative and must be judged in that light.

However, all leaders should be well aware that those of us who have made the fundamental choice between reform and revolution are under attack from the forces of destruction. The time has come to stand by our choice. I am convinced that the time has come for all leaders wishing for peace and democracy to come forward and support a peaceful and sincere initiative, such as the National Council. As there are among the members of militant organizations many who abhor violence and who wish to participate in peaceful processes, I call on them as well to make use of the opportunity now presented by the National Council. By participating, black leaders in particular can demonstrate that much more can be attained through peaceful processes than through violence and thus help to break the senseless cycle of violence. I therefore call on leaders to refrain from stating preconditions to the council itself, where we can discuss them at the highest level and reach agreement on them. Participation will not prejudice the position or viewpoints of any leader, but will serve to facilitate honest, open-minded dialogue between leaders which is so vitally important for peace. That is the statesmanlike attitude that we need in these turbulent times in our history. That is the attitude we need if we really wish a democratic society in which fundamental values and freedoms are upheld and protected.

Weekly Mail Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB281110 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 27 Jun-3 Jul 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **State of Emergency Detentions**
The following figures refer to persons reportedly apprehended by police, under unknown legislation, since detentions under the Emergency Regulations have rarely been confirmed by the authorities.

Detentions by Area
Detention reports have been received from all over the country. A geographical breakdown of reported detentions indicates their extent, but the difficulty of obtaining information from rural areas and small towns should be borne in mind.

Totals as at June 23
PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]: 295
TVL [Transvaal]: 154
E Cape: 257
N Cape: 70
W Cape: 307
Natal: 159
OFS [Orange Free State]: 129
Unknown: 104
Total: 1,475

Target Groups
About half of the reported detainees can be identified as falling within specific target groups: political and community, student and educational trade unions, clergy and church workers, the media.

Political and Community Organizations
This constitutes the largest single group, being 22.6 percent of the total reported detentions. People affected range from rank-and-file membership to leaders. A total of 333 people from 65 organizations in this category are known to have been affected.
Civic associations, residents' organizations: 29
Youth organisations/congresses: 17
Women's organisations: 6
Political, human rights or support groups: 13

Students and Educational Organisations
This is the second largest target group contributing 13 percent of total detentions. This includes bona fide students, university lecturers, scholars and teachers. A total of 192 people from 13 organisations in this category are known to have been affected: Student congresses: 6; Other student organizations: 7.

Trade Unions
Detentions in this category comprise 11.4 percent of the reported total. A wide range of unions have been affected, and a total of 168 trade unionists detained.

Clergy and Church Workers
These constitute 3.5 percent of the total reported detentions and include priests and ministers of the Anglican, catholic, Methodist and other churches, as well as officials and workers in 12 church organisations. A total of 51 people are affected in this category.

Media
Media workers constitute a small group that includes reporters, photographers, cameramen and production staff on local as well as foreign news media. Detentions total 10.

Women
Included in the above categories and the unknown category are 201 women, or 13.6 percent of all reported detentions. In other words one in every seven detainees is a woman, which is double that of previous times.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Police State

In an article on page 9 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 28 June, Peter Sullivan asks: "Are we now a police state? That the question needs to be asked is already an indication of our present situation." While the situation in South Africa may not fit the classic definition of a police state, under the state of emergency "many people have been detained without access to the courts," "the sanctity and indivisibility of law" have been "superseded by ministerial decree," and "human liberty is removed by the opinion of a single police officer." Other indicators are the granting of the "power of a sovereign parliament" to the President's Council, an appointed body; Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's refusal to answer questions in parliament, which is "a denial of the very roots of democracy"; the removal of the public's right to free information; and "the termination of the office of elected provincial executive councillor and its replacement by appointees."

"Of course, some good happened this year: influx control and pass laws have gone, movies are open to all races. But the price we have paid for the bits of reform is enormous. Is South Africa a police state? Not yet, but the asking of the question contains enough [illegible] an answer to satisfy all but academic historians. Whether we will ever get to true democracy is the question we should now address."

No Threat to World Peace

"The accusation has come more frequently lately — from the West and well as the East — that the South African situation is a threat to world peace. Immoral as apartheid is, its potential as a serious threat to global peace pales into insignificance compared with the chronic inability of world leaders to control the distribution of arms as well as their use against random targets," *The Star* says in an editorial on page 12. "South Africa has its problems — quite frightening ones — but the moralising about world peace, considering from whence it comes, sticks in the craw."

Press Clampdown

"One profound implication of the press clampdown is that the Government has reached — and crossed — yet another Rubicon. Read with cross-border raids and widespread detentions, bellicose language and a near embrace for sanctions, it is saying that it no longer give a fig for the world or its opinion," Rex Gibson writes in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page. under previous states of emergency, there were only "moderate additional restraints, if any," on the media, perhaps because the "international community tended to use press freedom as a gauge of South Africa's commitment to Western ideals." However, if the government does not care about international opinion, "there is nothing to restrain it from really putting the heat on its traditional target, newspapers. It is an offence to imply that this emergency will linger on and on. It is not an offence to wonder if we shall ever fully return to the halcyon days of partial press freedom we knew only 18 days ago."

Parliamentary Adjournment

"The adjournment of Parliament for a seven-week recess this week leaves the country without any platform for free speech," David Braun says in his "Political Commentary" on the same page. Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP's had used the parliamentary privilege of free speech to read names of detainees, report incidents, and question the government and "often this has been the only source of certain information that newspapers were allowed to print." The adjournment of Parliament means that "while the state of emergency's draconian media clamp is in place, the Bureau for Information becomes virtually the only source for news on the unrest and the detained. The bureau prefers to keep details to a minimum. For the next seven weeks, the man in the street's access to information on the unrest is therefore going to be limited severely."

Increasing Power Centralization

In a "Comment" on page 2 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 27 June to 3 July, Black Sash Vice President Joyce Harris writes: "The passage of the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Acts through Parliament exposes for what it is the farce that is the tricameral parliament." "How it is still possible for the government to maintain this is a democratic system is beyond understanding, but, no doubt, with its unequalled expertise in double talk, it will succeed in persuading a gullible and punch-drunk public, and itself too, that this is indeed the case. It is even more difficult to understand how it will manage to prevail upon the chambers of representatives and delegates to continue to particpate in this farce, but no doubt other factors will enter their decisions." Furthermore, "this fatally flawed and discriminatory constitution is extending its tentacles" at both the provincial and the local level. The government has abolished the elected provincial councils and is "determined to push through its ethnically-based Regional Services Councils whose members will be appointed." There is an increasing centralization of power and the "reins of control are being more firmly concentrated in the hands of the State President and his minions and appointees."

COSATU, UDF Hardest Hit

"The Congress of SA Trade Union (COSATU) and the United Democratic Front (UDF) are the two organisations hardest hit by emergency detentions," *The Weekly Mail* reports on the same page. "A total of 1,475 detainees names are known to a detention monitoring group. The full list of those in custody is believed to be significantly greater. The group has identified five main target categories hit by detentions: trade unions, political and community organizations, student and educational organisations, clergy and churchworkers and the media. Political, community and student organisations make up 26.1 percent of all detainees — and 74 percent of these are members of UDF affiliates. UDF members make up 26 percent of all known detainees and 52 percent of those identified within any one of the target groups. Trade unionists make up about 11.5 percent of the total detainees — and about 85 percent of these are members or officials of COSATU unions, according to the Labour Monitoring Group which released a report this week in Johannesburg." "Detainees from political and community organisations make up 22.6 percent of the total detainees, or 44 percent of those whose affiliations are known. Students, scholars and teachers make up 13 percent of the total, and 25.5 percent of those whose affiliations are known. Clergy make up 3.5 percent of the total, and 6.8 percent of those whose affiliations are known."

Detainee Relatives Not Informed

Despite assurances from Law and Order Minister le Grange and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, "the mass of people are not being informed of family members' detentions, according to a representative of the Detainees Parents Support Committee," Ruth Becker reports on the same page. One lawyer added: "If they're black the families are not told. It seems to vary with white detainees, but it seems the vast majority are not informed."

Lawyers Detained

"At least eight attorneys and one advocate involved in security trials have been detained in terms of the state of emergency," Pat Sidley reports on the same page. "Some were detained at the court buildings where they were appearing to defend clients." The lawyers believed to have been detained are from Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Potgietersrus, and King Williams Town.

Citizenship Bill

"The restoration of South African Citizenship Bill passed by parliament this week will restore citizenship to only a fraction of the 9,000,000 blacks who were denationalised when their homelands were granted nominal independence, says former Black Sash president Sheena Duncan," Jo-Ann Bekker reports on page 7 of *The Weekly Mail*. "Duncan says the legislation means that citizenship will only be restored with relative ease to people with full rights to live and work in South Africa before the influx control laws were scrapped; to those who have freehold title to land in the black spots; and those who have been lawfully resident on white-owned farms for many years." Those who will not benefit are those who lived in the homelands at the time they became independent, migrant workers from the homelands, "those who refuse to notify the director-general that they wish to regain South Africa citizenship because, in Duncan's words, they have always refused to acknowledge legislation passed by a non-representative and non-democratic government to denationalise them," "those who cannot prove birth or lawful residence in South Africa, and minors whose parents are dead or have disappeared."

PFP Swan Song

In the "In the House" column on page 17, Jean le May writes that the just ended session of Parliament "has shown that it is no good arguing with the Nats (as the Progs do) or threatening them (as some do) or hoping they'll bow to pressure (as the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] did, and as Maggie Thatcher, Ronald Reagan and the Commonwealth still seem to believe they will." As for Parliament's future, "there have been hints of a referendum and even of a general election later in the year. A general election is more likely because whites are frightened and the Nats probably reckon that it will drive English-speaking people into the laager to make up for lost Rightwingers. I don't believe that Indian and Coloured parliamentarians objections to a general election will carry any more weight than their objections to" the security bills. "The Conservative Party [CP] could pick up seats and the Progs could lose some. We could even have the CP as official opposition in the House of Assembly. So the next short session could be the PFP's swan-song as the official opposition."

Effect of Sanctions Considered

"There is an alarming desperation creeping into Western governments' response to clamour for sanctions; an apparent fatalistic resignation towards the inevitability of steps against the recalcitrant Boer and therefore the sooner the better. It is that desperation which threatens longer term disaster in the region," Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 29 June says in an editorial on page 28. The National Party government "has only recently awoken to the real pain it has inflicted on others through four decades. In that realisation and in its attempts to ameliorate the past, it has responded with a mixture of remorse, guile and repression. But it has also made clear that it will not be hurried beyond what it regards as realistic political tolerances." The Western world seems to have forgotten the lessons of history: "When after the First World War, European nations sought to squeeze Germany until the pips squeaked it gave rise to a monster called Hitler. When those same nations, a generation later, gave aid instead of brickbats, it nurtured a pillar of Continental democracy. Will Western nations at some future date flee into a vast moral indifference when they regard the mutants emerging from a southern African moonscape? or will they ask: Did we help to do that?"

Free Information

In a second editorial on the same page, the *Sunday Times* says that it is the public which should be the most concerned about the restrictions on the media, "and not only because they will never know the news they are now being denied. It is with the corrosive effects of censorship that they should be most concerned. Free access to information is one of the habits of free men, a civilising reassurance that important things cannot happen without their knowledge. It is a measure of liberty which, once suspended, can fall into disuse from which it may never fully recover. Which is why we strongly support at least one of the clauses in the regulations under the state of emergency: public confidence in its termination dare not be weakened, for then we will lose the habits of free men."

Universal Franchise Necessary

On the same page, the paper carries "extracts from the president's address to the Cape Professional Teachers Association Congress last week" delivered by Franklin Sonn, rector of the Peninsula Technikon. Sonn believes "there can be no better commemoration of the 10th anniversay of the Soweto unrest than the call for national reconciliation and peace. We want to be reckoned with those who make that appeal. Peace, however, is not appeasement, and reconciliation is not papering over the wrongs." For peace and reconciliation to be achieved, "we must accept that in the Western democratic tradition there is no legitimate alternative to universal franchise in all civic matters." "Any system that restricts or separates black political rights from white political rights is doomed to failure. The same applies to all the proposals of a qualified franchise. Partition is also no solution for South Africa's problems because ethnicity cannot be territorialised." However, the fears of white South Africans must also be understood and "we must do all we can to assure white South Africans that in a true nonracial society there can be no place for racial bigotry or racist vindictiveness — that we are not fighting against white people, but for justice for all." There must be a "dynamic re-education process of whites. We must make them understand that apartheid in all its guises still represents oppression and suffering in that it deprives people of their dignity, and is wholly untenable. On our side we must recognise that ideological confusion, vested interests and anxiety about the future among whites may block fundamental progress." If the appeal for reconciliation is heeded, "the hard core of goodwill" among the people of South Africa "will serve our country well to bring about the change in relative peace. If we delay, this basis of goodwill will be undermined and the inevitable institution of the open and free franchise will be effected only with much trauma, disruption and death."

Apartheid, Dutch Reformed Church

On the same page, Professor Willie Esterhuyse reviews a book entitled *Apartheid end die NG Kerk [Apartheid and the Dutch Reformed Church]*, which concludes that the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa "legitimised instead of criticised the primary tenants of the socio-political ideology of apartheid, giving credence to the principle of racial and ethnic diversity as a basis for state intervention in socio-political matters." However, "the book makes it clear that the Dutch Reformed Church, if it wants to be a relevant church in South Africa, has no option than to liberate itself from the shackles of the theology of apartheid. Given the fact that this church, numerically speaking, is by far the major church in the white community, the book will hopefully be heeded. Reason does exist for optimism that this will indeed materialise. New and creative voices are present in the Dutch Reformed Church. The book itself is an example for this very important and hope-giving fact."

Democracy 'Elusive'

In the "Another Voice" column on page 29 of the *Sunday Times* Harald Pakendorf writes that democracy is "that elusive thing we have been striving for over the past few years. And we really have. We have abolished just about every race law in sight and are prepared to talk to anybody about broadening our democracy to take in black people too. It really hasn't helped though, because nobody thinks we have gone far enough and fast enough." The West says it is concerned about democracy in South Africa, but "it simply wants to get everybody to vote once — equally, of course — and then go away. No more talk and worry, when we have a black government, about rights, duties — inalienable or otherwise. At present the West knows in its heart of hearts that the ANC is no more democratic than we are now, but the ANC does want to give everybody the vote." There is a certain amount of similarity between the government and the ANC. "We are trying to defend our democracy by undemocratic means and they are trying to establish their version of democracy by undemocratic means. The ANC, however, does not have to govern and has no responsibilities other than to itself, which put pressure on us here in South Africa to tread warily in everything we do, and in what appearances we create."

No Positive Aspects

Responding to the accusation of "a number of people, all of them whites," that he is "deliberately ignoring the 'positive' aspects of the Government's initiatives" Jon Qwelane writes in his page 15 "Just Jon" column in the Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 29 June: "I do not always see a so-called 'positive' side, because it seems to me that whenever something 'positive' is implemented it is immediately undermined by something else, cancelling out the effects of whatever good intentions the first thing contained." "An example of my mistrust of the 'reforms' is the Government's State of Emergency and to justify the Emergency and argue that calm is needed to implement 'reforms' will just not wash. We do not want apartheid modified to make it more tolerable." The government's disregard for consensus when passing the "Le Grange Bills" is another reason to mistrust the "reforms." As is "stripping millions of people — black people only, for the record — of their citizenship and then turning around to say their original status can only be restored subject to certain conditions." "As for comparisons with the rest of Africa, do wrongs there justify them here?" "Far from being unable to grasp the allegedly positive aspects of what the government is tinkering with, is the truth not that some people steadfastly refuse to accept that apartheid stinks?"

Media Restrictions

"When Parliament went into recess on Thursday the curtain of silence surrounding the State of Emergency became virtually complete," says the page 18 editorial. "For any information about detentions, about riots and police action, about deaths and injuries, the country is left to the mercies of Pretoria and its new Bureau for Information which has shown itself to be a still more dubious aid to public awareness than before." Media restrictions cause great areas of debate over the country's future being "sealed off from public knowledge." "The net effect may be to lull the South African public into a sense that this is a country where peace prevails, marred only by the odd pockets of communist-inspired unrest or 'black-on-black' factional violence." "Everyone knows the problems that beset this country before the Emergency have not gone away" and "grievances remain unresolved and basic issues unaddressed. We must pray that the Government's latest steps have not made their resolution more difficult."

Whites Opposed to ANC Talks

On the same page Gary van Staden writes that "three out of four urban white South Africans are opposed to Government negotiations with the African National Congress as long as it refuses to renounce violence, according to the findings of a recent nationwide opinion poll" conducted among urban whites in majro centres by Sefkin Marketing for a Markinor-Gallup poll. "The major conclusions of the survey would seem to indicate an increasingly hardline white attitude which is hostile to unconditional negotiations with the ANC" and an "explanation for the apparent growth of opposition to negotiations with the ANC could be found in a hardening of attitude among South African whites." The poll found that opposition was "lowest among respondents living in the Port Elizabeth/East London area," an area which "has been subjected to massive boycotts and industrial action over many months." "Afrikaners are more vehemently opposed to such negotiations than their English-speaking counterparts (68 percent against), and men are more opposed than women." According to the researchers "'opposition to negotiations is relatively stronger among older whites, those who earn less, and those with a poorer education.'"

Talks With ANC

Chris Ball, chief executive of Barclays National Bank says on page 19 of *The Sunday Star* that the ANC has a "significant role to play in the political evolution of our country" so "why not talk to the ANC?" The difficulty of coming to terms with the

ANC and the UDF (United Democratic Front) is that the "South African system has had the effect that some 80 percent of its people have sympathy for views which are not necessarily identical to those of the 10 to 12 percent who have 100 percent of the political powers." "The ANC has a particular relevance at this time because it is outside the system. It therefore has a point of view in contrast to the system and the contrast is with what is conveyed of the day-to-day happenings in South Africa. The contrast begins to suggest to the world that the ANC may not be entirely unreasonable." But Ball asks how a person who propogates violence can be reasonable. Ball believes that the ANC should be unbanned and political prisoners released since this is a "self-defeating strategy which has not succeeded elsewhere in the world." Political leaders are being made into heroes when "we should be turning them into ordinary men and women." Even though South Africans have come to be seen as unreasonable, "we do start from a position of strength. We do have the ability to put in place something that will meet our aspirations as people of Africa and which will be far, far better than what we have at present. All we have to do is be reasonable."

Police Commissioner Profiled

Andrew Beattie writes in his page 14 "Personality of the Week" column in the "Review" section that the "man who has sat in the highest seat of State security for seven years, now has virtually dictatorial powers for the second time this year. He is General Johan Coetzee, the Commissioner of Police, who has dedicated both his professional and intellectual life to waging a total onslaught against communism." He is doing a "thesis on the influences of communism on the anti-apartheid struggle" and "justifies the new security laws by saying the police need special powers to fight what he calls 'ideological crime.' " He has also suggested that "security trials should be held in private to deny the platform this affords State opponents for airing their views." Beattie asks whether Coetzee is taking "a leaf from the Soviet manual on civil control? Is it possible that he has adopted the maxim that 'if you can't beat them — join them' — or at least adopt their methods?" "General Coetzee is alive and well and weeding out subversives with the full power of the State behind him. From his background and the way he has operated in the past there is little doubt he will use these powers with a single-minded purpose."

National, Not Racial, Loyalty

The "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 15 is offered to a guest columnist who wished to remain anonymous in view of the press restrictions. He believes that "loyalty to our country is not to our racial group, our religion, or the bit of ground we inhabit, but to the whole cumulation." Intertribal or interracial warfare has erupted in South Africa because of "tribal and racial prejudices, and not because the only choices are to live or die in a hostile environment." He believes that an acceptable "constitution and a Bill of Rights" need to be devised before having a "general election extended to all adults of every race." "We would have to redefine and realign existing electoral areas. The barefaced trickery and manipulation of areas by which the Nats gained power with an overall minority of votes must never be allowed to happen again." "Whether the future South Africa becomes a state rule by whites, blacks — or a mixture — neither we nor the world at large should tolerate any kind of dictatorship." The possibility exists that outside powers might advocate the "use of maximum force, including killing" to "subdue obdurate South Africa." He concludes that there "can't be much time left for us to solve our problems."

Economic, Political Reform Inseparable

"South Africa and its leaders are now entering a vital battle. A study of history would be invaluable in determining the tactics and strategy to be adopted, and if unpalatable problems are ignored, it could have serious consequences for the long term future of our country," says Harry Schwarz in his "Talking Cents" column on page 15 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star*. "History shows us that political and economic reform must go hand in hand" and in South Africa political reform came at the time when "unemployment increased and poverty was, in many parts of the community, at a high level." "Remedial measures were left too late and were too inadequate to really make an impact on the economy and the plight of the deprived who, by then, were ready to believe that their salvation lay in political power." "Financially, we live metaphorically from day to day," and this problem will "not go away and, if ignored, that battle will be lost for all of us, black and white. We will be submerged in a sea of deprivation and despair with politicians fishing in these troubled waters and offering attractive, but impractical solutions." The government should be pressed to "deal with this problem unless the whole nature of our country is to change — for the worse."

Capacity for Tolerance

Michael Green writes in his "View From Natal" column on the same page that "drastic security laws can hardly be used indefinitely as a method of running a country like South Africa, which has a large, diverse and reasonably well-educated population, a sophisticated industrial base, a Parliamentary tradition and a long history of open debate on issues such as civil liberties, free speech, and the right to dissent." Green is certain that non blacks "will continue to play a vital role in politics, business and other fields. The black people are going to share and will eventually play the major role, as majorities inevitably do." The end picture is "really quite clear" but, Green asks "what happens along the way?" "One must believe in the common sense of most people, black, white or brown. Mutual interests and sympathies far outweigh the differences of colour and culture. The capacity for tolerance is still much greater than the capacity for hatred. That is an imperative. And where there is an imperative, people find the answers, somehow or other."

'Focus' on Sanctions

Colin Legum writes in the "Focus" column on pages 18 and 19 that the "debate over the value of economic sanctions in helping to promote meaningful change in South Africa" will be "hotly contested by three strongly antagonistic and influential groups." "The first group — led by most African and Third World nations and sections of Western opinion-makers, as well as by the black nationalist movement in South Africa — argues that comprehensive sanctions against South Africa is the quickest and most effective way of forcing the country to abandon apartheid and to begin serious negotiations with the representative leaders of all the communities about a new non-racial, democratic constitution." The second group, "led by Britain, most of the West European governments, the South African business community, the official white opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, and

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement" base their opposition to a trade and oil embargo on grounds considering the "many economic and other resources" which South Africa has, the country's strength to "weather an economic blizzard for at least three or four years," possible "counter action" from Pretoria, black suffering, permanent damage to the South African economy, and the adoption of a siege mentality by white South Africans. "The third group, led by South Africa and the influential right-wing groups in western Europe and the United States, argue that sanctions would not only do irreparable damage to the country's economy and especially to black workers, but that they would freeze the present momentum towards political change." "It is difficult to be too confident about deciding how long South Africa could, in fact, withstand the imposition of sanctions, or about the immediate consequences of tougher measures." As South Africa "is capable of maintaining a siege economy for at least five years" it is necessary to look at the "ability of its neighbours to withstand counter-sanctions." Losses experienced now because of Pretoria's present policies are a "fleabite compared with the situation they would face as a result of counter sanctions." "Apart from trade, the most serious risk to the neighbouring states comes from South Africa's most likely reprisal of denying its neighbours communications across its territory." So, a "policy of selective sanctions appears to be the most likely way out of the dilemma." "To underestimate South Africa's economic strength and the political resolution of its ruling class is a grave error too, as is the easy temptation to suppose that the Botha Government has reached the point where it has no option but to yield to international and domestic pressures."

SWAZILAND

Education Minister Removed After Perjury Conviction

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[Excerpt] Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi has lost his seat in Parliament and his post as cabinet minister following his 9 months conviction for perjury. Mr Nhlabatsi was a minister for education before he lost an appeal 2 weeks ago. On announcing to parliamentarians, the speaker of the house, Mr Seth Dlamini, said Nhlabatsi lost his seat in Parliament through the act of law which says that if a member of Parliament is convicted for more than 6 months he will cease to perform as a member of Parliament.